Baedeker's

NORTHERN FRANCE

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5

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NORTHERN FRANCE

MONEY TABLE (comp. p. xi).

Approximate Equivalents.

French Money.		American Money.		English Money.			German Money.	
Francs.	*Centimes.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Pounds.*	*Shillings*	*Pence.*	*Marks.*	*Pfennigs.*
—	5 (= 1 sou)	—	1	—	—	1/2	—	4
—	25 (= 5 sous)	—	5	—	—	2 1/2	—	20
—	50 (= 10 „)	—	10	—	—	4 3/4	—	40
—	75 (= 15 „)	—	15	—	—	7 1/4	—	60
1	— (= 20 „)	—	20	—	—	9 3/4	—	80
2	— ——	—	40	—	1	7 1/4	1	60
3	— ——	—	60	—	2	4 3/4	2	40
4	— ——	—	80	—	3	2 1/2	3	20
5	— ——	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
6	— ——	1	20	—	4	9 3/4	4	80
7	— ——	1	40	—	5	7 1/4	5	60
8	— ——	1	60	—	6	4 3/4	6	40
9	— ——	1	80	—	7	2 1/2	7	20
10	— ——	2	—	—	8	—	8	—
11	— ——	2	20	—	8	9 3/4	8	80
12	— ——	2	40	—	9	7 1/4	9	60
13	— ——	2	60	—	10	4 3/4	10	40
14	— ——	2	80	—	11	2 1/2	11	20
15	— ——	3	—	—	12	—	12	—
16	— ——	3	20	—	12	9 3/4	12	80
17	— ——	3	40	—	13	7 1/4	13	60
18	— ——	3	60	—	14	4 3/4	14	40
19	— ——	3	80	—	15	2 1/2	15	20
20	— ——	4	—	—	16	—	16	—
25	— ——	5	=	1	=	=	20	=
100	— ——	20	—	4	—	—	80	—
100	— ——	20	—	4	—	—	80	—



France, Nord et Est
ANVERS
ANGLETERRE
LA MANCHE
PAS DE CALAIS
Dover
Folkestone
Hastings
Brighton
Dunkerque
Calais
Boulogne
Abbeville
Dieppe
Fécamp
LE HAVRE
ROUEN
AMIENS
Beauvais
Lille
BRUXELLES
GAND
Malines
Louvain
LIÉGE
Namur
Mons
Charleroi
Maestricht
AIX LA CHAPELLE
COLOGNE
Bonn
Coblentz
Trèves
LUXEMBG.
Verviers
Malmedy
Sedan
Mézières
Charleville
St. Quentin
Laon
Soissons
REIMS
Compiègne
Lisieux
Evreux
Versailles
Paris
Melun
Fontainebleau
Chartres
Alençon
le Mans
ORLÉANS
Blois
Troyes
Châlons-sur-Marne
Epernay
Bar le Duc
Verdun
METZ
Nancy
Sarrebruck
Kaiserslautern
STRASBOURG
Epinal
Colmar
Mulhouse
Bâle
Belfort
Langres
Chaumont
Auxerre
Sens
Montargis
NORMANDIE
PICARDIE
ORLÉANAIS
CHAMPAGNE
LORRAINE
ALSACE
Ouest de Paris
Est de Paris
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Gravé et imprimé par
Kilomètres
1:1,500,000
Engl. Miles
Les numéros (1, 2 etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.
1 Nord, 2 Pas de Calais, 3 Somme, 4 Seine-Inf., 5 Oise, 6 Aisne, 7 Ardennes, 8 Marne, 9 Seine-et-Marne, 10 Seine-et-Oise, 11 Seine, 12 Eure, 13 Calvados, 15 Orne, 16 Eure-et-Loir,

NORTHERN FRANCE

FROM

BELGIUM AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE LOIRE

EXCLUDING

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 16 MAPS AND 55 PLANS

FIFTH EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597 FIFTH AVE.
1909

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere:
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all!'

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PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern France, which now appears for the fifth time and corresponds with the eighth French edition, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and innkeepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, a great part of which has been repeatedly explored with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. The Editor begs to tender his grateful acknowledgments to travellers who have sent him information for the benefit of the Handbook, and hopes they will continue to favour him with such communications, especially when the result of their own experience.

On the Maps and Plans the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

A short account of the ordinary approaches to Northern France for English and American travellers will be found in the Introduction.

Heights are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in mètres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3.281 Engl. ft. or about 3 ft. $3^1/_3$ in.). Distances are given in English miles, or, in the case of mountain-routes, are expressed by the time they usually require. See also p. xxiii.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretensions. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well-managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of

a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable quarters may sometimes be found at hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every form are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
B. = Breakfast.
S. = Supper.
Déj. = Déjeuner, Luncheon.
D. = Dinner.
Pens. = Pension, *i.e.* board *and* lodging.
M. = Engl. mile.
ft. = Engl. foot.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
N. = North, Northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
fr. = franc.
c. = centime.
M = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
omn. = omnibus.
carr. = carriage.
comp. = compare.
ca. = circa, about.
P.L.M. = Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée (railway).

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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Northern France.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

Language. A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Northern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 40, 20, and 10 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, and 1/2 franc; *Nickel* of 25 centimes; *Bronze* of 10 and 5 centimes (100 centimes = 1 franc). '*Sou*' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, 1/2 fr. = 10 sous. Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek gold coins are received at their full value. Belgian, Swiss, and Greek silver coins (except Swiss coins with the seated figure of Helvetia) are also current at full value; but Italian silver coins, with the exception of the 5-lira pieces, Roumanian, Spanish, and Papal silver coins, and all foreign copper coins should be refused. The stranger should also be on his guard against counterfeit silver coins, and should refuse obsolete coins such as those with heads of Louis Philippe or of Napoleon without the laurel wreath.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change *(petite monnaie)*, for the purpose of gratuities, etc.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern France depends of course on the tastes and habits of the traveller; but it may be stated

generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 12-15 fr. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a solitary tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds to the expenses of the party.

Passports are now dispensed with in France, but they are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. Pedestrians in a remote district will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Foreign Office (fee 2*s*.), or through *C. Smith & Sons*, 23 Craven St., Charing Cross (fee 4*s*.); *Buss*, 4 Adelaide St., Strand (fee 4*s*.); *Thos. Cook & Sons*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3*s*. 6*d*.); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet St. (fee 5*s*.). — In the United States applications for passports should be made to the *Passport Bureau*, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

Custom House. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on cigars amounts to about 13*s*., on tobacco to 6-10*s*. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

Octroi. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

II. Routes to Northern France.

The quickest and easiest routes from England to Northern France are offered by the express through-services from London to Paris (see p. xiii). The steamers on the other routes, which are on the whole cheaper and may be more convenient for some travellers, will generally be found fairly comfortable. Particulars as to the days

and hours of starting, which are liable to vary, may be found in *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* (monthly; 2*s*.). Most visitors to France from the United States will probably travel viâ England, but those who prefer to proceed direct have opportunities by the weekly steamers of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* from New York to Le Havre, the weekly steamers of the *Hamburg-American Line* and the *Norddeutscher Lloyd* from New York to Cherbourg, the weekly steamers of the *Holland-American Line* from New York to Boulogne, etc.

Trains de Luxe. Besides the ordinary train-service to and from Calais, Cherbourg, Paris, Dijon, Strassburg, etc., there are a number of *trains de luxe* with restaurant-cars (déj. 5, D. 7 fr.) and sleeping-cars, carrying first-class passengers only, who pay a supplement in addition to the ordinary fare. Tickets must be obtained in advance from the *International Sleeping Car Co.* (20 Cockspur St., London, or 5 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris), from whom all information may be obtained. In many cases these trains do not accept passengers except for comparatively long distances. (1). *Simplon Express* from Calais to Venice viâ Paris, Dijon, and Pontarlier, daily. (2). *Engadine Express* from Calais to St. Moritz viâ Paris, Troyes, Belfort, and Bâle, daily in summer. (3). *Mediterranean Express* from Calais to Ventimiglia viâ Paris and Dijon, in winter only. (4). *New York Express* from Cherbourg (or Le Havre) to Paris in connection with the transatlantic liners. (5). *Trouville Express* from Trouville to Paris, daily in summer. (6). *Nord Express* from Paris to Berlin viâ St. Quentin and Liège, daily. (7). *Orient Express* from Paris to Budapest viâ Nancy and Strassburg, daily. (8). *Carlsbad Express* from Paris viâ Nancy and Strassburg, daily in summer. (9). *Savoy Express* from Paris to Aix-les-Bains viâ Dijon and Culoz, thrice weekly. (10). *Barcelona Express* from Paris viâ Dijon, twice weekly, etc.

a. Express Routes from London to Paris.

VIÂ DOVER AND CALAIS. Express thrice daily, starting from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's stations, in 7¾-9 hrs.; fares 2*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., 1*l*. 19*s*. 8*d*., and 1*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for one month, 4*l*. 15*s*. 9*d*., 3*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., and 2*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. — *From London to Calais*, 3-4 hrs., fares 1*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*., 1*l*. 1*s*. 7*d*., 14*s*. 6*d*. — *From Dover to Calais*, 1-1¼ hr., fares 10*s*. 11*d*., 8*s*. 11*d*.

VIÂ FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE. Express twice daily from Charing Cross and Cannon St. stations, in 7-8 hrs., fares 2*l*. 10*s*., 1*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*., and 1*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*., return-tickets, valid for a month, 4*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*., 3*l*. 3*s*., 1*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. — *From London to Boulogne*, 3½-4½ hrs., fares 1*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*., 1*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*., 12*s*. 6*d* — *From Folkestone to Boulogne*, 1½-2 hrs., fares 9*s*. 5*d*., 7*s*. 5*d*.

VIÂ NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE. Express twice daily from Victoria and London Bridge stations in 8¾-9¾ hrs.; fares 38*s*. 7*d*., 28*s*., 18*s*. 7*d*. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for a month, 3*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*., 2*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*., 1*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*. — *From London to Dieppe*, 5½-6½ hrs., fares 1*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*, 20*s*., 14*s*. 9*d*. — *From Newhaven to Dieppe*, 3½-4 hrs., fares 15*s*. 3*d*., 11*s*. 7*d*.

VIÂ SOUTHAMPTON AND LE HAVRE. Express from Waterloo station (daily, except Sun.), in 12½-14 hrs., fares 1*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., 1*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. (no 3rd cl.), return-tickets, valid for a month, 2*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*., 2*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. — *From London to Le Havre*, 10-12 hrs., 1*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*., 1*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. — *From Southampton to Le Havre*, 7-8 hrs., fares 23*s*., 17*s*.

b. Other Routes.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO ST. MALO, steamer almost daily from Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th (Sun. excepted), at other times every Tues., Thurs., & Sat., in 12 hrs.; returning every Mon., Wed, & Frid. Fares 23*s*. 10*d*., 17*s*. 10*d*., return-tickets, valid for six months, 36*s*. 8*d*., 26*s* 8*d*. Fares from London to St Malo 35*s*. 10*d*., 25*s*. 10*d*, return tickets 53*s*. 8*d*, 41*s*. 2*d*.

From Southampton to Cherbourg, every Tues., Thurs., & Sat., in 7 hrs. returning every Mon., Wed., & Frid. Fares 20*s.* 10*d.*, 14*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets, valid for six months, 34*s.* 8*d.*, 24*s.* 8*d.*; from London to Cherbourg 30*s.* 4*d.*, 20*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets 46*s.* 8*d.*, 31*s.* 8*d.*

Viâ the Channel Islands, which are reached in summer by daily steamers from Southampton and from Weymouth (in winter thrice weekly from each port) or by weekly steamer from Plymouth (see below). — From Jersey to St. Malo (3 hrs.), every Wed. & Frid. (returning every Wed. & Sat.), and to Granville ($2^1/_2$ hrs.), every Mon. & Thurs. (returning every Tues. & Thurs.). Fares to St. Malo 8*s.* 10*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*, return-tickets, valid for a month, 13*s.* 8*d.*, 9*s.* 2*d.*; to Granville 8*s.*, 5*s.*, return-tickets, 12*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*; from London to Granville 35*s.*, 25*s.*, return-tickets 52*s.*, 39*s.* 6*d.* — From Guernsey to Cherbourg viâ Alderney, every Tues. (returning every Wed.) in 5-6 hrs.; fares 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, return-tickets, valid for a month, 15*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* — From Guernsey to St. Malo direct and to Binic, weekly in each case; fares 8*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, return-tickets 13*s.*, 11*s.* 6*d.* — From Gorey to Carteret, daily in summer in 1 hr.; fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 5, return 11 fr. 25, 7 fr. 50 c.

From Plymouth to St. Brieuc viâ Guernsey and Jersey, *Anglo-French Steamship Co.*, every Mon. (returning every Wed.); fares 21*s.*, 14*s.*, return-tickets 32*s.*, 22*s.*

From Plymouth to Brest (10 hrs.), *Great Western Railway Co's Steamer* ('Antelope'), every Sat. (returning Tues. or Wed.); fare 10*s.*, return-ticket 15*s.*; landing-dues at Brest 2 fr. (1*s.* 8*d.*).

To Boulogne direct. From London. *Bennett Steamship Co.*, thrice weekly in 9-10 hrs. (6 hrs.' river passage); fare 10*s.*, return 17*s.* 10*d.* — *General Steam Navigation Co.*, thrice weekly in summer; fares 8*s.* 6*d.*, return 11*s.* 6*d.* — From Goole. *Bennett Steamship Co.*, thrice weekly in ca. 20 hrs.

To Dunkirk. From Leith, *Geo. Gibson & Co's Steamer* every Thurs. in ca. 36 hrs. (30*s.*; return-ticket 50*s.*). Steamers also every few days from *London* (Wapping) in 10-12 hrs. (fare 10*s.*, return 15*s.*); every week from *Hull* (about 24 hrs.); and every fortnight from *Liverpool.*

Steamers also sail at intervals of a week or longer from *Liverpool* to *Le Havre*, to *St. Nazaire*, etc. (see 'Bradshaw').

III. Period and Plan of Tour. Syndicats d'Initiative.

Season. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year, but winter is, of course, the least pleasant season, while spring and autumn are on the whole preferable to summer, especially when a large proportion of the traveller's time is spent in the cities and larger towns. The bathing-season at the watering-places on the N. coast generally lasts from June to September. Excursions in the elevated region of the Vosges and the Jura are not possible, or at least pleasant, except in summer.

Plan. The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. English and American tourists are apt to confine their interest in N. France to the districts through which they are whirled by the express-trains from the N. seaports to Paris; but the more leisurely traveller will find much to arrest his attention and employ his time pleasantly in various parts of the country coming within the scope of this Handbook. Though N. France is

less richly gifted with natural beauty than those parts of the country which border on the Alps or the Pyrenees, it still affords much attractive scenery in Normandy, Brittany, the valley of the Seine, the Vosges, and the Ardennes. On the other hand it is extremely rich in architectural monuments of the greatest importance, containing an unparalleled series of magnificent Gothic churches at *Rouen*, *Amiens*, *Beauvais*, *Caen*, *Chartres*, *Tours*, *Rheims*, *Bourges*, *Orléans*, *Troyes*, and *Laon*, while the Romanesque style is well illustrated in the abbey-churches of *Caen* and in many smaller examples. The ancient *Abbey of Mont St. Michel* is, perhaps, the most picturesque edifice in France. Among secular edifices may be mentioned the magnificent Palais de Justice at *Rouen*, the Renaissance châteaux of *Blois*, *Chambord*, and others in Touraine, the mediæval castles of *Pierrefonds*, *Coucy*, *Château Gaillard*, and *Rambures*, the mansion of Jacques Cœur at *Bourges*, and the quaint old houses of *Lisieux*, *Rouen*, etc. The art collections of *Lille* are worthy of a great capital, and those of *Douai*, *Caen*, *Valenciennes*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Dijon*, and *Besançon* are also of considerable value. The busy commercial harbour of *Le Havre* and the military ports of *Cherbourg* and *Brest* deserve a visit, while *Nancy*, the ancient capital of Lorraine, has a special interest for the historical student. Lastly, mention must be made of the imposing megalithic antiquities of *Carnac*.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by rail.

The following itineraries group the towns of the various districts in the order in which they may be visited most expeditiously and conveniently. The most important points are indicated by asterisks and the names within brackets show the excursions to be made from the town immediately preceding in the list. The names of places important only as railway-junctions are printed in italics. The maps at the beginning and end of the Handbook will enable travellers to modify these itineraries or to combine them with each other.

North-Eastern France (10-15 days). *Calais, *Boulogne, Etaples, Berck, Le Crotoy, Abbeville, *Amiens, *Beauvais, Paris, Compiègne (*Pierrefonds), Noyon, *St. Quentin, *Busigny*, Cambrai, *Valenciennes (Denain, Anzin), *Douai, *Arras, *Lille, St. Omer, *Hazebrouck*, Cassel, Bergues, *Dunkirk (Malo-les-Bains), Calais.

Normandy (15-20 days). *Dieppe (Eu, Le Tréport), *Rouen, *Le Havre (Honfleur, Etretat, Fécamp), Trouville, *Lisieux, *Mézidon*, Falaise, *Mézidon*, *Caen (Cabourg and watering-places in Calvados), *Bayeux, *Cherbourg, *Coutances (St. Lô), *Folligny*, Granville, Avranches (*Mont St. Michel), *Folligny*, Vire, *Briouze*, Bagnoles-de-l'Orne, *Couterne*, Alençon, Sées, *Surdon*, Argentan, Laigle, Verneuil, Dreux, Paris. Thence viâ Evreux and Elbeuf, or viâ *Mantes and Vernon, to Rouen.

Brittany and the Banks of the Loire (20-30 days). *St. Malo (Paramé, Cancale, Dinard, *Mont St. Michel), *Dinan (St. Cast, *Cap Fréhel), *La Brohinière*, *Rennes, St. Brieuc (Val André, Erquy, Binic, St. Quay), Guingamp, Paimpol, *Tréguier, Lannion (*Environs), *Plouaret*, *Morlaix (*St. Pol-de-Léon, Roscoff, *Huelgoat, Carhaix), Landerneau (Lesneven, Plounéour-Trez), *Brest (Lannilis, Le Conquet, *Brest Roads, Morgat), Landerneau, Châteaulin, *Quimper (Douarnenez, Audierne, *Pointe du Raz, Pont-l'Abbé, *Penmarc'h), *Rosporden*, Concarneau, *Rosporden*, Quimperlé (Pont-Aven), Lorient, Hennebont, *Auray (St. Anne-d'Auray, Pontivy, *Carnac, Quiberon, *Belle-Ile), *Vannes (Golfe du Morbihan), *Questembert*, Ploërmel (*Josselin), *Questembert*, Redon, *Savenay*, St. Nazaire (Le Pouliguen, Guérande, Le Croisic), *Savenay*, *Nantes, Ancenis, *Angers, Saumur, *Port Boulet*, *Chinon, *Azay-le-Rideau, *Tours (*Loches, *Chenonceaux), *Amboise (*Chenonceaux), *Chaumont-sur-Loire, *Blois (Beauregard, Cheverny, *Chambord), *Vendôme, Châteaudun, *Patay*, *Orléans, Etampes, Paris. Thence viâ Rambouillet, *Chartres, *Le Mans, Laval (Mayenne), *Vitré, Fougères, *Pontorson* (*Mont St. Michel), and Dol to St. Malo.

Champagne, Ardennes, and Vosges (20-30 days). Paris, Meaux, La Ferté-Milon, Villers-Cotterets, *Soissons, Compiègne (*Pierrefonds), Noyon, *St. Quentin, *Tergnier*, *Laon (*Coucy-le-Château), *Hirson*, Mézières-Charleville (*Valley of the Meuse, Givet, Sedan), *Rheims, Epernay, *Châlons-sur-Marne, Bar-le-Duc, *Lérouville*, St. Mihiel, Verdun, *Conflans-Jarny*, Pont-à-Mousson, *Nancy (*Toul), Lunéville, *St. Dié, *Laveline*, *Gérardmer (*Longemer, the *Schlucht, the *Hohneck), Remiremont (Cornimont, *Bussang, *Welsche Belchen), *Epinal, *Aillevillers* (*Plombières, *Val d'Ajol), Luxeuil, *Belfort, Vesoul, *Vitrey*, Bourbonne-les-Bains, *Vitrey*, *Langres, Chaumont, *Troyes, *Longueville*, *Provins, *Longueville*, Paris.

Burgundy and Franche-Comté (20-30 days). Paris, Melun, *Fontainebleau, *Sens, Joigny, *Auxerre, *Vézelay, Avallon, Semur, *Les Laumes*, *Dijon (*Beaune), Auxonne, *Dole, *Besançon, *L'Hôpital-du-Gros-Bois* (Lods), Pontarlier, *Mouthe, *Morez, *Champagnole, *Andelot*, *Mouchard* (*Salins), Poligny, Lons-le-Saunier, *St. Claude, the *Faucille, Gex, *Bellegarde*, *Bourg, Mâcon, Tournus, *Châlon-sur-Saône, *Chagny*, Autun, *Etang*, Le Creusot, *St. Gengoux*, Cluny, Paray-le-Monial, *Moulins, *Nevers, *Saincaize*, *Bourges, Cosne, Gien, St. Benoît-sur-Loire, *Orléans, Montargis, Paris.

Syndicats d'Initiative. Travellers who propose to pay more than a passing visit to any of the chief excursion-centres will find the so-called *Syndicats d'Initiative* of great use. These are local associations, which have sprung up during the last ten years or so, for the purpose of collecting and distributing gratuitously all information of interest to tourists with regard to local resources and attractions, curiosities and monuments, means of communication, etc. Many of them publish useful little local guides (often gratis) and some of them organize excursions at fixed prices. The addresses of the principal Syndicats will be found in the Handbook.

IV. Railways. Public Conveyances.

Railways. The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Nord*, *Est*, *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, and *Orléans* railways, and by the *Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest* (a state-line since 1909) and the other Government lines *(Réseau de l'Etat)*.

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 12 c., 3rd cl. 8 c., to which a tax of 10 c. on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The prices given in our route-headings include this tax. The mail trains *('trains rapides')* generally

convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains *('trains express')* first-class and second-class only. The first-class carriages are good, but the second-class are often poor and the third-class on the Nord and Ouest lines are not always furnished with cushioned seats. Generally speaking, however, the rolling-stock has been considerably improved within recent years; and corridor-coaches *(wagons à couloir)* are found in most of the principal trains. In winter all the carriages are heated. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is very much less. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations. — *Excursion Trains* ('trains de plaisir') should as a rule be avoided, as their cheapness is more than counterbalanced by their discomfort.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on all the main lines, and the 'Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits' has an office at Paris (Boul. des Capucines 5). *Dining Cars (Wagons-Restaurants)* are also run in the chief day expresses (déj. $2^1/_4$-4, D. $3^1/_2$-6 fr.). Wine is extra (half-a-bottle, 1 fr.).

Pillows and *Coverlets* may be hired at the chief stations (1 fr.).

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau;* first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première*, *de seconde*, *de troisième classe;* to take a ticket, *prendre un billet;* to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages;* luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage;* waiting-room, *salle d'attente;* refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le perron*, *le trottoir;* railway-carriage, *le wagon;* compartment, *le compartiment*, *le coupé;* smoking compartment, *fumeurs;* ladies' compartment, *dames seules;* guard, *conducteur;* porter, *facteur;* to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon;* take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre;* to change carriages, *changer de voiture;* express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais*, *l'express de Calais*.

Time Tables. The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur Chaix des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly and sold at all the stations (1 fr. 25 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables *('Livrets Chaix')* for the different lines: du Nord, de l'Est, de l'Ouest, etc. (50 c.).

Railway-time is always that of Paris, but the clocks in the interior of the stations, by which the trains start, are purposely kept five minutes slow. Belgian (Greenwich or West Europe) railway time is 4 min. behind, and 'Mid Europe' time (for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy) 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

Tickets. Travellers must purchase their tickets before entering the waiting-rooms, and they are not generally admitted to the platform until the train is ready to receive them. No one is admitted to the platform to take leave of friends without a platform-ticket (10 c.), which may usually be obtained from the ticket-checker. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered.

Return Tickets *(Billets d'aller et retour)* are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 20-25 per cent or even more. The length of time for which these tickets are available varies with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days or for four days if Mon. be a festival. The recognized festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day. — Special return-tickets, valid for longer periods, are issued for the various watering-places and summer and winter-resorts *(billets de bains de mer* and *de stations thermales).* These must be applied for a day or two in advance; see the *Indicateur* (p. xvii).

Circular Tour Tickets *('Billets de Voyages Circulaires')* are of two kinds, *viz.* '*à itinéraires fixes*' (routes arranged by the railway company), and '*à itinéraires facultatifs*' (routes arranged to suit individual travellers). The former are convenient as they are issued at reduced fares, with liberal arrangements as to breaking the journey, but they are not usually granted to third-class passengers. The latter, though issued for all three classes, are subject to a variety of conditions that practically cancel the ostensible advantages — The so-called *Rundreise Tickets (Voyages internationaux à itinéraires facultatifs)*, with routes arranged to meet the wishes of individual travellers, are, however, much more convenient. These tickets (books of coupons) are not issued for distances under 600 kil. (373 M.) reckoned from the first Continental station reached from England (*e.g.* Calais, Dieppe), and they must include a section (however short) on some foreign railway beyond France. (The railways of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Greece are not included in this international arrangement.) Tickets of this kind for distances up to 2000 kil. are valid for 45 days, for 2001-3000 kil. for 60 days, beyond that distance for 90 days. They allow of no free luggage, but permit the journey to be broken without formality at any of the stations named in them. If the traveller alight at any other station he must at once apply to the *Chef de gare* for recognition of the break of journey. Some express-trains are not available for short distances by the holders of these tickets. — Tickets of all the above-mentioned kinds and full information may be obtained in London (at the principal stations of the southern railways and at the ordinary tourist-agencies) as well as in the chief towns of France. Consult also the *Indicateur* (p. xvii).

Luggage. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. On the Belgian, Swiss, and Alsatian lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the

traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne* the employés will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. It is usual to give the railway-porters *(facteurs)* a few sous for their services.

The enormous weight of the large trunks used by some travellers not infrequently causes serious injury to the porters who have to handle them. Heavy articles should therefore always be placed in the smaller packages.

There are no Refreshment Rooms *(Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Public Conveyances. The old French *Diligences*, with their coupé, rumble, and inside places at varying prices, have now been almost superseded by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of fares. Some of the chief tourist routes, however, are now served by *Motor Omnibuses* (Autobus), superior in equipment as well as in speed. Vehicles which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases the fare should be ascertained beforehand. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xxi.

Hired Carriages *(Voitures de Louage)* may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 2-5 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they will ultimately accept, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. — *Saddle Horses*, *Asses*, and *Mules* may also be hired.

V. Cycling and Motoring.

Cycling is a popular amusement in France, and the cyclist's wants are everywhere fairly well provided for. Cyclists entering France with their machines must obtain from the customs-agent a cycle-permit (60 c.), which must be carried on the person and produced whenever required. If, however, the cyclist remains more than three consecutive months in France, he must apply for an official metal badge, to be fixed on the steering-post. These badges are delivered free on payment of the necessary fees and the annual tax (3 fr.). Each cycle must have a badge for each seat, and must, moreover be furnished with a lamp and a bell or horn. Motor-cycles pay double tax.

Cyclists in France will find it advantageous to join the *Touring Club de France* (65 Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Paris), the annual subscription to which is 6 fr. (5*s.*), including a copy of the monthly *Gazette*. The club publishes an *Annuaire* (2 fr.), with a list of cyclists' hotels, repairers, representatives, etc. Members of the British *Cyclists' Touring Club* (47 Victoria St., London, S.W.) also enjoy special privileges. Maps, see p. xxxv.

Motoring enjoys an enormous vogue in France, and supplies of petrol and facilities for repairs are to be found in practically every village. On entering the country the duty on motor-cars must be deposited (150 fr. per 100 kg. for cars weighing not more than 125 kg.; 60 fr. per 100 kg. for cars above that weight); but the amount paid is refunded without reduction when the country is quitted. A permit of circulation and a registered number for the car as well as a driver's certificate must be obtained at the nearest prefecture.

Cyclists and motorists should remember that the rule of the road in France is the reverse of that in England: keep to the right on meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room 2-5 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, 1-1½ fr.; luncheon or 'second déjeuner', taken about noon, 2-4 fr.; dinner, usually about 7 p.m., 2½-5 fr. An extra charge of ½-1 fr. is not uncommonly made for lunch or dinner when served at separate tables. Wine, beer, or cider (the ordinary beverage of Normandy and Brittany) is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in some of the larger hotels, especially in the fashionable watering-places. Beer is not often met with at table d'hôte except in the second-class hotels of such towns as Boulogne and Le Havre. The second déjeuner will sometimes be regarded as superfluous by English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more

convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is often raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards (premier déjeuner sometimes extra). The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers *(voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs)*.

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which 1/2-1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately, without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the largest towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as the traveller may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, in which case he should note the prices beforehand. The refresh-

ment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xix); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds (*sorbet*, *orgeat*, *sirop de groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The Churches, especially the more important, are generally open the whole day, though some are closed from noon till 2 p.m. Visitors may enter freely and inspect the works of art, except during the performance of divine service. The attendance of the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is 1/2 fr. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a Musée, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small pourboire.

VIII. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the written or printed name, and in the case of registered letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes *(Boîtes aux Lettres)* are to be found also at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps *(timbres-poste)* may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An ex-

tract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes.*

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica and Algeria, 10 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. for 15 grammes and 15 c. for each addit. 15 grammes. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to 1/2 oz. English.) — *Registered Letters (lettres recommandées)* 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached 20 c.

Post Office Orders (mandats de poste) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (imprimés sous bande): 5 c. per 100 grammes; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight may be forwarded at a moderate rate (60 c.-1 fr. 25 c.) within France. There is also a parcel-post between France and various foreign countries, parcels up to 11 lbs. being conveyed at a uniform rate: *viz.* to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, 1 fr. 10 c.; Spain, Italy, 1 fr. 35 c.; Great Britain, Austria, Netherlands, 1 fr. 60 c.; etc. These parcels must be sealed. All parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. The following are the rates per word: for France, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Belgium 12 1/2 c.; Germany 15 c.; Netherlands 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Denmark 24 1/2 c.; Sweden 28 c.; Roumania, Servia, etc. 28 1/2 c.; Norway 36 c.; Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece 53 1/2-57 c.; Turkey 53 c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c.; Chicago 1 fr. 55 c.

Telephonic Communication between the principal towns, etc.; enquire at the telegraph-offices.

IX. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = 2 1/5 lbs. avoirdupois = 2 7/10 lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.

Hectogramme (1/10 kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr. = 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = 3 1/5 oz.; 15 gr. = 1/2 oz.; 10 gr. = 1/3 oz.; 7 1/2 gr. = 1/4 oz.)

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = 6 1/5 Engl. miles.

Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about 5/8 Engl. mile.

Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3,0784 Paris feet = 3,281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. 3 1/3 in.

Décimètre (1/10 mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = $2^1/_2$ acres.
Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.
Déciare = $^1/_{10}$ are = 10 sq. mètres.
Centiare = $^1/_{100}$ are = 1 sq. mètre.

Hectolitre = $^1/_{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.
Décalitre = $^1/_{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres = $2^1/_5$ gals.
Litre, unit of capacity, = $1^3/_4$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quarts.

The thermometer most commonly used in France is the Centigrade; Réaumur's is much less common. The freezing point on both of these is marked 0°, the boiling-point of the former 100°, of the latter 80°, while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32°. To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the number of degrees above 0° by 1.8 and add 32 (if below 0° subtract from 32).

X. Historical Sketch.

Merovingians. The history of France, properly so called, begins at the end of the fifth century of the Christian era, when Clovis I. (481-511), son of *Childeric*, king of the Ripuarian Franks of Tournai, expelled the Romans from Northern Gaul (ca. 496), embraced Christianity, and united all the Franks under his sway. The *Merovingian Dynasty*, which he founded and which took its name from *Meroveus*, the father of Childeric, rapidly degenerated. The Frankish state was several times divided among different princes of the line, and this gave rise to long civil wars and finally to a deadly rivalry between *Austrasia*, the kingdom of the E. Franks, and *Neustria*, that of the W. Franks. The family of *Pepin*, heads of the 'Leudes' or great vassals of Austrasia and hereditary 'Mayors of the Palace', first of Austrasia, and afterwards also of Neustria and Burgundy, took advantage of this state of affairs to seize for themselves the supreme power, after Charles Martel had saved the country from the Saracenic invasion by the great victory of *Poitiers* (732).

Carlovingians. The first king of this dynasty was Pepin the Short *(le Bref)*, who assumed the crown in 752. His son —

Charlemagne (768-814), from whom the dynasty is named, by his able administration and by his victories over the Arabs, Lombards, Saxons, Avars, etc., founded a vast empire, which, however, lasted but little longer than that of Clovis. After the death of his son —

Louis I. (*le Débonnaire;* 814-840), his realms were divided by the *Treaty of Verdun* (843) between *Louis the German*, who became King of Germany; *Lothaire*, who got Italy, Burgundy, and Lotharingia or Lorraine; and —

Charles II. the Bald (*le Chauve;* 840-877), who ruled over France. He and his three successors, Louis II. the Stammerer (*le*

Bègue; 877-879), Louis III. (879-882), and Carloman (879-884), proved themselves weak and incapable rulers, able neither to protect their kingdom from the inroads of the Normans nor their regal power from encroachments at the hands of the feudal nobles.

Charles III. the Fat (*le Gros;* 884-887), son of Louis the German and himself Emperor of Germany, succeeded Carloman in 884, but left the care of defending Paris against the Normans to Count Odo or Eudes, Duke of France and Count of Paris, in whose favour he was deposed in 887. Odo was the ancestor of the Capetian family (see below).

Charles IV. (*le Simple;* 898-923), son of Louis le Bègue, succeeded Eudes and acquiesced in the establishment of the duchy of Normandy. He also was overthrown by the nobles, who put in his place, first, Robert (922-923), brother of Eudes, and then Raoul (923-936), Robert's son-in-law. Three other Carlovingians then bore the title of King; Louis IV. (*d'Outremer;* 936-945), son of Charles the Simple; Lothaire (954-986); and Louis V. (*le Fainéant;* 986-987); but these monarchs possessed less real power than their great subjects *Hugh the Great*, son of Robert, and *Hugh Capet.*

Capetians. Hugh or Hugues Capet, grand-nephew of Count Eudes, was declared king of France in 987 and founded the *Third* or *Capetian Dynasty*, which furnished France for eight centuries with an unbroken line of monarchs, under whom the country advanced to greatness and independence.

Robert II. *(le Pieux)*, 996.

Henri I, 1031.

Philip I., 1060. During the reigns of these three monarchs France suffers from feudal dissensions and wars with the Dukes of Normandy. *William, Duke of Normandy*, conquers England, 1066. *First Crusade* under *Godfrey de Bouillon*, 1096.

Louis VI. (*le Gros;* 1108-37) encourages the growth of the *Communes* as a check upon the power of the nobles. *Suger*, abbot of St. Denis, the king's minister.

Louis VII. (*le Jeune;* 1137-80) foolishly leaves his kingdom to take part in the *Second Crusade* (1147), and is further guilty of the great political blunder of divorcing Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou, who marries Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II. of England, taking with her as her dowry extensive possessions in France.

Philip II. (*Auguste;* 1180-1223) undertakes the *Third Crusade*, in company with *Richard Coeur-de-Lion*, 1189. On his return he attacks the English possessions in France, occupies Normandy, Maine, and Poitou, and defeats the English, Flemish, and German troops at *Bouvines* in 1214.

Louis VIII. (*le Lion;* 1223-26) makes fresh conquests in the S. of France.

Louis IX. (*St. Louis;* 1226-70) engages in the *Seventh* and *Eighth Crusades*, the former in Egypt, where he loses the battle of

Mansourah and is taken prisoner (1249), the latter against Tunis, where he dies (1270).

PHILIP III. (*le Hardi;* 1270-85) acquires Provence by inheritance.

PHILIP IV. (*le Bel;* 1285-1314) continues the struggle with England. Defeat of *Courtrai* (1302). Victory of *Mons-en-Puelle* (1304) and conquest of Flanders. Financial embarrassments, exactions, debased coinage, disputes with *Boniface VIII.*, suppression of the order of *Knights Templar*, and removal of the papal seat to *Avignon.* The *Parlement*, or court of justice, becomes the central machine of government, and the *Pouvoir Public*, or *Legal and Constitutional Power*, grows at the expense of the feudal and ecclesiastical powers. The *Etats-Généraux*, or *Estates General*, are convoked for the first time.

LOUIS X. (*le Hutin* or *the Quarrelsome;* 1314-16).

PHILIP V. (*le Long;* 1316-22) and —

CHARLES IV. (*le Bel;* 1322-28) are able administrators, but do not show so firm a front towards the nobles as Philip IV. With Charles IV. the direct line of the Capetians ends, and the crown passes to his cousin, Philip of Valois.

House of Valois. PHILIP VI. (1328-50) defeats the Flemings at Cassel (1328). The '*Guerre de Cent Ans*', or *Hundred Years' War* with England (1337-1453), begins, in consequence of the rival pretensions arising from the second marriage of Eleanor of Guienne (see p. xxv). Battle of *Crécy* (1346). Edward III. of England becomes master of Calais.

JOHN II. (*le Bon;* 1350-64) is defeated and taken prisoner by the English at *Poitiers* in 1356. *Treaty of Brétigny* (1360), confirming the loss of the country to the S. of the Loire.

CHARLES V. (*le Sage;* 1364-80). Battle of *Cocherel* (1364). The English expelled by *Bertrand Du Guesclin.*

CHARLES VI. (1380-1422) becomes insane in 1392. Defeat of the Flemings under Artevelde at *Rosbeck* (1382). War with the Armagnacs and Burgundians. The French under the *Constable d'Albret* defeated by Henry V. of England at *Agincourt* or *Azincourt* (1415). Paris occupied by the English, 1421.

CHARLES VII. (1422-61). The siege of Orléans raised by *Joan of Arc* (1429). Coronation at Rheims. Joan burned at Rouen as a witch (1431). The English expelled from the whole of France except Calais.

LOUIS XI. (1461-83) breaks up the *Ligue du Bien Public*, which his hasty and sweeping reforms had called into existence. He subsequently displays greater astuteness, and considers no means unfair that aid him to deal a mortal blow at the feudal system. He effects great things in administrative reform and territorial unity, and puts France in a condition to aspire to foreign conquests. His chief acquisitions are Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Artois, and Provence.

Charles VIII. (1483-98) marries *Anne of Brittany*, whose duchy is thereby united with the French crown, and makes a temporary conquest of *Naples* (1495), on which he has hereditary claims.

Louis XII. (*le Père du Peuple;* 1498-1515), first king of the younger branch of the House of Valois, conqueror of Milan and (in alliance with the Spaniards) of Naples. Having quarrelled with his Spanish allies, he is defeated by them on the *Garigliano* in 1503, on which occasion *Bayard* is present. The *League of Cambrai* is formed for the purpose of expelling the Venetians from the mainland of Italy. The Venetians defeated at *Agnadello* (1509); but they succeed in destroying the League, and in forming the *Ligue Sainte* for the purpose of expelling the French from Italy. They defeat the French at *Ravenna*, 1512.

Francis I. (1515-47), second-cousin and son-in-law of Louis XII., defeats the Swiss at *Marignano*, and recovers the Duchy of Milan (1515). Four wars with Charles V. for the possession of Burgundy and Milan. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at *Pavia* (1525). Francis encourages art. The absolute power of the throne increases.

Henri II (1547-59), husband of *Catherine de Médicis*, accidentally killed at a tournament. Metz, Toul, and Verdun annexed to France (1556). Final expulsion of the English.

Francis II. (1559-60), husband of *Mary Stuart* of Scotland.

Charles IX., brother of Francis II. (1560-74). Regency of *Catherine de Médicis*, the king's mother. Beginning of the *Religious Wars*. Louis de Condé, Antoine de Navarre, and Admiral Coligny, leaders of the Huguenots; François de Guise and Charles de Lorraine command the Roman Catholic army. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew*, 24th August, 1572.

Henri III (1574-90), brother of his two predecessors, flees from Paris, where a rebellion had broken out, by the advice of his mother, Catherine de Médicis (d. 1588); assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément, a Dominican friar.

House of Bourbon. — Henri IV (1589-1610), first monarch of the *House of Bourbon*, defeats the Roman Catholic League at *Arques* in 1589, and at *Ivry* in 1590, becomes a Roman Catholic in 1593, captures Paris in 1594. *Sully*, his minister. Religious toleration granted by the *Edict of Nantes* (1598). Henri, divorced from Margaret of Valois in 1599, marries Marie de Médicis the following year; assassinated by Ravaillac in 1610.

Louis XIII. (1610-43) is at first dependent on his mother *Marie de Médicis*, the regent; she is banished to Cologne, where she dies in 1642. *Richelieu*, his minister (d. 1642). English fleet defeated at *Ré* (1627); *La Rochelle* taken from the Huguenots. France takes part in the Thirty Years' War against Austria.

Louis XIV. (1643-1715) succeeds to the throne at the age of five, under the regency of his mother, *Anne of Austria*. Ministers: *Mazarin* (d. 1661), *Louvois* (d. 1691), and *Colbert* (d. 1683). Gen-

erals: *Turenne* (d. 1675), *Condé* (d. 1686), and *Luxembourg* (d. 1695).

War of the *Fronde* against the court and Mazarin. Condé (Duc d'Enghien) defeats the Spaniards at *Rocroy* in 1643, and at *Lens* in Holland in 1645. Turenne defeats the Bavarians at *Freiburg* and at *Nördlingen* (1644). Submission of the Fronde. Peace of the Pyrenees, with Spain (1659). Louis marries *Maria Theresa* (1660).

Death of Mazarin (1661). The king governs alone.

After the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain, Louis lays claim to the Low Countries. Turenne conquers Hainault and part of Flanders (1667) Condé occupies the *Franche-Comté*. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of the Triple Alliance (1668).

War with Holland, Passage of the Rhine (1672). Occupation of the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland. Victories of Turenne over the Imperial army at *Sinzheim*, *Ensisheim*, *Mühlhausen* (1674), and *Türkheim* (1675). Death of Turenne at Sassbach (1675).

Admiral Duquesne defeats the Dutch fleet near *Syracuse* (1676). Marshal Luxembourg defeats William of Orange at *Montcassel* (1677). Peace of *Nymwegen* (1678). *Strassburg* occupied (1681). Occupation of *Luxembourg*. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). Louis marries Mme. de Maintenon (1685). Devastation of the *Palatinate* (1688). Marshal Luxembourg defeats the Imperial troops at *Fleurus* (1690) and William of Orange at *Steenkerke* (1692) and *Neerwinden* (1693). The French fleet under Admiral Tourville defeated by the English at *La Hogue* (1692). Peace of *Ryswyk* (1697).

Spanish War of Succession (1701). Victory of Vendôme at *Luzzara* (1702), and of Tallard at *Speyer* (1702). Taking of *Landau* (1702). Victory at *Höchstädt* (1703); defeat at *Höchstädt*, or *Blenheim* (1704), by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy. Marshal Villars defeated by Prince Eugène at *Turin* (1705), and by Marlborough and the Prince at *Ramillies* (1709), *Oudenaerde* (1708), and *Malplaquet* (1709). Peaces of *Utrecht* (1713) and *Rastadt* (1714).

This reign is the golden age of French literature, illuminated by such names as *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Molière*, *Lafontaine*, *Boileau*, *Bossuet*, *Fénelon*, *Descartes*, *Pascal*, *La Bruyère*, and *Mme. de Sévigné.*

Louis XV. (1715-74). *Duke of Orléans* regent till 1723. Louis marries *Marie Leszczynska* of Poland (1725). The king takes no interest in public affairs and leads a life of the most pronounced selfishness and debauchery. The chief power is in the hands of the *Duc de Bourbon* (1723-26), *Cardinal Fleury* (1726-43), the creatures of *La Pompadour* (1745-62) and *La Dubarry*, the king's mistresses, and the *Duc de Choiseul* (1758-62). Austrian War of Succession (1740-48). Defeat at *Dettingen* by George II. of England (1743). Defeat of the Dutch and English at *Fontenoy*

(1745), of the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine at *Rocoux* (1746), and of the Allies near *Laeffelt (Lawfeld)* in 1747. Taking of *Maastricht* and *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* (1748). Naval war against England.

The Seven Years' War (1756-63). Duke of Cumberland defeated by Marshal d'Estrées at *Hastenbeck* (1757). The French under Prince de Soubise defeated the same year by Frederick the Great at *Rossbach*, and in 1758 at *Crefeld*, by the Duke of Brunswick. The latter defeated by Marshal Broglie at *Bergen* (1760). The French defeated at *Minden* (1759), etc. *Peace of Paris* (1763), by which France loses Canada and her other possessions in North America. Acquisition of *Lorraine* (1766) and *Corsica* (1768).

During this reign the moral ruin of the monarchy is consummated and financial ruin becomes unavoidable. *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, and *Diderot* are the most influential authors and the great leaders of the literary revolution.

Louis XVI. (1774-93), married to *Marie Antoinette*, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. American War of Independence against England (1776-83). Exhaustion of the finances of France, Vergennes, Turgot, Necker, Calonne, Brienne, and Necker (a second time), ministers of finance.

1789. Revolution. Assembly of the *States General* at Versailles, 5th May. Their transformation into a *Constituent Assembly* 17th June. Oath of the *Jeu de Paume*, 20th June. Creation of the National Guard, 13th July. Storming of the Bastille, 14th July. The 'Femmes de la Halle' at Versailles, 5th Oct. Confiscation of ecclesiastical property, 2nd Nov.

1790. National Fête in the Champ-de-Mars, 14th July.

1791. The Emigration. The royal family escape from Paris, but are intercepted at Varennes, 22nd June. Oath to observe the Constitution, 14th Sept. *Assemblée Législative.*

1792. War with Austria, 20th April. Storming of the *Tuileries*, 10th Aug. The king arrested, 11th Aug. Massacres in Sept. Cannonade of *Valmy* against the Prussians, 20th Sept. The *National Convention* opened, and royalty abolished, 21st Sept.

First Republic proclaimed, 25th Sept. Custine enters *Mayence*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Jemappes* against the Austrians, 6th Nov. Conquest of Belgium.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded, 21st Jan. Republican reckoning of time introduced, 22nd Sept.†. *Reign of Terror.* The queen

† The year had 12 months: Vendémiaire (month of the *vendage*, or vintage) from 22nd Sept. to 21st Oct., Brumaire (*brume*, fog) 22nd Oct. to 20th Nov., and Frimaire (*frimas*, hoar-frost) 21st Nov. to 20th Dec., were the three autumn-months. — Nivôse (*neige*, snow) 21st Dec. to 19th Jan., Pluviôse (*pluie*, rain) 20th Jan. to 18th Feb., and Ventôse (*vent*, wind) 19th Feb. to 20th March, winter-months. — Germinal (*germe*, germ), 21st March to 19th April, Floréal (*fleur*, flower) 20th April to 19th May, and Prairial (*prairie*, meadow) 20th May to 18th June, spring-months. — Messidor

beheaded, 16th Oct. *Worship of Reason* introduced, 10th Nov. Loss of Belgium.

1794. Jourdan's victory at *Fleurus*, 16th June. Belgium reconquered. Robespierre's fall and execution, 27th July.

1795. Conquest of Holland by Pichegru. Bonaparte commander of the troops of the Convention against the Royalists under Danican, 4th Oct. DIRECTORY established, 27th Oct.

1796. Bonaparte's successes in Italy (*Montenotte*, *Millesimo*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Castiglione*, *Bassano*, and *Arcole*).

1797. Victory at *Rivoli*, 17th Jan. Taking of *Mantua*, 2nd Feb. The Austrians commanded by Archduke Charles, at first victorious, are defeated by Bonaparte. Peace of *Campo Formio*, 17th Oct. Change in the Directory on 18th Fructidor (4th Sept.).

1798. Bonaparte in Egypt. Victory of the *Pyramids*, 21st July. Defeated by Nelson at the battle of the *Nile (Aboukir)*, 1st Aug.

1799. Bonaparte invades Syria. Acre defended by Sir Sidney Smith. Victory of *Aboukir*, 25th July. French armies repulsed in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Bonaparte returns to France. Fall of the Directory, 9th Nov. Establishment of the CONSULATE, 24th Dec. Bonaparte First Consul.

1800. Bonaparte's passage of the *St. Bernard*, 13-16th May. Victories at *Piacenza*, *Montebello*, *Marengo*, and *Hohenlinden*. Attempt to assassinate Napoleon at Paris, 23rd Dec.

1801. Peace of *Lunéville* with Germany, 9th Feb. *Concordat*, 15th July.

1802. Peace of Amiens with England, 27th March. Bonaparte (with Cambacérès and Lebrun) elected Consul for life, 2nd Aug.

1804. **First Empire.** NAPOLEON I. proclaimed Emperor by the Senate, 18th May; crowned by Pope Pius VII., 2nd Dec.

1805. Renewal of war with Austria. Capitulation of *Ulm*, 17th Oct. Defeat of *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Austerlitz*, 2nd Dec. Peace of *Pressburg*, 26th Dec.

1806. Establishment of the Rhenish Confederation, 12th July. War with Prussia. Battles of *Jena* and *Auerstädt*, 14th Oct. Entry into Berlin, 27th Oct. Continental blockade.

1807. War with Russia and Prussia. Battles of *Eylau* and *Friedland*. Treaty of *Tilsit*, 8th July. Occupation of *Lisbon*, 30th Nov.

1808. War in Spain, in order to maintain Joseph Bonaparte on the throne. *Code Napoléon* promulgated.

1809. Conquest of *Saragossa*, 21st Feb. Renewed war with Austria. Battle of *Eckmühl*, 19th-23rd April. Vienna entered, 13th

(*moisson*, harvest) 19th June to 18th July, Thermidor (*therme*, warmth) 19th July to 17th Aug., and Fructidor (*fruit*, fruit) 18th Aug. to 16th Sept. summer-months. — Each month had 30 days, and consisted of 3 decades, weeks being abolished. At the close of the year there were 5 *jours complémentaires*, 17th Sept. to 21st. — The republican calendar was discontinued by a decree of 9th Sept., 1805.

May. Battles of *Aspern*, or *Essling*, and *Wagram*, 5th and 6th July. Peace of *Vienna*, 14th Oct. Abolition of the temporal power of the pope.

1810. Marriage of Napoleon with *Marie Louise*, daughter of Francis II. of Austria, 11th March. Napoleon at his zenith.

1812. Renewed war with Russia. Battles of *Smolensk* and the *Moskowa*. *Moscow* entered, 15th Sept. Retreat begun, 19th Oct. Passage of the *Beresina*. — Wellington's victory at *Salamanca*.

1813. Battles of *Lützen*, *Bautzen*, *Grossbeeren*, *Dresden*, *Katzbach*, *Kulm*, *Leipzig* (16-18th Oct.), *Hanau*, etc.

1814. Battles of *Brienne*, *La Rothière*, *Montmirail*, *Laon*, *Arcis-sur-Aube*, and *Paris*. The Allies enter Paris, 31st March. Abdication of the Emperor, 11th April. His arrival at *Elba*, 4th May.

1814. **Restoration.** Louis XVIII. proclaimed king, 6th April. First *Treaty of Paris*, 30th May.

1815. Napoleon's return from Elba; at *Cannes* on 1st, and at Paris on 20th March. Battles of *Ligny* and *Waterloo*, 16th and 18th June. Second entrance of the Allies into Paris, 7th July. Second *Peace of Paris*, 20th Nov. Napoleon banished to St. Helena, where he dies (5th May, 1821).

1823. Spanish campaign, to aid Ferdinand VIII., under the Duc d'Angoulême, son of Charles X.

1824. Charles X.

1830. Conquest of *Algiers*.

1830. Revolution of July (27th-29th) and fall of the Bourbons.

House of Orléans. Louis Philippe elected King, 7th Aug. Continued war in Africa; consolidation of the colony of Algeria.

1848. Revolution of February (23rd and 24th).

1848. **Second Republic.** Sanguinary conflicts in Paris, 23rd to 26th June. *Louis Napoleon*, son of the former king of Holland, elected President, 10th Dec.

1851. Dissolution of the Assemblée; *Coup d'Etat*, 2nd Dec.

1852. **Second Empire.** Napoleon III. elected emperor by *plébiscite*, 2nd Dec.

1854. War with Russia. *Crimean Campaign*. — 1855. Capture of Sebastopol, 8th Sept. *First Universal Exhibition* at Paris. — 1856. *Peace of Paris*, 30th March. — 1859. War with Austria. Battles of *Magenta* (4th June) and *Solferino* (24th June). Peace of *Villafranca*, 11th July. — 1862. *Mexican Expedition*. — 1867. Dispute with Prussia about Luxembourg. *Second Universal Exhibition*.

1870. War with Prussia. Declaration of war, 19th July. Battles in August: *Weissenburg* (4th), *Wörth* (6th), *Spicheren* (6th), *Borny*, *Rezonville*, and *Gravelotte* (14th, 16th, 18th), *Beaumont* (30th). Battle of *Sedan*, 1st Sept. Surrender of Napoleon III.

Third Republic proclaimed, 4th Sept. Capitulation of *Strassburg*, 27th Sept., and of *Metz*, 27th Oct. Battles near *Orléans*, 2nd-4th Dec.

1871. Battle of *St. Quentin*, 19th Jan. Capitulation of *Paris*, 28th Jan. The Germans enter Paris, 1st March.

1871. Communist Insurrection, 18th March. Seat of government removed to *Versailles*, 20th March. Second siege of Paris, 2nd April. *Peace of Frankfort*, 10th May, resigning *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine* to Germany. Paris occupied by the Government troops, 25th May. — The Communist insurrection finally quelled, 28th May. — *M. Thiers*, who had been chief of the executive since 17th Feb., appointed President of the Republic, 31st Aug.

1873. Death of Napoleon III., 9th Jan. — *Marshal MacMahon* appointed President instead of M. Thiers, 14th May. Final evacuation of France by the German troops, 16th Sept.

1875. Republican Constitution finally adjusted, 25th Feb.

1878. *Third Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1879. *M. Jules Grévy* becomes President. The Chambers of the Legislature return from Versailles to Paris.

1881. Expedition to *Tunis*. — 1882-85. Expeditions to *Tongking* and *Madagascar*.

1887. *M. Sadi Carnot* becomes President in place of M. Grévy. — 1889. *Fourth Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1894. Assassination of President Carnot. *M. J. Casimir Périer* elected president. — 1895. Resignation of Casimir Périer and election of *M. Félix Faure* to the presidency, Jan. 15th and 17th. Expedition to *Madagascar* and annexation of that island.

1899. Death of President Faure, Feb. 17th. *M. Emile Loubet* elected president. Dreyfus Trial. — 1900. *Fifth Universal Exhibition*, at Paris. — 1905. Separation of Church and State (abrogation of the Concordat, pp. xxx, xxxv).

1906. *M. Armand Fallières* elected president.

XI. Political Geography.

Population. At the census taken in March, 1906, France, excluding her seamen and colonies, contained 39,252,267 inhab., including 1,009,414 foreigners, most of whom were Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, or Germans.

Constitution and Government. France has been a *Republic* since Sept. 4th, 1870. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of a *Chamber of Deputies* and a *Senate*. The former consists of 580 members elected by universal suffrage for four years. The Senate contains 300 members, elected indirectly through electoral colleges and holding office for nine years, one-third submitting to re-election every three years. The executive power is confided by the Assembly to a *President of the Republic*, elected for seven years, and to twelve responsible *Ministers*.

Civil Administration. France is divided into 86 *Departments*, or 87, including the small *Territory of Belfort*, forming the sole

fragment of Alsace left to France after the war of 1870-71. The departments are subdivided into 362 *Arrondissements*, 2911 *Cantons*, and 36,222 *Communes*. At the head of each department is a *Prefect (Préfet)*, over each arrondissement a *Sub-Prefect (Sous-Préfet)*, and over each commune a *Maire*, each of whom is assisted by a council. The cantons have no special civil administration.

The departments were formed in 1790 to replace the 32 old provinces; their names are taken from their chief rivers or other striking natural features. In the following table we follow the order of the river-basins, beginning in the N.E. The correspondence between the old provinces and the departments formed out of them is only approximately exact.

Ancient Provinces & Corresponding Modern Departments.

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
Alsace		*Strassburg*	
	Territory of		Belfort
Lorraine		*Nancy*	
	Vosges		Epinal
	Meurthe-&-Mos.		Nancy
	Meuse		Bar-le-Duc
Flandre (Flanders)		*Lille*	
	Nord		Lille
Artois		*Arras*	
	Pas-de-Calais		Arras
Picardie		*Amiens*	
	Somme		Amiens
Champagne		*Troyes*	
	Haute-Marne		Chaumont
	Aube		Troyes
	Marne		Châlons-sur-M.
	Ardennes		Mézières
Ile-de-France		*Paris*	
	Seine		Paris
	Seine-&-Marne		Melun
	Seine-&-Oise		Versailles
	Oise		Beauvais
	Aisne		Laon
Normandie		*Rouen*	
	Seine-Infér.		Rouen
	Eure		Evreux
	Calvados		Caen
	Orne		Alençon
	Manche		St. Lô
Bretagne (Brittany)		*Rennes*	
	Ile-&-Vilaine		Rennes
	Côtes-du-Nord		St. Brieuc
	Finistère		Quimper
	Morbihan		Vannes
	Loire Infér.		Nantes
Bourbonnais		*Moulins*	
	Allier		Moulins
Nivernais		*Nevers*	
	Nièvre		Nevers

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
Maine		*Le Mans*	
	Sarthe		Le Mans
	Mayenne		Laval
Auvergne		*Clermont-Ferrand*	
	Puy-de-Dôme		Clermont-Ferr.
	Cantal		Aurillac
Marche		*Guéret*	
	Creuze		Guéret
Limousin		*Limoges*	
	Corrèze		Tulle
	Haute-Vienne		Limoges
Poitou		*Poitiers*	
	Vienne		Poitiers
	Deux-Sèvres		Niort
	Vendée		La Roche-s.-Yon
Aunis		*La Rochelle*	
Saintonge-&-Angoulême		*Saintes*	
	Charente		Angoulême
	Charente-Infér.		La Rochelle
Guienne-&-Gasc.		*Bordeaux*	
	Hautes-Pyrén.		Tarbes
	Gers		Auch
	Tarn-&-Garonne		Montauban
	Aveyron		Rodez
	Lot		Cahors
	Lot-&-Garonne		Agen
	Dordogne		Périgueux
	Gironde		Bordeaux
	Landes		Mont-de-Mars.
Béarn-&-Navarre		*Pau*	
	Basses-Pyrén.		Pau
Languedoc		*Toulouse*	
	Lozère		Mende
	Haute-Loire		Le Puy
	Ardèche		Privas
	Gard		Nimes
	Hérault		Montpellier
	Aude		Carcassonne

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
BERRY		*Bourges*			*Tarn*		Albi
	Cher		Bourges		*Haute-Garonne*		Toulouse
	Indre		Châteauroux	FRANCHE-COMTÉ		*Besançon*	
ORLÉANAIS		*Orléans*			*Doubs*		Besançon
	Loiret		Orléans		*Haute-Saône*		Vesoul
	Eure-&-Loir		Chartres		*Jura*		Lons-le-Saun.
	Loir-&-Cher		Blois	BOURGOGNE (Burg.)		*Dijon*	
TOURAINE		*Tours*			*Yonne*		Auxerre
	Indre-&-Loire		Tours		*Côte-d'Or*		Dijon
ANJOU		*Angers*			*Saône-&-Loire*		Mâcon
	Maine-&-Loire		Angers		*Ain*		Bourg
LYONNAIS		*Lyon*		PROVENCE		*Aix*	
	Loire		St. Etienne		*Bouches-du-Rh.*		Marseille
	Rhône		Lyon		*Basses-Alpes*		Digne
SAVOIE		*Chambéry*			*Var*		Draguignan
	Haute-Savoie		Annecy	COMTÉ DE FOIX		*Foix*	
	Savoie		Chambéry		*Ariège*		Foix
DAUPHINÉ		*Grenoble*		ROUSSILLON		*Perpignan*	
	Isère		Grenoble		*Pyrénées-Orient.*		Perpignan
	Hautes-Alpes		Gap	COMTÉ DE NICE		*Nice*	
	Drôme		Valence		*Alpes-Marit.*		Nice
ETAT D'AVIGNON		*Avignon*		CORSE (Corsica)		*Bastia*	
	Vaucluse		Avignon		*Corse*		Ajaccio

The *Etat d'Avignon*, *Savoy*, and *Nice* were not old French provinces, the first having been acquired in 1791 and the other two in 1860.

ARMY. The whole of France is divided into twenty *Military Regions (Régions de Corps d'Armée)*, each under a general of division, while Paris has a separate military government.

Military service is compulsory on every Frenchman, not declared unfit, between the ages of 20 and 45. The *Army* is divided into an Active Army and a Territorial Army, each with its Reserve. On a peace-footing the former consists of 572,000 men and the latter of 800,000 men, forming a total of 1,372,000. On a war-footing these two armies combined rise to a total of 4,000,000. The total sum expended on the French army in 1906 amounted to 28,747,000*l.*

NAVY. For naval purposes France is divided into five *Arrondissements Maritimes*, the seats of which are Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon. The fleet consists of about 500 war vessels in commission, including 48 ironclads, 66 cruisers, 236 torpedo-boats, and 20 transports. These are manned by about 43,000 men and 2000 officers. In 1906 France expended on her navy 13,000,000*l.*

JUSTICE. Each canton contains a *Justice de Paix* or *Justice of the Peace;* each arrondissement a *Tribunal of the First Instance;* and each department a *Cour d'Assises*, or criminal court. Above these are 26 *Cours d'Appel*, or courts of appeal, in the principal towns, and the *Cour de Cassation*, or supreme court of appeal, at Paris. There are also *Commercial*, *Military*, and *Naval Courts* in places where such tribunals have been found desirable.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory on all children between

six and thirteen years. In the budget of 1906 a sum of about 10,000,000*l.* was set down for the Minister of Public Instruction, nearly two-thirds being allotted to elementary education.

The *Higher Education* is entrusted to sixteen *Universities*, which until 1896 were known as 'académies universitaires'. Two of these universities (those of Paris and Bordeaux) have the five faculties of theology, law, medicine, science, and letters; three (Lyons, Nancy, Lille) have four faculties, eight have three, two have two, and two (Marseilles and Rouen) have one faculty only. There are also 'Facultés' of *Protestant Theology* at Paris and Montauban, and *Roman Catholic Institutes* at Paris, Angers, Lyons, and Lille.

Secondary Education is imparted by about 110 *Lycées* and 228 *Collèges Communaux*, including 38 lycées and 23 colleges for girls. In addition to these there still exist a large number of private colleges.

There are altogether 80,946 *Elementary Schools.*

The educational work of each department is presided over by an *Inspecteur d'Académie*, and each arrondissement has an *Inspecteur d'Instruction Primaire.*

In addition to the above-mentioned schools and colleges are numerous *Technical* and *Special Institutions*.

Religion. All religions are equal by law. Until 1905 three sects, *viz. Roman Catholics*, *Protestants*, and *Jews*, received grants from government, but since the abrogation of the Concordat on Dec. 6th of that year all churches are independent of the state. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of France proper, or about 38 millions out of 39 millions, are reckoned as Roman Catholics. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church embraces 17 *Archbishops* and 67 *Bishops*, whose sees are generally (not always) coextensive with the departments. The sees of the archbishops are at Aix, Albi, Auch, Avignon, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cambrai, Chambéry, Lyons, Paris, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen, Sens, Toulouse, and Tours. The regular clergy number about 55,000.

The *Protestants*, who number about 600,000, are divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, both governed by Presbyterial Councils or Consistories, several of which together may form themselves into a Synod. The Lutherans possess in addition a General Synod, or supreme council.

The number of *Jews* in France does not exceed 77,000.

XII. Maps.

The best maps of France are the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. The chief of these, executed in 1818-78 is issued in 273 sheets in black and white, on a scale of 1 : 80,000. It has appeared also in quarter-sheets (1889), sold separately at 30 c. each. There is also an enlargement (1 : 50,000),

which is considerably clearer (50 c. per quarter-sheet). — A new map (1 : 50,000; in colours) is being issued by the Service Géographique, but only a few sheets (Paris and its environs, etc.) have appeared, at 1 fr. 60 c. each. There is also a reduction of the first mentioned map, on a scale of 1 : 200,000, in five colours, each sheet ($1^{1}/_{2}$ fr.) being equivalent to four of the original map. An older map (1852-83) in 33 sheets (uncoloured), on a scale of 1 : 320,000, is not kept up to date except as regards the railways (2 fr. per sheet engraved, 50 c. zincographed).

The Ministry of the Interior has published a map of France, on a scale of 1 : 100,000, which may be obtained at the Librairie Hachette, Boulevard St. Germain 79, Paris. This, which is issued in 587 sheets in five colours is convenient for ordinary use, though not sufficiently accurate for mountain-excursions (price per sheet 80 c. or 1 fr. 55 c. on cloth).

The excellent *Carte Touriste de France* (1 : 400,000), in 15 sheets in six colours, issued by Andriveau-Goujon (Henry Barrère, Rue du Bac 21, Paris) in conjunction with the Touring-Club (p. xx), does not stop at the frontiers and gives indications as to road-surfaces, gradients, historical monuments, etc. ($2^{1}/_{2}$ fr. per sheet, 4 fr. on cloth). — The *Carte Bécherel* (Theuveny, Rue Taitbout 80, Paris) is a reproduction of the above-mentioned map on a scale of 1 : 200,000 with some additional indications ($2^{1}/_{2}$ fr. per sheet). — Other cycling-maps are the *Carte Taride*, published by A. Taride, Boulevard St. Denis 18 (1 : 250,000; 90 c. per sheet, $2^{1}/_{2}$ fr. on cloth); and the *Carte Guillot* (1 : 250,000; 1 fr., $2^{1}/_{2}$ fr. on cloth), issued by Plon, Nourrit, et Cie., Rue Garancière 8. — A special map of the Vosges and neighbourhood has been prepared by Commandant Frézard in six colours (1 : 320,000; $1^{1}/_{2}$ fr.) and may be obtained from J. B. Schmitt et Fils, Belfort.

A special map of France for motorists (1 : 900,000), published in four colours in five sections (price 4 fr.), may be obtained from Theuveny (see above), who sells also similar maps on a larger scale (1 : 200,000) of the Environs of Paris and some other districts (1 fr. each).

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Barrère*, Rue du Bac 4; *Chapelot*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30; *Plon, Nourrit, et Cie.*, Rue Garancière 8.

The catalogue of the Service Géographique de l'Armée (1 fr.) contains key-plans of its maps, including also those of Algeria, Tunis, and Africa generally (parts sold separately 10 c.; Algeria and Tunis, 25 c.). Barrère's catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1:80,000, 1:200,000, and 1:320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1:100,000 map may be obtained at Hachette's, Boulevard St. Germain 79.

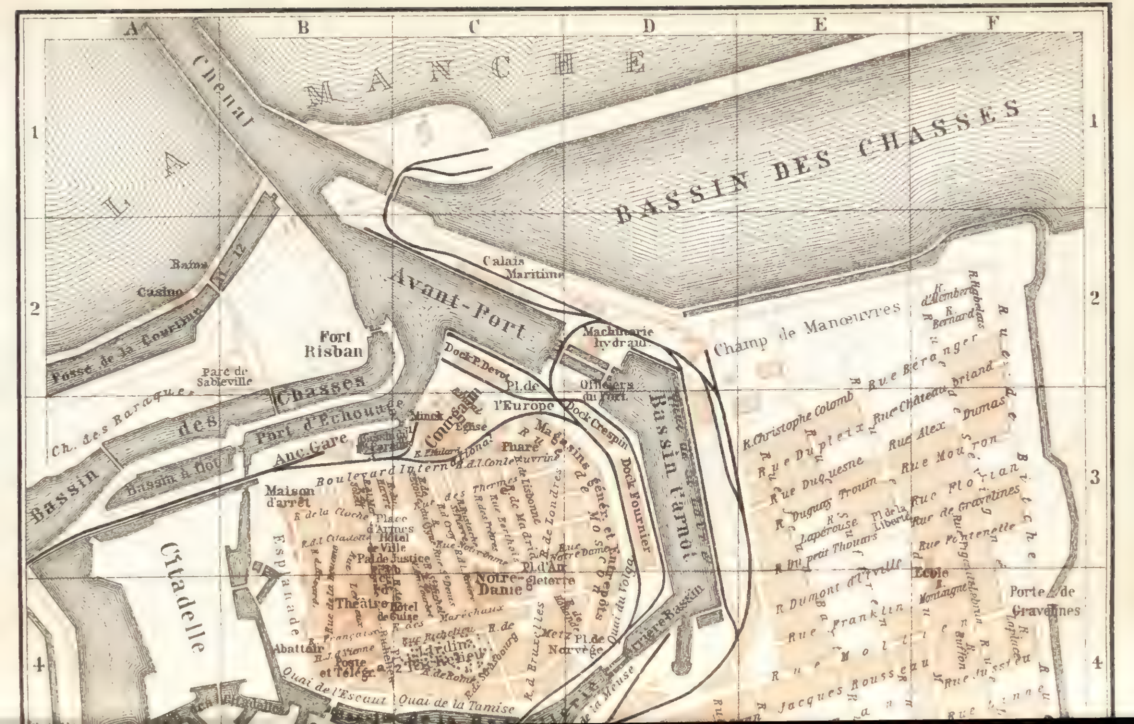

COURBEVOIE
CLICHY
LEVALLOIS-PERRET
NEUILLY
BOIS DE BOULOGNE
ISSY
VANVES
MALAKOFF
MONTROUGE
Seine Fl.
Ile de la Jatte
Anc. Champ de Courses
Stn de Clichy-Levallois
Boulevard Bineau
Boulevard V. Hugo
Avenue de Neuilly
Boulevard Maillot
Av. de Villiers
Boul. de Courcelles
Boul. Malesherbes
Av. des Ternes
Av. de la Grande Armée
Pl. de l'Arc de Triomphe
Av. de Friedland
Hôpital Beaujon
Boulevard Haussmann
Faubg St. Honoré
Av. des Champs-Élysées
Gare St. Lazare
La Madeleine
Av. Henri Martin
Av. Kléber
Av. d'Iéna
Av. Marceau
Av. de l'Alma
Pal. des Beaux-Arts
Cours la Reine
Concorde
Quai d'Orsay
Ch. des Députés
Espl. d. Invalides
Manuf. des Tabacs
Hôtel des Invalides
Champ de Mars
Tour Eiffel
Ecole Militaire
Av. de Suffren
Av. de La Motte-Picquet
Av. de Breteuil
Pl. Vauban
Hôpital Laënnec
Boul. Garibaldi
Boul. Pasteur
Rue de Vaugirard
Rue de Sèvres
Rue de la Convention
Rue Lecourbe
Boul. Murat
Boul. Exelmans
Station du Point du Jour
Station de Javel
Stn de Grenelle
Stn de Vaugirard-Ceinte
Boul. Victor
Boul. Lefèvre
Boulevard Brune
Champ de Manœuvres d'Issy
Hospice des Ménages
Lycée Michelet
Cimetière du Mont-Parnasse
Gare Mont-Parnasse
Stn de Montrouge
Fort d'Issy
Stn de Vanves
Gravé et imprimé par
1:66,600



PANTIN
LE PRÉ
St GERVAIS
Belleville
Canal de l'Ourcq
Chemin de Fer de l'Est
Pte d'Allemagne
Boul. de la Chapelle
Boul. Barbès
Gare du Nord
Gare de l'Est
Prison St Lazare
Hôpital St Louis
Rue de Flandre
Rue d'Allemagne
Av. de la République
Pl. de la République
Théâtres
Temple
Halles Centrales
Archives
Impr. nat.
Pal. de Justice
Hôtel Dieu
Notre Dame
École de Médecine
Panthéon
Jardin des Plantes
Gare d'Orléans
Hospice de la Salpêtrière
Gare de Lyon
Gare de Vincennes
Hôpital St Antoine
Boulevard Diderot
Cours de Vincennes
Boul. de Bercy
Entrepôts de Bercy
Boulevard Poniatowski
Rue de la Roquette
Pl. de la Bastille
R. du Faubg St Antoine
Boul. Voltaire
Boul. Richard Lenoir
Prison des Jnes Détenus
Cimetière du Père Lachaise
Stat. de Ménilmontant
Réservoirs
Hôpital Tenon
Pte de Bagnolet
Boul. Mortier
Boul. de Reuilly
Boul. de Port Royal
Observatoire
Boul. Arago
Prison de la Santé
Boul. Auguste Blanqui
Manufre des Gobelins
Place d'Italie
Boulevard de la Gare
Avenue d'Italie
Av. de Choisy
Av. d'Ivry
Boulevard Masséna
Pte de Choisy
Pte d'Ivry
Pte d'Italie
IVRY
GENTILLY
Stat. du Parc de Montsouris
Stat. de la Maison Blanche
Val de Grâce
Bois de Vincennes
St Mandé
Pte de Picpus
Pte de Charenton
Charenton
CONFLANS
Chemin de Fer de Lyon
FLEUVE
Kilomètres
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I

NORTHERN FRANCE.

I. NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE.



A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
La Manche
Chenal
Bassin des Chasses
Calais Maritime
Avant-Port
Fort Risban
Casino
Bains
Fossé de la Courtine
Parc de Sableville
Ch. des Baraques
Bassin des Chasses
Port d'Echouage
Anc. Gare
Bassin à flot
Citadelle
Esplanade
Maison d'arrêt
Dock P. Devot
Pl. de l'Europe
Machinerie hydraul.
Officiers du Port
Dock Crespin
Dock Fournier
Bassin Carnot
Arrière Bassin
Quai du Volga
Magasins génér. et Entrepôts
Courgain
Eglise
Phare
Boulevard International
Place d'Armes
Hôtel de Ville
Pal. de Justice
Notre-Dame
Théâtre
Hôtel de Guise
Abattoir
Poste et Télégr.
Quai de l'Escaut
Quai de la Tamise
Pl. de Norvège
Pl. d'Angleterre
R. de Londres
R. de Lisbonne
R. de Madrid
R. de Bruxelles
Rue de Moscou
Rue des Prêtres
Rue Notre Dame
R. de Rome
Champ de Manœuvres
Rue de Bitche
R. Christophe Colomb
Rue Béranger
Rue Chateaubriand
Rue Dumas
Rue Dupleix
Rue Alex
Rue Duquesne
Rue Mouron
Rue Duguay Trouin
Rue Florian
Pl. de la Liberté
Rue de Gravelines
Rue Fontenelle
R. Lapérouse
R. du petit Thouars
R. Dumont d'Urville
Ecole
Rue Franklin
Rue Molière
Rue Jacques Rousseau
Porte de Gravelines
R. Laplace
R. Buffon
R. Montaigne
R. Bernard
R. d'Alembert
R. Rabelais


CALAIS
1 : 20,000
Mètres
1 Colonne de Louis XVIII C3
2 Monument d. Bourgeois de Calais C4
3 " des Sauveteurs B3
SAINT PIERRE
Canal de Marck
Porte de Marck
Halte St. Pierre
Dunkerque
Porte de St. Omer
Portes de Guînes
Porte de Lille
Porte des Fontinettes
Gare des Fontinettes
Porte des Pierrettes
Porte des Basses Communes
Porte de Boulogne
Pont Jourdan
Abattoir
Calais-St. Pierre
Hospice Civil
Temple
Halle
Église du Sacré Cœur
Couv. du Sacré Cœur
École
Théâtre
Poste et Télégr.
École de filles
École de garçons
Hôpital Civil
Collège
Hôtel de Ville
Église St. Pierre
Pl. Centrale
Pl. de Vic
Clémence
Pl. St. Pierre
Pl. de la Nation
Boulevard Léon Gambetta
Boulevard de Lesseps
Boulevard de l'Est
Rue de la Vendée
Rue des Salines
Rue de Thionville
R. de Huningue
Rue Gambronne
Rue Colbert
Rue Hermant
Rue Martyn
Rue Pearson
Rue Archimède
Rue Masséna
Rue du Four
Rue Newton
Rue Ampère
R. Arago
Rue Galilée
Rue Copernic
Rue des Bienvenus
Rue Auber
Rue du Temple
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue du Vauxhall
Rue des Soupirants
Rue de Vic
Rue de Vauban
Rue du Bout des Digues
R. de l'Ermitage
Rue de Phalsbourg
Rue Raphaël
Rue Rubens
Rue Michel Ange
Rue Léonard de Vinci
Rue Francia
Rue Deneuville
R. Delaroche
Rue Delacroix
Rue Mignard
Rue Lafontaine
Rue Ronsard
Rue Corneille
R. Lamartine
Rue Virgile
Rue Ovide
R. Pindare
R. Malherbe
R. Horace
Rue Bayard
Rue Condé
R. du Guesclin
Rue Turenne
R. Kléber
R. Stephenson
R. du Cheval Gris
R. de Toul
Canal
Boulogne
Guînes
Arras
Lille
C
D
F
6
7
8

1. From Calais to Amiens and Paris.

183 M. to 212 M. Railway in $3^1/_4$-11 hrs., according to the route selected. The shortest route is viâ Boulogne, Abbeville, and Creil (fares 33 fr. 40, 22 fr. 55, 14 fr. 70 c.); the longest, seldom taken, viâ Hazebrouck and Arras (fares 35 fr. 50 c., 24 fr., 15 fr. 65 c.). The alternative routes given below may be combined to suit individual convenience. — From *London* to *Calais*, see p. xiii.

Calais. — **Stations.** *Calais-Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), for the English traffic; *Calais-Ville*, or *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), for all trains except those of the Anvin line; *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7) and *Calais-St-Pierre* (Pl. A, 6), for the Anvin line.

Hotels. Central, in the Gare Centrale, R. from 3, D. 3 fr., good; Terminus, in the Gare Maritime. — Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 4), Place Richelieu, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; Meurice (Pl. b; B, C, 3), Rue de Guise 7, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; du Sauvage (Pl. c; B, 3, 4), Rue Royale 39, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. or D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $9^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr., good; du Commerce (Pl. d; B, 4), Rue Royale 51; Victoria (Pl. e; C, 3), Rue des Thermes 34.

Restaurants at the hotels (see above) and at the *Casino* (p. 5; déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $3^3/_4$ fr.). — **Cafés.** *Bellevue*, *du Globe*, Place d'Armes; *Grand-Café*, at St. Pierre, corner of the Boulevards Pasteur and Lafayette.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Place Richelieu (Calais; Pl. B, 4) and Boulevard Pasteur 2 (St. Pierre; Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 90 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hour, $1^1/_2$, 2, or $2^1/_2$ fr.; double fare after 11 p.m.

Tramways. 1. From the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6). 2. From the *Boulevard Jacquart* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the former *Gare de St. Pierre* (Pl. A, 6). 3. From the *Boul. Jacquart* to the *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7). 4. From the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6) to the *Halte St. Pierre* (comp. Pl. F, 8). A small omnibus runs in the season from the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Casino* (sea-baths; Pl. A, 2); fares 10-15 c. — tramway also runs from Calais to *Guînes* (p. 22), viâ Pont-du-Leu, Coulogne l'Ecluse-Carrée, and Banc-Valois (fares 15-60 c.). — **Motors** for *Wissant*, see p. 6.

Steamboat to *Dover* (for London, p. xiii), thrice daily; fares 13 fr. 65, 11 fr. 15 c.

Banks. *Adam & Co.*, Rue Royale 8; *Banque de France*, Rue Leveux 28; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Boulevard Jacquart 37; *Société Générale*, Boulevard Gambetta 8.

British Consul, *C. A. Payton*, Rue St. Denis 15; Vice-Consul, *E. H. Blomefield* (also Lloyd's agent). — **American Consul,** *Jas. B. Milner*, Rue de Moscou 14; Vice-Consul, *H. C. Hall*.

English Church (*Holy Trinity*; Pl. D, 6), Rue du Moulin-Brûlé; chaplain *Rev. M. H. Umbers, B. A.* — *Wesleyan Chapel*, Rue du Temple. Service at both at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Calais, a town with 66,627 inhab., including St. Pierre-lès-Calais (p. 5), and a fortress of the first class, derives its chief importance from its harbour and its traffic with England, to which it is the nearest port on the French coast. The chalk cliffs and castle of Dover, 21 M. distant, are visible in clear weather. About 300,000 travellers pass through the town annually; and in addition there is a brisk trade in timber, coal, etc. Calais contains 1500 English residents, chiefly engaged in its tuile-manufactories (p. 5).

Calais played a prominent part in the early wars between France and England. Its harbour was the rendezvous for the fleet of the Dauphin Louis,

whose aid had been invited by the discontented English barons against King John. In 1346-47, after the battle of Crécy, Edward III. starved it into surrender after a desperate resistance of eleven months. He consented to spare the town on condition that six noble citizens should place themselves, clad in their shirts and with halters about their necks, at his absolute disposal; and it was only by the urgent intercession of his queen, Philippa of Hainault, that he was induced to spare the lives of the unfortunate men, at whose head was the patriotic Eustache de St. Pierre. Calais remained in the hands of the English until 1558, when the Duke of Guise with 30,000 men succeeded in expelling the small English garrison (500 men) after a siege of seven days. In 1560 Mary Stuart set sail from Calais to assume the Scottish crown; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. landed here on his return to his kingdom. The Spaniards made themselves masters of Calais in 1596, but the treaty of Vervins in 1598 restored it permanently to France.

The *Harbour*, which is accessible at all states of the tide, has been more than doubled in size by extensive new works, recently completed at a cost of 2,400,000*l*. The *Old Harbour*, with the former railway-station, lies nearest to the Place d'Armes; the imposing **New Harbour* farther to the E. Between the two stand the *Monument des Sauveteurs* (Pl. 3; B, 3), by Lormier, and, a little farther on, a *Column* (Pl. 1; C, 3) commemorating the return of Louis XVIII. in 1814. The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), or *Pier Station*, where passengers from England find the trains for Paris, Brussels, etc. waiting, is situated on the N.E. side of the *Avant-Port* (Pl. B, C, 2), and is connected with the *Gare Centrale* (see p. 5) by a short branch-line skirting the new harbour.

The old *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), in the Place d'Armes, the centre of the old town, was erected in 1740 on the site of a former building of which the tower still remains (15th cent.). In front it is adorned with small bronze busts (1636) of *Richelieu*, the founder of the citadel and the arsenal, and the *Duc de Guise*, 'libérateur de Calais en 1558'. On the balcony is a bust of Eustache de St. Pierre (see above). The Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée*, open 10 to 4 or 5 on Mon., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and holidays (on other days entr. from the street behind the tower).

Ground Floor. Sculptures and antiquities; natural history collections. — 1st Floor. Natural history collections, weapons, ethnographical collection, small works of art, fayence, and various other objects.

2nd Floor. Paintings. From right to left: 134. *Chifflart*, Romeo and Juliet; 133. *Amaury-Duval*, Portrait of a child (study); 131. *H. Regnault*, Orpheus in Hades; 129. *Tattegrain*, Women begging for alms at Berck-sur-Mer; 42. *Brueghel the Elder*, Masquerade; 30. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Louis XV.; 40. *Honthorst*, Shepherd; 39. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris; 27. *Albano*, Bacchus demanding immortality for Ariadne; 109-112. *Van der Puyl*, Portraits; 19. *Le Bourguignon*, Battle; 10. *Ribera*, Anatomical lesson; 8. *N. Poussin*, Triumph of Bacchus; 63. *Van de Velde*, Landscape; 62. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle (1620). Porcelain, lace, plans and views of Calais.

To the left is a massive square *Watch Tower*, the foundation of which is referred to 810, and which was used as a lighthouse until 1848.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), approached by the street of the same name leading to the E. from the Place d'Armes, was

almost completely rebuilt during the English occupation of the town, and it has undergone considerable renovation since 1866. The building on the left is a reservoir; the spire is unpleasing. The high-altar, with a fine reredos in Italian marble (1624-28), decorated with statues, high reliefs, and an Assumption by *Seghers*, the iron choir-screen, and a Descent from the Cross by *Rubens* (?), in the left transept, are the chief objects of interest in the interior.

At the end of the Rue de Guise, which begins to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Hôtel de Guise* (Pl. B, C, 4), in the English Tudor style, originally founded by Edward III. as a guildhouse for the woolstaplers, and presented to the Duke of Guise after his capture of the town. The Place Richelieu leads hence towards the Gare Centrale, passing the *Jardin Richelieu* (Pl. C, 4), in which a **Monument to Eustache de St. Pierre and his Companions* (Pl. 2; p. 4), by Rodin, was erected in 1895. On the opposite side of the street is the *Hôtel des Postes* (Pl. B, 4), with the *Public Library* (ca. 25,000 vols. and 97 MSS.) on the first floor (open daily, except Sun., 10-1 and 4-9; closed in Sept.).

The *Sea-Bathing Establishment* (Pl. A, 2; 1 fr., ladies 1 fr. 10 c.) and the *Casino* are situated beyond the old harbour, on a fine beach (omn., see p. 3).

The *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), or principal railway-station, lies between Calais proper and St. Pierre, and has approaches from both. Near it, on the St. Pierre side, is a pretty *Park* (Pl. B, C, 5).

St. Pierre-lès-Calais, the industrial and commercial part of Calais, has extensive manufactures of tulle and lace, an industry which was introduced from Nottingham in 1818. The *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 7), built in 1862-70 in the style of the 13th cent., and the *Hôtel de Ville* (1858-64) are both situated in the Place Crèvecœur. To the right of the Place Centrale is a *War Monument* (1904), and in the Place de l'Egalité stands the new *Theatre* (Pl. C, 6).

From June to Sept. Omnibuses run thrice daily (in 1 hr.; 75 c.) from the Place d'Armes to (5 M.) *Sangatte-Plage* (Hôt de la Plage; des Bains; Guersen; Ségau), a small bathing-place $^2/_3$ M. from Cap Blanc-Nez (p. 6), served also by the motor cars to and from Wissant (p. 6).

From Calais to *Dunkirk*, see p. 40; to *Nancy (Strassburg)*, see R. 10; to *Châlons-sur-Marne (Bâle)*, see R. 9.

I. From Calais to Amiens.

a. Viâ Boulogne and Abbeville.

102 M. (103$^3/_4$ M. from the Gare Maritime). Railway in 2-5 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 60, 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 15 c.; or 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). — From Boulogne to Amiens, 76$^1/_2$ M., in 1$^1/_2$-4 hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

After leaving Calais we pass (1$^1/_4$ M.) *Les Fontinettes* and (1$^1/_2$ M.) *St. Pierre* (see above), beyond which diverges the line to Anvin (p. 22). — 4$^1/_2$ M. *Frethun*. — As the train approaches (10 M.) *Caffiers* we enjoy a fine view to the left. — 15$^1/_2$ M. *Marquise-Rinxent*. Marquise (*Grand Cerf*), a small town (3560 inhab.) 1$^1/_4$ M. to the N.E., has important iron foundries and marble-quarries, the

latter situated in the 'Vallée Heureuse', a favourite point for excursions from Boulogne.

About 7 M. to the N. of the station (in summer omn. four times daily, motor-car twice) lies **Wissant** (*Gr.-Hôt. de la Digue*, R. 2-7, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Hôt. des Bains; de la Plage)*, a sea-bathing place, between Cap Gris-Nez (see below) and *Cap Blanc-Nez* (440 ft.). In the season motor-cars ply hence to Ambleteuse ($1^3/_4$ fr.) and Wimereux and to Calais (2 fr.; 50 min.) viâ ($^1/_4$ hr.) Sangatte (p. 5).

$21^1/_2$ M. *Wimille-Wimereux. Wimille*, $^2/_3$ M. to the right, has a church dating from the 12-13th centuries.

Wimereux. Hotels. **Splendid Hotel*, 150 R., déj. 4, D. 5 fr., **Grand Hôtel*, both on the beach; **Grand-Hôtel Mauricien*, déj. 4, D. 6 fr. — *Hôtel de la Plage; des Bains*, R. from 5, pens. $6^1/_2$ 9 fr.; *Bellevue; Beaurivage*; *de l'Union*, R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Mulier*, pens. from 7 fr.; *Moderne; de la Paix*; etc. — *Pension Villa Edouard*, Rue Carnot, 12 fr. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Rue Carnot.

Wimereux, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is a bathing-place of comparatively recent date, with a good beach (bathing-box and costume $1^1/_2$ fr.), a *Grand Casino*, and a race-course and golf-course ($2^1/_2$ fr. per day) 1 M. to the N. (at *Aubengues*, Gr.-Hôt. Cosmopolite). Tramway to *Boulogne*, see p. 7. A motor-omnibus plies 5 times daily in summer to Ambleteuse and (50 min.; 2 fr.) Wissant (see above) and a 'Train Renard' 5 times daily to (25 min.) **Ambleteuse** (*Grand-Hôtel: Hôt Delpierre)*, another little bathing-place $3^3/_4$ M. to the N., with a good beach. James II. landed here in 1689 on his flight from England. *Cap Gris-Nez* (165 ft.; Hôt. de la Sirène), on which rises an electric lighthouse, 5 M. beyond Ambleteuse, is the nearest point of France to England ($16^1/_2$ M.).

23 M. *Terlincthun*, $^1/_2$ M. from the Colonne de la Grande Armée, marking the situation of Napoleon's camp (p. 10). Beyond a tunnel, $^1/_2$ M. long, we enter the station of —

25 M. *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (see below), where passengers to Boulogne by through-trains to and from Amiens alight. Other trains pass through another tunnel, cross the *Liane* by means of a curved viaduct, and enter the *Grande Gare* of —

$25^1/_2$ M. **Boulogne-sur-Mer.** — **Stations.** *Boulogne-Central* or *Grande Gare* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the left bank of the Liane, near the Arrière Port; *Boulogne-Maritime* (Pl. D, 2; buffet), a little to the N., for the English traffic; *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), for the express trains between Calais and Paris.

Hotels (comparatively expensive). Near the baths: Hôtel du Pavillon Impérial et des Bains de Mer (Pl. a; D, 1), Boul. Ste. Beuve 98, 250 R.; Brighton et Marine (Pl. b; D, 2), Boul. Ste. Beuve, R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from $12^1/_2$ fr.; de Folkestone (Pl. c; D, 2), Quai Gambetta 74; Black's Globe Hotel, Quai Gambetta 70, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. d; D, 2), Quai Gambetta 64, R. from 5, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. du Nord, d'Europe et Continental (Pl. f; D, 2), Rue de Boston 58, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Berry (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue de Boston 96. — In the town: Hôt. Christol et Bristol (Pl. g; E, 3), Place Frédéric-Sauvage 14, near the station; Meurice (Pl. i; E, 3), Rue Victor-Hugo 35, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 12 fr.; Dervaux (Pl. m; F, 3), Grande Rue 75, opposite the Museum; du Louvre (Pl. n; D, 3), Place de la République, near the station, R. from 4, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 10 fr., good; du Commerce (Pl. o; E, 3), Rue Thiers 27; Métropole-Hôtel (Pl. l; E, 3), Rue Faidherbe 27; Hôt. Castiglione (Pl. q; D, 3), opposite the station, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; de France (Pl. p; F, 3, 4), Rue Nationale 30, pens. $7^1/_2$ fr. (incl. beer); Hôt. de Flandre (Pl. k; E, 2), Quai Gambetta 52, R. from



Gravé et imprimé par


Calais
E
Colonne
F
G
Dames de Nazareth
Cimetière du Nord
Batterie
Chemin Vert
Hospice
Rue Louis Duflos
Colonne
Dernier Sou, Cimet. St. Martin
St. Michel
Soeurs de la Retraite
St. Pierre
Chap. Franc.
Station
Entrepôt
Hôpital
St. Alphonse
Notre Dame
Pte. de Calais
Château
B A S S E
H A U T E
V I L L E
Pl. des Dunes
P. de Justice
Hôt. d. Ville
Temple
Esplan.
Sous-Prefect
St. Joseph
Théâtre
Coll.
Musée
Halle
Ursulines
Pte. Gayole
St. Nicolas
Poste et Télégr.
V I L L E
Cirque
Arrière Port
Quai Gambetta
Quai Chanzy
Gare
Synagogue
Rue Nationale
Rue du Bras d'Or
Bassin de Retenue (La Liane)
Usine à Gaz
St. François de Sales
R. de Desvres
Marché aux Bestiaux
Abattoir
Place de Capécure
Marchandises
N. D. de St. Sang
Imp. Tellier
E
Outreau
F
Brequerecque
G
1
3
4
5
Paris St. Omer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

3½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 10½ fr. — In the upper town: Hôt. de Bourgogne (Pl. h; G, 2, 3), Rue de Lille 11, R. from 3, B. 1-1¼, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. from 5 fr. — There are also numerous *Pensions*.

Restaurants at most of the hotels; also at the *Casino* (déj. 4, D. 5 fr.) and at the Gare Maritime.

Cafés. *Gr.-Café de Boulogne*, Rue Adolphe-Thiers 37; *du Phénix*, Rue Victor-Hugo 59; *du Nord*, corner of Grande-Rue and Rue Victor-Hugo.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to midnight, per drive 1½ fr., per hour 2 fr., with 2 horses 2½ fr. (otherwise same fares as with 1 horse); from midnight to 6 a.m. 2 fr. and 2½ fr.; outside the town, per hour 2½ fr., if discharged outside 25 c. per kilomètre (⅔ M.) for the return.

Electric Tramways. From the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3): 1. To the *Casino* (Pl. D, 1); 3. To *Châtillon* and *Le Portel* (comp. Pl. C, 5), a fishing-village and bathing-resort 2 M. to the S.W.; 4. To *Mont-Neuf-d'Outreau* (comp. Pl. E, 5); 5. To the *Dernier-Sou* (Pl. G, 2); 6. Along the coast (fine view) to *Wimereux* (comp. Pl. C, D, 1); 7. To *St. Martin* (comp. Pl. G, 2), viâ the Dernier-Sou. 2. From the Casino (Pl. D, 1) to *Brequerecque* (comp. Pl. G, 5). Fares 10 30 c. — Narrow-gauge line to Bonningues, see p. 10.

Steamers. To *Folkestone* (for London), *London* direct, and *Goole*, see pp. xiii, xiv. To *New York*, steamers of the Hamburg-America Line and Holland-America Line each once a week. — Excursion steamers on Sun. and holidays in summer (daily at the height of the season), 1 fr. for trip of 1 hr.

Bathing Establishment on the beach on the right bank of the Liane (p. 8). Sea-bath, incl. machine, 1 fr.; bath in the swimming-bath 50 c.; subscription for 12 baths 9 fr. or 5½ fr.; ladies' bathing costume 25 c., drawers 15 c., 'peignoir' 10 or 25 c., towel 5 or 10 c. — *Hot Baths*, 1 fr.

Casino (season 15th June-15th Oct.). Adm. 1 fr., day ticket 2 fr.; per week 10, fortnight 17, month 29 fr.; double tickets 19, 32, or 54 fr., etc. Adm. to *Theatre* 4 or 5 fr. Subscription to both 22, 39, or 67 fr.; double ticket 39, 67, 111 fr.; etc. See the gratuitous 'Guide Programme'.

Golf Links (2½ fr. per day) at Aubengues (p. 6).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Rue du Pot-d'Etain 24.

British Vice-Consul, *H. F. Farmer*, Rue Correnson 2. — **American Consular Agent**, *Wm. Whitman*, Quai Gambetta 6. — **Bankers.** *Banque de France*, Rue Victor-Hugo 46; *Société Générale*, Rue Victor-Hugo 32; *Adam & Co.*, Rue Victor-Hugo 6 (also Lloyd's agents). — *Merridew's Library*, Rue Victor-Hugo 60.

Physicians. *Dr. Carr*, Boulevard Ste-Beuve; *Dr. Philip*, Grande-Rue 95. — **Dentists.** *Mr. Hillman*, Rue Adolphe-Thiers 29; *Mr. Manton*, Grande Rue 14; *Mr. McConaghy*, Rue Victor-Hugo 44; *Mr. Roper*, Rue Adolphe Thiers 14.

English Churches. *Holy Trinity* (Pl. 1, E, 4; services at 11 & 7.30), Rue de la Lampe; Rev. W. M. Reid. — *St. John's* (Pl. 2, F, 3; services at 11 & 5.30), Rue des Vieillards 28; Rev. J. R. Dutton Tompson. — *Wesleyan Methodist Church* (Pl. 3; F, 3), Grande-Rue 68; Rev. J. Gaskin; services at 11 and 7.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, the *Bononia* (?) or *Gessoriacum* of the Romans, is an important seaport and commercial town, situated on the *Liane*, with a population of 51,201, of whom over 1000 are English residents. Its numerous schools enjoy a high reputation. Boulogne is an important herring-port and exports large quantities of salted fish; and it is the chief centre in France for the manufacture of steel pens, introduced from England in 1846. The town is divided into the *Haute Ville*, or old town on the height to the E., and the much larger *Basse Ville*, including the harbour. The part of the Basse Ville on the left or W. bank of the Liane, in which is the principal railway-station (p. 8), is known as *Capécure*.

The *Harbour*, especially the E. part near the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), presents a very busy scene. Boulogne stands next to Marseilles, Le Havre, and Bordeaux among the seaports of France. Its harbour, at one time tidal only, has been greatly enlarged by extensive operations originally begun in 1879 and resumed in 1901. The port has been deepened to enable vessels to arrive and start at low water and a large deep-water harbour and a new naval basin are under construction. The *Bassin à flot*, a large basin on the left bank of the Liane, was constructed by Napoleon to accommodate the flotilla which was to convey his troops to England (see p. 10). The *Building Slips* are situated on the W. bank. The *West Pier* stretches into the sea for a distance of 765 yds.

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), on the quay of the Folkestone steamers (p. 6), is connected with the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 4) by a short branch-line. On the right bank of the Liane, immediately beyond the *Pont Marguet* (Pl. E, 3), is a bronze statue (Pl. E, 3), by Lafrance, of *Frédéric Sauvage* (1786-1857), who was among the first to use screw propellers for steamboats. — Thence the *Quai Gambetta* leads to the N. to the *Halle au Poisson* (Pl. E, 3), in the small square adjoining which is a statue of *Edward Jenner* (1749-1823), the discoverer of vaccination, by Eug. Paul (1858).

The *Fish Market* is held early in the morning in the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3). The fishermen and their families occupy a separate quarter ('la Beurrière' on the W. side of the town, and form one-tenth of the population. They partly adhere to the picturesque costume of their ancestors, and they differ somewhat in character and customs from the other inhabitants of the town.

Farther along the busy quay is the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), or custom house, near which are bonded warehouses and the chamber of commerce.

The **Etablissement des Bains*, with its *Garden* and handsome *Casino* (Pl. D, 1, 2), occupies the rest of the space between the Quai Gambetta and the cliffs (adm., see p. 7). The beach is sandy and very extensive. The Etablissement contains a swimming-bath for use when the sea is too rough for bathing. — The foot of the cliffs, beyond the casino, is skirted by the *Boulevard Ste. Beuve*, named in honour of the eminent critic (1804-69), who was born at Boulogne.

The *East Pier*, or *Jetée de l'Est* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; small restaurant), which extends 567 yds. into the sea, is a favourite promenade, especially at full tide, when the steamers enter or leave the port. In clear weather the South Foreland lights are visible; the revolving white and red light to the N. at Cap Gris-Nez is very distinct. — On the cliff are the ruins of a brick fort constructed by the English in 1545 near the *Tour d'Odre* ('Turris ardens'; Pl. D, 1), a Roman beacon-tower, built under Caligula in A.D. 40 and pulled down in 1644. — The church of *St. Pierre-des-Marins* (Pl. E, 2; 1852), with a lofty spire, is in the Gothic style of the 14th century.

We now retrace our steps to visit the town. The *Rue Victor-Hugo* (Pl. E, 3) and its continuation, the *Rue Nationale*, contain the principal shops. The *Rue Adolphe-Thiers* (Pl. E, 3), parallel to the Rue Victor-Hugo, is the principal artery of traffic in the town; at its S. extremity is the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3), in which rises the church of *St. Nicholas* (13-18th cent.). This square is the chief tramway-centre. The *Grande-Rue* ascends from this point to the Haute Ville.

The *Museum* (Pl. F, 3), in the Grande-Rue, contains ethnographical, historical, and natural history collections, some Egyptian antiquities, and a few pictures, mostly of the modern French school (open in summer daily, except Tues., 11-4; in winter on Sun., Wed., Thurs., and Sat.). The *Public Library*, on the second floor, contains 64,500 vols. and 239 MSS. (open daily 9.30-12.30 & 2-4, 5, or 6, except during Easter-week and from Sept. 15th to 30th; on Sun. and holidays closed in the afternoon).

At the top of the Grande-Rue, on the left, is the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. F, 3), the pretty *Square* in front of which is adorned with a bust of Henri II, by *David d'Angers*, commemorating the restoration of the town to France by the English in the reign of that monarch (1550). In the *Boulevard Auguste-Mariette*, farther on, is a bronze statue of *Aug. Mariette* (Pl. G, 2), the eminent Egyptologist, who was a native of Boulogne (1821-81), by Jacquemart. To the left, lower down, is a public park known as *Les Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), where concerts are given in summer. A monument in this park, by Thomas, commemorates the first successful balloon-voyage from France to England, achieved in 1883 by Fr. Lhoste. Close by is the *Boulogne-Tintelleries Station* (p. 6) on the line to Calais.

The Haute Ville (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), forming approximately a square (435 yds. by 355 yds.), is enclosed by massive walls and bastions, 40-55 ft. high, dating from 1231. It has four gateways, flanked by massive round towers, the *Porte des Dunes*, the *Porte Gayole*, the *Porte de Calais*, and the *Porte des Degrés* (for foot-passengers only). — We enter by the Porte des Dunes, within which, to the left, are situated the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3) and (a little farther on) the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1734 and said to occupy the site of an ancient castle, where the crusader Godfrey de Bouillon was born in 1065.

In the Rue de Lille, which leads from the Hôtel de Ville to the Porte de Calais, is the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (Pl. G, 2), a building in the degraded Italian style, erected in 1827-66. The lantern surmounting the dome is crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin (fine view; ascent, 1 fr.; custodian at the S. portal).

The interior contains an elaborate high-altar, executed in Rome at the expense of the Torlonia family; a fine monument to Mgr. Haffreingue (d. 1871), who built the church; and a Lady Chapel, which is resorted to by pilgrims during the last fortnight of August. — The *Crypt* (adm. 1 fr.), dating partly from the 7th cent., contains antiquities found in digging the foundations of the church.

The *Château* (Pl. G, 2), in which Louis Napoleon was confined after the attempted insurrection of 1840, is the ancient citadel of Boulogne, and dates from 1231. It is now converted into barracks and an artillery depot (no admission). — The old *Cemetery* in the Route de St. Martin (beyond Pl. G, 2) contains the graves of *Sir Harris Nicolas*, *Basil Montague*, and numerous other Englishmen.

In 1804 Napoleon I. assembled an army of 172,000 infantry and 9000 cavalry on the table-land to the N. of Boulogne, under the command of Marshals Soult, Ney, Davoust, and Victor, and collected in the harbour a flotilla of 2413 craft of various dimensions, for the purpose of invading England and establishing a republic there. The troops were admirably drilled, and only awaited the arrival of the fleets from Antwerp, Brest, Cadiz, and the harbours of the Mediterranean, which had been in the course of formation for several years for this express purpose. Their union was prevented by the English fleet under Sir Robert Calder; and the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar, on 22nd Oct., 1805, completed the discomfiture of the undertaking.

Napoleon's Column, or the *Colonne de la Grande-Armée*, a Doric column, 176 ft. in height, situated $1^1/_2$ M. from Boulogne on the road to Calais (comp. Pl. G, 1, 2), was founded in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England, the first stone being laid by Marshal Soult in the presence of the whole army. The first empire left the monument unfinished, and in 1821 Louis XVIII. caused the work to be resumed, intending that the column should commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons; but it was not completed till 1841, when its original destination was revived. The summit (view) is occupied by a statue of the emperor, one of *Bosio's* finest works. — Farther to the N.W. are the *Fort de Terlincthun* and the *Château d'Honvault*, occupied by Henry VIII. in 1544.

From Boulogne to Bonningues (p. 22), $27^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 30 c.) viâ *Ostrohove*, ($4^1/_2$ M.) *St. Martin*, (13 M.) *Le Waast*, ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Colembert*, and ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Licques*.

From Boulogne to St. Omer, $40^1/_2$ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 20 c.). — This line diverges to the left from that to Paris at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Hesdigneul* (p. 11), and ascends the pretty valley of the *Liane*. — 10 M. *Samer*, with 2158 inhab.; 15 M. *Desvres*, an industrial town with 4939 inhab., at the foot of the Mont Hulin (6?5 ft.). The railway skirts a range of picturesque hills. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Lottinghem* carries on the active preparation of phosphates, exported to England and Brittany for manure. — $2?^1/_2$ M. *Lumbres*, the junction of the line from Calais to Anvin (p. 22); $37^1/_2$ M. *Arques* (4478 inhab.; Hôt. de la Grande-Ste-Catherine), on the direct line from St. Omer to Berguette (p. 17). We then pass under the canal from Aire to St. Omer beside the hydraulic lift (p. 17; to the left), and join the line from Calais viâ Arras. — $40^1/_2$ M. *St. Omer*, see p. 15.

From Boulogne to Arras, $79^1/_2$ M., railway in $3^1/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 15, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 30 c.). — This line diverges from the railway to Amiens at (17 M.) *Etaples* (p. 11) and ascends the valley of the *Canche*.

$23^1/_2$ M. Montreuil-sur-Mer (*Hôt. de France; Bellevue*, pens. $6^1/_2$ fr.; *du Renard-d'Or; du Cor-d'Or*), an ancient little town with 3535 inhab., is situated on a hill now $9^1/_2$ M. from the sea, though, as the name indicates, it was formerly on the coast. Montreuil was at one time fortified, and its lofty walls and citadel still remain. The *Church* was partly destroyed in 1537 and was rebuilt at the end of the 16th century; the *Hospital*, rebuilt in 1857, has a fine chapel in the style of the 15th century. — About $1^1/_2$ M. from the town, at the village of *Neuville-sous-Montreuil*, is the *Chartreuse de Neuville* or *de Notre-Dame-des-Prés*, the extensive buildings of which resemble those of the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble. The convent, founded here in the 14th cent., was partly destroyed and sold at the Revolution, but was repurchased by the Carthusians and almost completely rebuilt in 1872-75 in the Gothic style. Again sold in 1907 as a result of the Associations Law of 1901 it is now a private sanatorium (visitors admitted). —

From Montreuil-sur-Mer a line runs to (10 M.) *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton* (see below), and another to (46 M.) *Aire-sur-la-Lys* (p. 17) viâ (25 M.) *Fruges* (p. 22) and (39 M.) *Thérouanne*, a large village to the S. of the site of the important mediæval town of that name (the *Taruenna* of antiquity), which was fortified by Francis I. but destroyed by Charles V. in 1553 in revenge for the loss of the 'three bishoprics' (Metz, Verdun, and Toul) in 1552.

At (30 M.) *Beaurainville* is a tower of the château in which Guy of Ponthieu imprisoned Harold of England in 1064. — 37½ M. Hesdin (*Hôt. de France*), a small town founded by Charles V. in 1554, after the destruction of *Vieil Hesdin*. 2½-3 M. farther up the valley. From Hesdin roads lead to (12 M.) Crécy (p. 14) and to Agincourt (p. 22). — 44½ M. *Blangy-sur-Ternoise*, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Agincourt (p. 22). — 49 M. **Anvin** (p. 22). 52 M. *Wavrans*. 55½ M. **St. Pol** (p. 22). — The train ascends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — 71 M. *Mont-Saint-Eloi*, a village on a height to the right, with a church with two tall towers (18th cent.) and other relics of an ancient abbey. The railway then turns to the left, and joins the line from Paris to Arras. — 79½ M. *Arras*, see p. 18.

Quitting Boulogne the train traverses the valley of the Liane. At (26¾ M.) *Outreau* (5981 inhab.) the line from the Gare Centrale joins that from Boulogne-Tintelleries (p. 6). To the left are the town of Boulogne and the bridge over the Liane on the line to Calais. Several large cement-works are passed. 28½ M. *Pont-de-Briques* (Hôt. Lambeau). — 31 M. *Hesdigneul* (Hôt. de la Gare; junction for St. Omer, see p. 10).

About 6 M. to the S.W. of the station is the new bathing-resort **Hardelot-Plage** (*Hôt. Bellevue*), with a golf-course, near the château and forest of the same name. During the season motors run from Boulogne (p. 6), Pont-de-Briques (see above), and Paris-Plage (see below).

42 M. *Etaples* (Buffet, déj. 2½ fr.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, Hôt. de la Gare, opposite the station; Hôt. Joos, in the square) is the junction for Arras (see p. 10). From Etaples an electric tramway (25 min.; 50-60 c.) plies to (3½ M.) *Paris-Plage.*

Paris-Plage or Le Touquet. — Hotels. **Atlantic Hotel*, on the beach, closed in winter, 100 R. from 6, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 16, omn. 2 fr., *Hermitage Hotel*, in the forest, 60 R., similar charges, two first-class houses belonging to the same proprietor; *Grand-Hôtel*, with the Casino Municipal, Boul. de la Mer, open April-Sept., R. from 5, B. 1¼, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Régina*, in the forest, Ave. du Château; *Hôt. des Bains*, Rue de Paris, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 7½ fr.; *Hôt. des Dunes*, R. from 3, pens. from 7½ fr., *Hôt. Duboc*, R. from 3, D. 2½, pens. from 7 fr., both open all the year round. — *Pension Van der Heyden*, Rue St. Louis, from 10 fr. — *Chalets* and *Furnished Houses*. — *Sea Baths* 75 c. — Information at the *Foncière Immobilière de Paris-Plage*, Villa St. Josse.

Paris-Plage is a summer-resort of recent creation, situated at the mouth of the *Canche*, with a fine sandy beach, two casinos, an esplanade, good golf-links, a motor track, etc. The pine-woods (*Forêt du Touquet*) which fringe it were planted on the dunes in 1837.

The train crosses the *Baie de la Canche* by a viaduct. 46 M. *St. Josse*. — 49 M. *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton* (see above).

From Rang-du-Fliers-Verton to Berck, 3½ M., railway in ¼ hr. (fares 70, 55, 40 c.). Prolongation to Paris-Plage (see above) projected.

Berck. — Hotels (at Berck-Plage; open all the year round). *Gr.-Hôt. de France et des Bains; Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix; Hôt. de Russie*, R. from 4, B. 1, déj. 4, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; *Continental*, R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *de Paris*, on the beach, R. from 2, pens. from 6 fr.; *du Globe*, pens. from 6 fr.; *du Nord; de la Terrasse*, pens. from 6 fr.; *de l'Espérance; du Commerce*. — Pension. *Cottage des Dunes*, with a large garden, pens. from 7½ fr. — *Chalets* and *Furnished Houses* to let. — Casinos (adm. 50 c.).

Eden Casino, with hôt.-restaurant, on the beach; *Kursaal*, Ave. de la Gare. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, at Berck-Plage station. — *Sea Baths.* Bathing-box 30, 'peignoir' 25. towel 10 c. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue Carnot.

Berck proper, a fishing-village, lies $1^1/_4$ M. from *Berck-Plage*, the modern sea-bathing place. The latter has the reputation of being remarkably healthy and several hospitals have been established here. The beach is entirely of sand and there is a long esplanade.

About 5 M. from Rang du-Fliers station is **Merlimont-Plage** *(Gr.-Hôt. de la Plage; Hôt. de la Terrasse; Bellevue)*, another small bathing-resort.

The name of ($53^1/_2$ M.) *Conchil-le-Temple* is a reminiscence of the Knights Templar. The *Authie* is crossed. 56 M. *Quend-Fort-Mahon* is the station for *Quend-Plage* (Hôt. Bellevue) and *Fort Mahon* (Hôt. de Paris; de la Tour), two small bathing-places. — $59^1/_2$ M. **Rue** *(Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer; des Voyageurs).* The beautiful *Chapelle du St. Esprit*, adjoining the church, is a relic of an older church dating from the 13-16th centuries.

66 M. *Noyelles-sur-Mer* (Hôt. des Voyageurs) is connected by a branch-railway with (7 M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye* (p. 14). In the vicinity is the ford of *Blanchetaque*, where Edward III. crossed the *Somme* before the battle of Crécy.

A branch-railway runs from Noyelles, along an embankment washed by the sea at high tide, to ($3^1/_2$ M.) **St. Valery-sur-Somme** *(Casino-Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de France et de Famille; du Lion-d'Or; du Commerce)*, a town with 3656 inhab., a casino, and modest bathing-arrangements. From this little port William the Conqueror finally set sail for England on Sept. 27th, 1066 (comp. p. 155). Some of the ancient fortifications still remain. At low tide the wet sands at the mouth of the Somme may be crossed on foot (two ferries, 20 and 15 c.) to ($^3/_4$ hr.; 2 M.) Le Crotoy (see below). — From St. Valery the line goes on to (11 M.) *Cayeux* (Hôt. des Bains; du Commerce et de la Plage; Central), a frequented sea-bathing resort, about $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of which lies *Brighton-Plage* (Hôt. Bellevue; des Sapins).

Another branch-railway runs from Noyelles to (5 M.) **Le Crotoy** *(Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de la Marine; du Crotoy)*, an unpretending sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and some remains of its old fortifications.

To the right as we proceed stretches the wide bay at the mouth of the Somme, crossed by the branch-line to St. Valery (see above). Beyond (69 M.) *Port-le-Grand* we cross the canalized Somme.

74 M. **Abbeville.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de la Tête-de-Bœuf (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; de France (Pl. b; C, 3), R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 10-$10^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de la Gare (Pl. c; A, 5), R. from 2, D. 3 fr. — **Cafés** in the Place de l'Amiral Courbet. — **Cabs.** Per drive, 1-2 pers. 75 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr.; per hr. $1^1/_2$ or 2 fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. B, 4), Grande-Rue-Notre-Dame 19. — *Swimming Bath* (Pl. B, 6), Boul. des Prés.

Abbeville, an ancient fortress and an important cloth-manufacturing town, with 20,704 inhab., is situated on the Somme, on which there is a small harbour.

Abbeville was of sufficient importance under Hugh Capet to receive a girdle of ramparts, and it was the rendezvous for the leaders of the first two crusades. At the marriage of Eleanor of Castile to Edward I. in 1272 it passed to England, and it remained with little interruption under English dominion for nearly 200 years. After a short period under the dukes of Burgundy it fell finally to France in 1477. In 1514 the marriage of Louis XII. with Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., was celebrated at Abbeville; and in 1527 Wolsey and Francis I. signed here their alliance against Charles V.



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The Church of St. Vulfran (Pl. B, 4) is a Gothic edifice of the 15th and 16th cent., completed in the 17th cent. on a smaller scale. The handsome *Façade has two towers terminating in platforms, and three portals in the Renaissance style, with richly decorated doors. The exterior of the nave is adorned with elegant buttresses and two open galleries with balustrades. The windows are surmounted by truncated gables. To the N. is a tower adjoining a wall, which was intended, according to the original plan, to form part of the transept.

The effect of the interior is much less pleasing than that of the exterior. The nave is narrow, and the arches, injured by the sinking of the foundations, have required to be extraneously supported. Contrary to the usual rule, the choir is the least ancient part, dating from the 17th century. The rich triforium in the Flamboyant style is remarkable. The first two chapels on the left have fine stone altar-screens (16th cent.), and the third chapels on each side contain good sculptures (15-16th cent.). The Chapelle de Notre Dame des Merciers, at the end of the S. aisle, contains an altar of the Virgin with a representation of the Assumption (1850). The altar at the end of the choir has a curious antependium (late 14th cent.) painted on a gold ground. Opposite the door of the sacristy is a Glorification of the Virgin painted on glass (1525).

The *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. B, 4, 5), behind the church, partly dates from the 14-15th centuries. — The Place de l'Amiral-Courbet (Pl. B, C, 4), farther on, is embellished with a monument to *Admiral Courbet* (1827-85), who was a native of the town, by Falguière and Mercié. — *Lesueur*, the composer (1760-1837), who was born near Abbeville, is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Rochet, in the Place St. Pierre (Pl. C, 3).

In the public garden at the end of this Place is the *Musée d'Abbeville et du Ponthieu* (Pl. C, 3; open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5; adm. daily, 10-4, on application), containing natural history collections, paintings, engravings, sculptures, etc. The *Public Library* (Pl. C, 3; open daily, except Sat. & holidays, 10-12 & 2-4), in an adjoining building, contains 47,000 vols. and 342 MSS. — The *Eglise du St. Sépulcre* (Pl. C, D, 3), to the left from the Place St. Pierre, dates from the 15th century.

The Rue Boucher-de-Perthes, the second on the left as we quit the Place de l'Amiral-Courbet by the Rue St. Gilles, is called after the learned geologist and antiquarian of that name (1788-1868), whose house, in this street, is now occupied by the *Musée Boucher-de-Perthes* (Pl. 1; C, 4), consisting of antiquities and a collection of 1600 small paintings of the French, Flemish, and Dutch schools, many of doubtful authenticity (adm. as to the preceding Musée).

The church of *St. Gilles* (Pl. D, 5), at the end of the Rue St. Gilles, possesses a beautiful Flamboyant portal restored in 1863.

The *Monts de Caubert*, to the S. of Abbeville, were the site of an immense Roman camp, capable of accommodating 14 legions, no trace of which, however, now remains.

From Abbeville to Béthune, 58½ M., railway in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The line crosses the railway to Amiens, and skirts the ramparts on the S.E. side of Abbeville, near St. Gilles. —

$6^{1}/_{2}$ M. St. Riquier *(Hôt. de l'Ange-Gabriel)*, an ancient town, was formerly highly celebrated for its abbey, which was founded by St. Riquier in 645 and enjoyed the special favour of Dagobert, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. It has, however, never recovered from its frequent destruction at the hands of Normans, Burgundians, French, Germans, and English. In 1536 a determined attack on the town by the troops of Charles V. was valorously repulsed, chiefly through the bravery of the women. One heroine, named Becquétoille, is said to have captured a hostile flag with her own hands. The abbey was rebuilt after a fire in the 18th cent.; it is now occupied by a seminary and is comparatively uninteresting. The adjoining *Church of St. Riquier* is, however, a most notable example of Gothic architecture in the 15-16th centuries. The façade and W. tower are lavishly adorned with sculpture, though the soft nature of the stone has unfortunately withstood the ravages of the weather very poorly. The vaulting of the interior deserves special notice, as do also some of the statues, the font, the bas-reliefs on the walls, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with a large wooden statue of Christ by Girardon. The Salle de la Trésorerie is adorned with ten frescoes from the life of St. Riquier, with inscriptions in old French, and with a kind of Dance of Death, entitled 'the Three Dead and the Three Living' (16th cent.). The treasury is still rich.

$19^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Auxi-le-Château* (Hôt. St. Martin), a small town on the Authie with the scanty ruins of a château. — $28^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Frévent;* $38^{1}/_{2}$ M. *St. Pol.* For these two stations and the connecting railway, see p. 22. 42 M. *Brias* is the junction for Bully-Grenay (p. 18). The railway now descends the valley of the *Clarence.* Beyond (57 M.) *Fouquereuil* we join the Calais and Arras line, $1^{1}/_{4}$ M. on this side of *Béthune* (p. 18).

From Abbeville to Dompierre-sur-Authie (Crécy), $19^{1}/_{2}$ M., local railway joining the branch from Noyelles (p. 12) at ($10^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye.* It then traverses the *Forest of Crécy* to (15 M.; $1^{1}/_{3}$ hr. from Abbeville; 2 fr. 70, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.) **Crécy-en-Ponthieu** *(Hôtel du Canon-d'Or)*, a hamlet famous for the victory won on Aug. 26th, 1346, by Edward III. of England over Philip of Valois, King of France. The English forces could not have numbered more than 25,000, while the French army was about 100,000 strong, but the want of discipline among the haughty French nobles contributed largely to the defeat. The slaughter was very great. Froissart says that 11 princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 footmen were slain on the French side. One of the eleven princes was the blind King John of Bohemia, whose crest (the now familiar 'Prince of Wales's Feathers') and motto ('ich dien') were adopted by Edward, the Black Prince, who commanded the first division of the English. — A monument in the village commemorates John of Bohemia; and the battle-field, $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the E., is marked by an ancient cross ('Croix de Bohême'). The wind-mill, whence Edward III. watched the battle, on a little hill, about $^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the station, existed until late in the 19th century.

Another branch-line runs from Abbeville to (28 M.) *Eu* (p. 36) and joins the line to *Le Tréport* (p. 37).

$79^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Pont-Remy*, a large industrial village, with a castle, dating in part from the 14th or 15th cent., which played an important part in the Hundred Years' War with England. — 85 M. *Longpré* (Hôt. Prevost-Louchet). The *Camp de l'Etoile*, $2^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the E.N.E., is perhaps the most interesting Roman camp in France.

From Longpré to Le Tréport, 34 M., railway in $1^{1}/_{2}$-$2^{3}/_{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). — $4^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Airaines* (Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-France), on the river of the same name, has two interesting churches. About 3 M. to the W. of ($12^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Oisemont* is the large *Château de Rambures*, a well-preserved mediæval stronghold. At (25 M.) *Longroy-Gamaches* we join the line to Le Tréport viâ Beauvais (p. 36).

The branch-railway from Longpré to (11 M.) *Canaples* joins here the

line from Amiens to Doullens, etc. (p. 23). Near (7 M.) *St-Léger-lès-Domart*, on this branch-line, is *Berteaucourt-les-Dames*, with a Romanesque abbey-church containing interesting sculptures.

We pass under the line to Canaples. — 89 M. *Hangest-sur-Somme.* — 93 M. *Picquigny* (Hôt. du Commerce), with a ruined castle of the 16th century. About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. lies the Roman *Camp de Tirancourt* or *Grand-Fort.*

96 M. *Ailly-sur-Somme;* $97^1/_2$ M. *Dreuil-lès-Amiens.* The line now emerges from the valley of the Somme. — $100^1/_2$ M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station for Amiens (p. 24). Traversing two short tunnels, and a cutting, we now skirt the S. side of (102 M.) *Amiens* (p. 24).

b. Viâ Hazebrouck and Arras.

$120^1/_2$ M. ($122^1/_4$ M. from the Gare Maritime). Railway in 4-$7^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 95, 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c. or 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

Calais, see p. 3. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Les Fontinettes* (p. 5); $2^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-Coulogne;* $5^1/_2$ M. *Les Attaques.* — The line diverges from that viâ Boulogne, crosses the Canal de Guînes, skirts the canal from Ardres to Gravelines, and crosses that from St. Omer to Calais. To the left is the *Pont Sans-Pareil*, a bridge built in 1752, with four branches spanning the two last-named canals. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Pont-d'Ardres* (Hôt. Dodanthun), whence a diligence plies to (3 M.) the little town of *Ardres*, which has another station on the railway from Calais to Anvin (p. 22). $12^1/_2$ M. *Audruicq.* — $19^1/_2$ M. *Watten-Eperlecques* for *Watten* (Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or).

A branch-railway runs from this station to (13 M.) *Gravelines* (p. 40), joining the line from Dunkirk to Calais at ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Bourbourg* (p. 40).

A marshy district, intersected by numerous canals, is now traversed.

25 M. **St. Omer.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. du Commerce, Rue Henri-Dupuis 4, near the basilica, déj. or D. 3 fr.; de France, Grande Place 26, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; des Voyageurs, Rue du St. Sépulcre. — **Cafés**, in the Grande Place. *Buffet* at the station. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue Carnot 64.

St. Omer is an industrial and commercial town with 20,993 inhab., and a fortress until recently, situated in a marshy district on the *Aa*, which joins the Canal de Neuf-Fossé near the station.

Founded in the 7th cent. by St. Audomare or Omer, Bishop of Thérouanne (p. 11), the town long formed part of Flanders, and was often besieged, pillaged, and burnt. It, however, successfully resisted two attacks by the English (1337 and 1339) and no less than eight by the French. Louis XIV. captured the town in 1677, since which date it has belonged to France.

Leaving the station, we cross the Canal de Neuf-Fossé, and enter the town by the Rue de l'Arsenal, on the site of the former Porte de Lyzel. A little farther on we pass the arsenal and a square with a bronze statue of *Jacqueline Robins*, a heroine of 1710, resembling Jeanne Hachette of Beauvais (p. 33). Farther on are the ruins of *St. Bertin*, the sole relic of the powerful abbey founded in 640 by St. Bertin, a monk of Luxeuil. These consist of a huge tower, 190 ft. high, and nine arches, which belonged to a church begun in 1326 and finished in 1520, on a site previously occupied

by two earlier churches. Childeric III. died in this abbey after 752, and Thomas Becket also found a temporary asylum here on his way to Pontigny in 1164.

The long Rue St. Bertin leads hence to the centre of the town, passing, on the left, the *Collège St. Bertin*, and, farther on, the *Coste Military Hospital*, a building erected after various fires (the last in 1826) on the site of a college founded in 1592 by English Jesuits for the training of the Roman Catholic youth of Great Britain. Dr. Alban Butler (d. 1773), author of 'Lives of the Saints', was director of this institution, and Daniel O'Connell was one of its most famous pupils. On the right, beyond the *Sous-Préfecture*, is the *Church of St. Denis*, rebuilt in the 18th cent., but still retaining its original tower of the 13th.

The **Church of Notre-Dame*, a large and handsome building dating chiefly from the 13-15th cent., lies to the left, beyond the end of the Rue St. Bertin. It has a massive W. tower (165 ft. high) and four portals, of which the most elaborate is that on the S., with a tympanum adorned with a Last Judgment.

Interior. The chapels which fringe the nave are enclosed by heavy screens of the 17th and 18th centuries. In the S. aisle is a group of the 13th cent., representing Christ between the Virgin and St. John, known as the 'Grand Dieu de Thérouanne' because it was brought from the cathedral of that town (p. 11) in 1553. The same aisle contains a Descent from the Cross by *Rubens*, spoiled by restoration. In the nave, to the left, is the tomb of St. Omer, with bas-reliefs dating from the 13th cent.; and to the right, the tomb of Eustache de Croy (d. 1538), Bishop of Arras, with very interesting statue and ornamentation. The organ-loft, restored since its erection in 1717, deserves attention. The pulpit and the confessionals are excellent specimens of wood-carving. In the third chapel on the right: *G. de Crayer*, Job; in the fourth, *A. de Vuez*, St. Aldegonda receiving her nun's veil from heaven. On the same side, farther on, are some good modern reliefs. In the *Chapelle Notre Dame des Miracles*, in the S. transept, is a large gilded altar (18th cent.) which is surmounted by a wooden figure of the Virgin, executed in the 12th century. On the right is a painting of St. George and the dragon, by *Ziegler;* and opposite the altar is Christ before Pilate, a large canvas by *Van Opstal*. Above the latter are three small high reliefs, painted and gilded. On the right side of the choir-screen (reliefs) is a painting by *Van Dyck* ('Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's') and near it, on one of the pillars, an ex-voto offering of Dean De Lalaing (d. 1533), consisting of a bas-relief in alabaster and stone, representing the Hebrew Children in the Fiery Furnace. Opposite is a fine painting with side wings; and opposite the apsidal chapel is the ex-voto of Delibourg, Christ descending from the Cross to the altar during a celebration of the Communion. Adjoining the left side of the choir-screen are an archaic (perhaps Byzantine) bas-relief and the tomb of St. Erkembode (7th or 8th cent.). The N. transept contains monuments and coloured and gilded reliefs, a clock of the 16th cent., and a group of the Crucifixion. In the chapel to the right are some interesting 13th cent. slabs.

The Rue Henri-Dupuis conducts us from the chief portal to the Grande Place viâ the fish-market, in which, to the left, is the small *Musée Henri-Dupuis* (miscellaneous curiosities). In the Grande Place rise the old *Hôtel du Bailliage* (18th cent.), now a savings bank, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern edifice, which also contains the *Theatre* and the *Musée de Peinture* (chiefly Flemish paintings of

minor importance; open on the 1st Sun. in each month, 12-4, on other days on application). A street parallel to the fish-market (see p. 16) leads from the Hôtel de Ville to the Place Victor-Hugo, at the beginning of the Rue Carnot. The former Hôtel Colbert (1765), Rue Carnot 14, contains the *Musée Archéologique* (open on Sun. & holidays 2-4 or 5; on other days on application). — Some distance to the left of the Rue Carnot is the *Church of St. Sépulcre*, a building of the 13-14th cent., with a tower and spire 170 ft. high. In the interior is an Entombment by Gasp. de Crayer.

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the S.E., on the Canal de Neuf-Fossé, is the **Ascenseur des Fontinettes** or *d'Arques* (station, p. 10), a remarkable hydraulic lift, constructed in 1883-88, by means of which canal-boats are enabled to avoid five locks and thus to shorten their journey very considerably. The structure consists mainly of two enormous metal caissons, containing sufficient water to float the boats, and so connected that when one is filled or emptied the other rises or falls owing to the difference in weight. The difference of level thus surmounted is about 40 ft. At the top the caissons are connected with a canal carried over the railway.

The Direct Line from St. Omer to ($16^1/_2$ M.) Berguette (see below) is $5^1/_2$ M. shorter than the railway viâ Hazebrouck, but is not traversed by trains for Arras. It runs viâ ($13^1/_2$ M.) **Aire-sur-la-Lys** *(Hôt. de la Clef d'Or; d'Angleterre)*, a town with 7999 inhab., on the *Lys*, with an interesting church (*St. Pierre*; 15-18th cent.), an *Hôtel de Ville* of the 18th cent., and the handsome *Hôtel du Bailliage* or *Corps de Garde* of the 16th century. — From Aire to Berck viâ Montreuil-sur-Mer, see p. 11.

From St. Omer to *Boulogne*, see p. 10.

Near (30 M.) *Renescure* the line to Boulogne (p. 10) diverges to the right.

$37^1/_2$ M. **Hazebrouck** (*Buffet-Hôtel, Hôt. du Nord, du Faucon*, all at the station), with 12,819 inhab., on the *Bourre*, is an important railway-junction, at the intersection of lines to Arras, Dunkirk (p. 37), Lille (p. 52), Calais, and Ypres. The *Church of St. Eloi* (16th cent.) has an elegant and conspicuous tower, 260 ft. high.

From Hazebrouck to Ypres, $19^1/_2$ M., railway in 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50 c.). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Godewaersvelde*, the last French station, is situated at the foot of the *Mont des Cats*, on which is a modern convent of Trappist monks. The night may be spent in the convent, and the following day devoted to excursions to the *Mont Noir* and the *Mont de Lille*, sandy and wooded hills on the Belgian frontier. — At ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Abeele*, the first Belgian station, the custom-house examination is made. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Ypres* (Hôt. de la Châtellenie; de l'Epée-Royale), with a very interesting cathedral and cloth-hall. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Branch-lines run from Hazebrouck to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Merville*, and to (21 M.) *Hondschoote* (p. 41), viâ *Steenwoorde*, *Rexpoëde*, etc.

Beyond ($41^1/_2$ M.) *Steenbecque* the train skirts the *Forest of Nieppe*. 44 M. *Thiennes*. Two canals are crossed. — From (47 M.) *Berguette* a branch-line runs to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Estrée-Blanche*.

From Berguette to *Armentières*, see p. 65; to *St. Omer*, see above.

51 M. *Lillers* (Hôt. du Commerce), with 7993 inhab., has a curious church in the Transition style. Artesian wells derive their name from the district of Artois, where the earliest (still pointed out; 65 ft. deep) is said to have been sunk at Lillers in the 12th or 13th century. — At (57 M.) *Fouquereuil* the railway to Abbeville diverges to the right (p. 14).

$58\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Béthune** *(Hôtel du Nord; Lion d'Or)*, a manufacturing and commercial town with 13,607 inhab., is situated at the junction of two canals. It was the capital of an ancient barony and was one of the fortresses of Artois. The peace of Utrecht united it to France in 1713. The chief objects of interest are the *Belfry*, of the 14th cent. and the *Church of St. Vaast*, of the 16th cent., with columns of the 13th century. — Railway to Lille, see p. 60; to Abbeville, see p. 13. Steam-tramway to (11 M.) *Estaires*.

62 M. *Noeux*. — 66 M. *Bully-Grenay* has important coal-mines.

Branch-railways run hence to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brias* (St. Pol and Abbeville; p. 14) and to (6 M.) *Violaines* (p. 60).

70 M. **Lens** *(Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Commerce; de Flandre; Buffet-Hôtel)*, an ancient town with 27,744 inhab., situated on the *Souchez* or *Deûle*, was formerly fortified, and was frequently captured in the wars of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Condé gained an important victory over the Spaniards in the neighbourhood in 1648. Lens lies at the centre of the coal-fields of the Pas-de-Calais, which have an area of 200 sq. M. and yield 15,000,000 tons of coal per annum, employing 25,000 hands.

From Lens a branch-railway runs to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$-$1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Armentières* (p. 65) viâ *Bauvin-Provin*, *Don-Sainghin*, and *Warrin*, and another to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Libercourt* (p. 50). The latter forks at (6 M.) *Hénin Liétard*, an ancient town with 16,016 inhab., the one branch leading to Libercourt (p. 50), and the other proceeding viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Courrières*, the church of which contains a magnificent tomb of one of the Montmorency family, and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Carvin* (Cygne; Laloux; de Rome), an industrial town with 10,736 inhab. (p. 50), to (10 M.) *Bauvin-Provin* (see above).

Another local line runs from Lens to ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Frévent* (p. 22) viâ *Aubigny*.

Near (76 M.) *Farbus-Vimy* the railway to Libercourt diverges to the left (see above). The line now traverses the valley of the Scarpe by means of a viaduct and embankments, and joins the railway from Douai before reaching Arras.

82 M. **Arras**. — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Univers (Pl. a; D, 3), Place de la Croix-Rouge 3, with garden, R. 3-6, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{3}{4}$, pens. $9\frac{1}{2}$-12, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., well spoken of; du Commerce (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Gambetta 27, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; du Petit-St-Pol (Pl. c; D, 3), Place du Théâtre 19, R. 2, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — **Cafés** in the Place du Théâtre; *Buffet-Hôtel* (déj. or D. 3 fr., snack $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) at the station. — **Post Office** (Pl. E, 4), Rue Gambetta 40. — **Cabs.** Per drive for 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hour $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr.

Arras, formerly fortified, with 24,921 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Scarpe*, the ancient capital of *Artois*, is now the chief town of the department of *Pas-de-Calais*, and the seat of a bishop. Its grain-trade is very considerable.

Arras was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the *Atrebates*, under the name of *Nemetacum* or *Nemetocenna*. It seems to have been famous for its woollen cloth as early as the 4th century. In the middle ages the tapestry-hangings of Arras had a high reputation, and many of them are still preserved, especially in England, where the name of the town itself was used as their common name. The manufacture has long been extinct. The town followed the fortunes of the Pays d'Artois, of which it was the capital, passing through many hands before its final incorporation with


ARRAS
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
1 Fontaine de Neptune C2
2 Maison de Robespierre D3
Boulev. de la Liberté
Boulevard de la Scarpe
Bassin du Rivage
Quai du Rivage
Rue de Lille
Rue Jules Ferry
R. Baudimont
Jardins de la Préfecture
Prison
Préfecture
Pl. de la Préfecture
St Nicolas
Petit Sémin.
Hôpital
Cathédrale St Vaast
Musée
Evêché
Théâtre
Pl. du Théâtre
Pal. de Justice
Ursulines
St Géry
Rue des Augustines
Rue du Crinchon
Grande Place
Petite Place
Porte d'Amiens
Chap. du St Sacrement
Casernes
Quai des Casernes
Marché aux Poissons
N. D. des Ardents
Rue Gambetta
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Vauban
Boulevard Faidherbe
Boulev. Crespel
Av. de la Citadelle
Les Allées
Arsenal
Citadelle
Gare
Rue Emile Breton
Rue de Douai
Boul. de Strasbourg
Carrefour Ste Marguerite
Carrefour d'Hagerue
Poste et Télégr.
Pl. Victor Hugo
Pl. Vauban
St Jean Bapt.
R. Jean Bodel
R. d. Rosati
R. E. Lenglet
R. Abel Bergaigne
R. de Rapaume
R. de la Républ.
Chemin du Riets

France in 1640. After the battle of Agincourt (1415) the English and French signed the treaty of peace at Arras. The Peace of Arras, in 1482, marks an epoch in French history, determining the N. frontier of France at the expense of the feudal state of Burgundy. — Arras was the birthplace of *Maximilien Robespierre* (1758-94) and his younger brother *Joseph* (1763-94), and of *Joseph Lebon*, originally a curé, who organized the 'Terror' in Arras and distinguished himself by his cruelties.

The *Station* (Pl. E, F, 4), in the new quarter that has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications, stands at one end of a broad thoroughfare traversing the town under various names (Rue Gambetta, Rue Ernestale, Rue St. Aubert, etc.). On the left side of the Rue Gambetta rise the *Post Office* (Pl. E, 4) and, farther on, the *Chapelle des Ursulines* (Pl. E, 3, 4; now a girls' school), in the Transition style (1865), with a pretty tower built in imitation of the smaller tower of La Sainte Chandelle, which formerly adorned the Petite Place. We reach the latter Place and the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue St. Géry, which leads to the right a little farther on.

The *Petite Place* (Pl. E, 3) and the *Grande Place* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), united by the broad Rue de la Taillerie in the same style, are curious relics of the period of Spanish domination, in the 17th century. Both are surrounded with uniformly built houses, with arcades below, supported by monolithic sandstone columns, and curious gables above. No. 49, Grande Place, dates from the 14th century. Beneath the Grande Place and other parts of the town are huge subterranean magazines and cellars, originally quarries and known as 'boves'.

The ***Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, 3), in the Petite Place, built in the 16th cent. by *Jacques Caron* and restored in the 19th cent., is one of the handsomest in the N. of France, with a fine Gothic façade, rising upon seven arches of different sizes. The lateral façades are in an elaborate Renaissance style; that on the N. is modern. The two large saloons on the first floor contain Gothic wood-carving and large chimney-pieces. The graceful *Belfry* (1463-1554), which terminates in a crown, is 245 ft. high. The 'Banclocque' or 'Joyeuse', the largest bell, dates from 1728 and weighs nearly 9 tons.

The church of *St. Jean Baptiste* (Pl. E, 3; 1565-84), near the Petite Place, contains a Descent from the Cross attributed to Rubens, and an Assumption attributed to Phil. de Champaigne.

A little beyond the Hôtel de Ville are the extensive buildings of the former *Abbey of St. Vaast* (Pl. D, 2), entirely rebuilt in the 18th cent. and now occupied by the Musée. The *Garden* is embellished with bronze busts of eminent natives of Arras.

The **Musée**, including a gallery of paintings and an archæological collection, occupies most of the groundfloor on the N.W. or garden side (see below). The public are admitted (10-1 and 2-5) every Sun. from April to Sept., and on the first Sun. of each month during the rest of the year (entr. from the garden); for adm. on other days visitors apply to the concierge, at the large portal in the Place de la Madeleine (entr. from the court, see p. 20; gratuity).

Ground Floor. From the VESTIBULE (entered from the garden), which contains casts, we turn to the right to the SALON CARRÉ. 24. *Bonvin*,

Tavern-interior; *J. Breton*, 34. Misery and despair, 35. Repose; 61. *R. Collin*, Idyl; 64. *Corot*, Morning effect; 82. *Eug. Delacroix*, Martyrdom of St. Stephen; 96. *Diaz*, Odalisques; 174. *Baron Gérard*. Portrait of the artist; 188. *Hédouin*. An Arab mill; 207. *Monchablon*, The Roche Verte; 226. *Le Roux*, Before the burial; 296. *Robert Fleury*, Leda; 560. *Em. Breton*, Before the storm. — Grande Galerie. 17. *Berthon*, During mass; *Em. Breton*, 32. Hurricane, 33. Night; 42. *Callot*, Ariadne; 47. *Carrier-Belleuse*, Asphalt workers; 51. *Chigot*, St. Josse; *G. Colin* (of Arras), 55. Bull-fight, 56. Bar of Bidassoa; 76. *Damoye*, Landscape; 85. *Demont*, The Flood; 119. *Duhem*, End of the day; 158. *Feyen-Perrin*, Women of Cancale; 170. *Gelhay*, Before the magistrate; 172. *Génois*, Eustache de St. Pierre (see p. 4); 177. *Glaize*, Human folly; 234. *H. Lévy*, Joash after his escape from the massacre; 244. *Marec*, The grandmother; 313. *Sebron*, Interior of Vienna cathedral; 322. *Tattegrain*, Louis XI. entering Paris; 366. *Yvon*, Cæsar; *Ziegler*, 370. Death of the Doge Foscari, 371. Henri IV and Margaret of Valois. — The following Three Rooms contain chiefly works by *Doncre* (Nos. 97-111) and other painters of Artois. — We return to the Grande Galerie, quit it to the right, and find ourselves opposite the entrance to the Musée from the Place (see p. 19). — On the right are the two Salles Constant Dutilleux, with works by that painter (1807-65) and his pupils. On the left are the Salle des Dessins, and two other Rooms containing paintings. — From the vestibule beyond we enter the Room to the Right. 25. *Both*, Italian landscape; 38. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, The Earthly Paradise; 190. *Van Heemskerck*, Tavern-scene; 236. *J. B. Vanloo* (?), Portrait of Louis XV.; 260. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 280. *Bassano*, Family-concert; 317, 318. *Snyders*, Hunting-scenes; 351. *Verbruggen*, Children adorning a statue of Pan; 353. *Vermeyen*, Entombment. — Salle Collard. 249. *Van der Meulen*, Passage of the Rhine; 281, 282. *Pourbus* (?), 283. *Rigaud* (?), Portraits; 364. *Wouverman*. Battle. — Salon Italien. 36. *Van den Broeck*, Last Judgment; 49. *Ph. de Champaigne* (?), Portrait; 70. *Van Craesbeeck*, Card-players; 73. *De Crayer* (?), Tobias and the angel; 152, 153. *Van Essen*, Still-life; 154. *Fabritius*, The three angels visiting Abraham; 178. *Goltzius*, The golden age; 185. *Frans Hals*, Young fisherman; 209. *Jordaens*, Bacchanal; 216, 217. *Largillière*. Portraits; *239. *Nic. Maes*, Portrait of a woman (1667); 299. *Ryckaert*, Tavern-interior; 323, 324, 325. *Teniers the Younger*, Interiors; *Watteau de Lille*, 358. Love-offering, 359. Sacrifice to Priapus.

We next enter the Cloisters, which are devoted to the *Archaeological Collection* of sculptures and architectonic fragments, etc. The gallery to the left contains drawings, plaster casts after the antique, and a large wooden model of the cathedral (see below).

From the vestibule staircases ascend to the upper floors. On the **First Floor** are miscellaneous collections and the Salle Arrageoise containing objects of local interest. On the **Second Floor** are a *Natural History Collection* and an *Industrial Museum*.

In the same building are preserved the *Library* (47,700 vols., 209 incunabula, 2482 MSS.; open Mon.-Frid., 10-12 & 2-4) and the *Archives Départementales*.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2), at the N.E. angle of the abbey-buildings, was built in 1755-1833 to succeed the old abbey-church. It contains some good paintings, including a Descent from the Cross and an Entombment, attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck (both in the ambulatory of the choir), and three small triptychs and a fine Head of Christ in the N. transept. In the S. transept is a St. Bernard supplicating inspiration from heaven, by Van Thulden. The high-altar is adorned with a bas-relief in gilded bronze. One of the chapels contains a Madonna by Cortot, and two modern monuments of bishops.

Almost opposite the main door of the museum (see p. 19) opens

the Rue des Rapporteurs, No. 5 in which (Pl. 2; D, 3) was once inhabited by Robespierre. The Rue St. Aubert, on the right, leads to the *Hôpital St. Jean* (Pl. C, D, 2), in front of which is a *Statue of Abbé Halluin* (1820-95), distinguished for his charity. At the end of the Rue St. Aubert rises the *Fountain of Neptune* (Pl. 1; C, 2); thence the Rue Baudimont leads on to the town-gate, which formed part of the old ramparts. To the W. of the Rue St. Aubert is the *Fish Market* (Pl. C, 3). — The streets running parallel with the barracks lead to the Boulevard Crespel and to the *Promenades* (Pl. B, 4), with their fine trees. Beyond these is the *Citadel* (Pl. A, 4), constructed by Vauban in 1670-74, surnamed 'La Belle-Inutile', and now partly dismantled.

A branch-railway runs from Arras to (23 M.) *Doullens* (p. 23). — From Arras to *Boulogne*, see pp. 11, 10; to *Douai* and *Valenciennes*, pp. 41-46.

Beyond Arras the lines to Doullens and St. Pol (p. 22) diverge to the right. From (87½ M.) *Boisleux* a branch-line runs to (28½ M.) *Cambrai* (p. 62) viâ (16 M.) *Marquion*. — 94 M. *Achiet*.

A branch-railway runs from Achiet to (20½ M.) *Marcoing* (Cambrai). — 4½ M. **Bapaume** *(Hôt. de la Fleur)*, a small town of 2946 inhabitants. A *Statue of General Faidherbe* (1818-89), by Louis-Noël, recalls the great battle of Jan. 3rd, 1871, as the result of which the Germans fell back behind the Somme. — 10½ M. *Vélu-Bertincourt*. Branch to Epéhy (p. 62). — 20½ M. *Marcoing*, see p. 62.

97 M. *Miraumont;* 100 M. *Beaucourt-Hamel*. — 105 M. **Albert** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs; de la Tête-de-Boeuf)*, an industrial town with 7046 inhab. on the *Ancre*, which forms here a pretty waterfall. The church of *Notre-Dame-de-Brebières*, recently restored, attracts numerous pilgrims. The village was called Ancre until the reign of Louis XIII., who presented it in 1617 to his favourite Charles d'Albert, Duc de Luynes.

Narrow-gauge lines run from Albert to the W. to (27½ M.) *Doullens* (p. 23); and to the E. viâ (26½ M.) *Péronne* (p. 61) to (48 M.) *Ham* (p. 64).

115 M. **Corbie** *(Hôt. de la Poste; de la Marine; Restaurant Alexandre)*, with 4424 inhab., was once celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, of which the *Church of St. Pierre* (16-18th cent.) still remains, though disfigured at the beginning of the 19th century. The imposing portal, with its two towers, is well seen from the railway.

The Somme is now crossed. — 117 M. *Daours*, at the confluence of the Somme and the *Hallue*. On the banks of the latter was fought the Battle of Pont-Noyelles, on Dec. 23rd, 1870, between Manteuffel and Faidherbe, which compelled the latter to fall back on Arras.

The canalized Somme is crossed. The line to Tergnier diverges to the left. — 117½ M. *Longueau*, where passengers to or from Amiens change carriages, as the through-trains between Arras and Paris do not run into Amiens station (see p. 41).

120½ M. *Amiens*, see p. 24.

c. Viâ Anvin, St. Pol, Frévent, and Doullens.

113 M. Railway in 10¾ hrs. (fares about 19 fr. 90, 14 fr. 55, 10 fr. 25 c.). There are no through-trains or through-tickets on this route, as the narrow-gauge line from Calais to (58½ M.) *Anvin* does not belong to the Compagnie du Nord.

The trains start at *Calais-Saint-Pierre*, see p. 3. — ½ M. *Calais-Fontinettes*. At (2 M.) *Coulogne* the line to Paris viâ Boulogne diverges to the right, and the line to Arras to the left.

5½ M. **Guînes** *(Ville de Calais)*, a town with 4407 inhab., formerly the capital of the Comtes de Guînes and at one time fortified, is connected with Calais by a canal and by a tramway (p. 3). To the S. extends a large forest. Guînes was taken by the English in 1352 and held by them for 200 years.

7½ M. *Andres.* — 8½ M. *Balinghem* was the scene in 1520 of the famous meeting of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Henry VIII., who had taken up his abode at Guînes, and Francis I. of France, who lodged at Ardres. The interview was so named from the lavish magnificence with which the two kings entertained each other.

10½ M. *Ardres* (Hôt. Debruyne; du Cheval-Blanc), a small town, formerly fortified, lies about 3 M. from the railway between Calais and Arras (p. 15). — At (18½ M.) *Bonningues* the railway is joined by the line from Boulogne (p. 10), and at (31 M.) *Lumbres* it crosses the line from Boulogne to St. Omer (p. 10) and enters the valley of the *Aa.* — 38½ M. *Merck-St-Liévin* has a fine church of the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Beyond (40½ M.) *Fauquembergues*, a small town with a fine church of the 12th. 13th. and 15th cent., we quit the valley of the Aa. — 44½ M. *Rimeux-Gournay* is the junction of the Montreuil-Berck line (p. 11).

49 M. **Fruges** *(Hôt. du Cheval-Noir; de la Gare)*, an ancient place (3020 inhab.). To Montreuil and to Aire-sur-la-Lys, see p. 11.

About 3½ M. to the S. of Fruges, and as far to the N.W. of the station of Blangy sur-Ternoise (p. 11), lies Agincourt or **Azincourt**, famous for the victory won by Henry V. over the French, on Oct. 25th, 1415. The English troops numbered about 9000; the French not less than 50,000.

The *Château of Radinghem*. 3 M. to the N. of Fruges, together with its art-collections, was bequeathed to the town in 1907 as a public museum.

At (58½ M.) *Anvin*, the junction of the line to Boulogne (p. 11), the narrow-gauge line ends. 62½ M. *Wavrans*.

64½ M. **St. Pol** (285 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. d'Angleterre*), a town with 3970 inhab., situated on the *Ternoise*, suffered severely in the wars of the 16th cent., and did not finally pass to France until the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Lines to *Arras* and *Boulogne*, see p. 11; to *Bully-Grenay* and *Lens*, p. 18.

70 M. *Petit-Houvin*. The railway now quits the valley of the Ternoise for that of the *Canche*. — 74½ M. **Frévent** *(Hôt. d'Amiens)*, with 4755 inhab., is the junction of lines to Abbeville (p. 12) and to Lens (p. 18). The church of *St. Vaast* dates partly from the 15th century. — Beyond (80½ M.) *Bouquemaison* the line descends towards the valley of the *Authie*.

$85^1/_2$ M. **Doullens** (175 ft.; *Hôt. des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*), an industrial town with 5927 inhab., on the Authie, is the centre of a considerable trade in phosphates. The *Citadel* is now used as a prison for women. — Branch-line to *Albert*, see p. 21; to *Arras*, p. 21.

On quitting Doullens the railway crosses the Authie, and beyond (88 M.) *Gezaincourt* it begins to ascend as it leaves the valley of that river. We then descend through the undulating and wooded valley of the *Fieffe* to (96 M.) *Canaples* (branch to *Longpré*, see p. 14). 100 M. *Vignacourt*, an industrial village. — 103 M. *Flesselles*.

At *Naours*, $3^1/_2$ M. to the N., a subterranean refuge was discovered in 1888, forming practically a village, with streets $^1/_2$ M. in aggregate length, flanked with chambers of various kinds.

$109^1/_2$ M. *Longpré-lès-Amiens*. The *Somme* is crossed, and the *Gare de St. Roch* passed. — 113 M. *Amiens*, see p. 24.

II. From Amiens to Paris.

a. Viâ Creil.

$81^1/_2$ M. Railway in $1^1/_2$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 75, 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. G, 4).

At (3 M.) *Longueau* (buffet) the lines to Arras, Lille, etc. diverge to the left (p. 21). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Boves* (Hôt. de la Paix), with a ruined castle on a hill to the right. (Railway to Compiègne, see p. 70.) — The line follows the valley of the *Noye*, passing several peat-bogs. 12 M. *Ailly-sur-Noye* (Hôt. de France), with a church partly of the 13th cent., containing a late 15th cent. tomb of Flemish workmanship. — 16 M. *La Faloise*.

About $1^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. (carr. 2 fr.) is **Folleville**, with a *Church* (15th cent.) containing the tomb of Raoul de Lannoy (d. 1508), mainly by Antonio della Porta, and other interesting sculptures, and a ruined *Castle* of the same period, the watch-tower of which is still standing.

The line here traverses a chalky district, belonging to the calcareous system which begins in the Côte-d'Or, forms the Champagne district, passes into Picardy, and re-appears in the cliffs of the S. coast of England. — $22^1/_2$ M. *Breteuil-Gare* is connected by a branch-line, $4^1/_2$ M. long, with the small town of *Breteuil* (2839 inwab.; Hôt. du Commerce). — $26^1/_2$ M. *Gannes*. The railway now 3uits the basin of the Somme and enters that of the Seine. — $q1^1/_2$ M. **St. Just** or *St. Just-en-Chaussée (Croix d'Or; Cheval Blanc)*, hith 2687 inhab., is named from its position at the intersection of two Roman roads.

A branch-line runs hence to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *La Rue-St-Pierre*, where it joins the line from Clermont to *Beauvais* (see p. 24). Local lines run also to ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 70) and ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Froissy*. — Railway to *Cambrai*, etc., see R. 8b.

$40^1/_2$ M. **Clermont** (*Hôtel St. André*, Rue d'Amiens 5), a town with 5488 inhab., is beautifully situated on a hill-slope, commanded by an ancient donjon, or keep. The *Church of St. Samson* dates from the 14-16th cent. and contains fine stained glass of the 16th cent.

and wood-carvings of the 17th century. The interesting *Hôtel de Ville* was built in 1320 by Charles IV. le Bel, and restored in 1887.

A branch-railway runs from Clermont to (17½ M.) *Beauvais*, traversing the *Forest of Hez*, and passing (5 M.) *La Rue-St-Pierre* (p. 23), *Bresles*, and (12½ M.) *Rochy-Condé* (p. 32). — 17½ M. *Beauvais*, see p. 33.

Another branch runs to (21½ M.) *Compiègne* (p. 68), viâ (13½ M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 70).

45½ M. *Liancourt-Rantigny.* **Liancourt** *(Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer-du-Nord)*, ¾ M. to the E., an industrial town with 3924 inhab., contains the ruined château (17th cent.) of the dukes of Larochefoucauld-Liancourt and a *Statue of Duke Frédéric Alexandre* (1747-1827), member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, distinguished for his philanthropy and for his encouragement of agriculture. In the church are two interesting monuments.

49½ M. *Creil.* Thence to Paris, see pp. 68, 67.

b. Viâ Beauvais.

92 M. Railway in 3¾-5½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 7 fr. 30 c.).

On leaving the terminus at Amiens the train skirts the boulevards to the S. of the town, passing through two short tunnels and a cutting. 1¼ M. *St. Roch*, a suburb of Amiens (see below). Beyond (5 M.) *Saleux* we quit the line to Rouen (see p. 31). — Several small stations, including (14½ M.) *Conty*, the fine church of which, dating in part from the 15th cent., contains sculptures of the 15th and 16th centuries. — 25½ M. *Crèvecoeur-le-Grand* (Hôt. du Commerce), with merino-manufactures. The railway descends as it passes from the basin of the Somme into that of the Seine. — 30½ M. *Oudeuil.* — 33 M. *St. Omer-en-Chaussée.* Line to Le Tréport, see p. 35. — 39 M. *Montmille-Fouquenies. Montmille* possesses a curious church over a crypt, of the 9th and 12th centuries. 41½ M. *St. Just-des-Marais.* The line now descends the right bank of the *Thérain*, which it crosses, leaving the lines to Gournay and Gisors (p. 35) on the right.

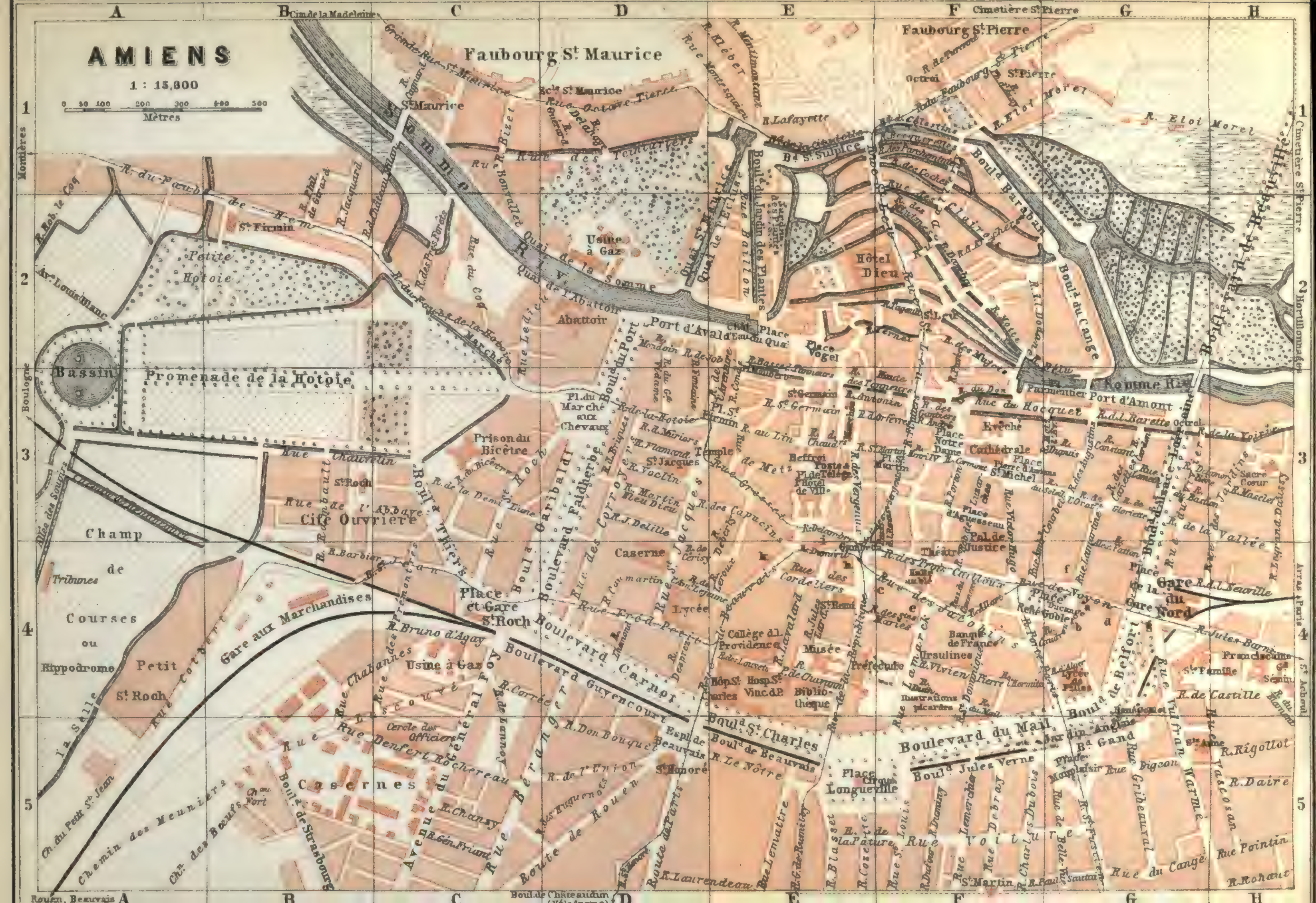
43 M. *Beauvais*, and thence to Paris, see pp. 33, 32.

2. Amiens.

Railway Stations. *Gare du Nord* or *de Noyon* (Pl. G, 4; buffet), the chief station and general terminus for all trains. *Gare St. Roch* (Pl. C, 4), to the E., where the lines to Rouen and Beauvais diverge (p. 15 and above).

Hotels. *Hôtel du Rhin (Pl. b; G, 4), R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 12, omn. ¾ fr., Gr.-Hôt. de l'Univers (Pl. a; G, 4), R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 11, omn. ¾ fr., both Rue de Noyon and Place René-Goblet; *Hôt. de France et d'Angleterre (Pl. c; E, F, 4), Rue de la République 17, R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 12½, omn. ¾ fr. — Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-France (Pl. f; G, 4), Place René-Goblet 51, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 10 fr., good; Gr.-Hôt. Moderne (Pl. g; G, 4), Esplanade de Noyon 4, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 9½ fr.; Hôt. du Commerce (Pl. e; F, 4), Rue des Jacobins 32, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8½, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. d; G, 4), Rue de Noyon 38, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.;





AMIENS
1 : 15,000
Mètres
Faubourg St. Maurice
Faubourg St. Pierre
Cimetière St. Pierre
Petite Hotoie
Bassin
Promenade de la Hotoie
Champ de Courses ou Hippodrome
Petit St. Roch
Cité Ouvrière
Gare aux Marchandises
Place et Gare St. Roch
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Guyencourt
Boulevard Faidherbe
Boulevard Garibaldi
Boulevard du Mail
Boulevard de Belfort
Boulevard du Cange
Boulevard de Beauvillé
Boulevard de Beauvais
Boulevard Jules Verne
Somme
Quai de la Somme
Port d'Aval
Port d'Amont
Usine à Gaz
Abattoir
Hôtel Dieu
Cathédrale
Evêché
Beffroi
Hôtel de Ville
Théâtre
Musée
Préfecture
Bibliothèque
Lycée
Caserne
Casernes
Gare du Nord
Place Longueville
Rue des Trois Cailloux
Rue de Noyon
Rue Jules Barni
Rue Voiture
Rue du Hocquet
St. Leu
St. Germain
St. Jacques
St. Remi
St. Roch
St. Firmin
St. Maurice
St. Pierre
St. Honoré
St. Martin

*Hôt. de la Paix (Pl. h; E, 4), Rue Duméril 15, R. $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr.: de Rouen et de la Poste (Pl. i; E, 3, 4), Rue Duméril 42, R. 2, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. $7^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., commercial; de la Croix-Blanche (Pl. k; E, 4), Rue de Beauvais 44.

Restaurants at the *Hôt. de France et d'Angleterre* (good) and at several other hotels. — **Cafés.** *Dufourmantelle*, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 34, and others in the same street.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 75 c., per $^1/_2$ hr. 1 fr., per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr.; 3-4 pers., 1 fr., $1^1/_4$ fr., and 2 fr.; trunk 25 c.

Tramways (comp. Plan): 1. From *St. Acheul* (comp. Pl. H, 4) to *Montières* (comp. Pl. A, 1) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st section) and the church of St. Firmin (2nd sect.); 2. From the *Gare du Nord* (Pl. G, 4) to the *Hippodrome* (Pl. A, 4) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st sect.) and the Rue Fréd. Petit (2nd sect.); 3. From the *Boulevard de Châteaudun* (comp. Pl. D, 5) to the *Cemetery of La Madeleine* (comp. Pl. C, 1) viâ the Place Gambetta (1st sect.) and the Ecole St. Maurice (2nd sect.); 4. From the *Gare du Nord* (Pl. G, 4) to the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. E, 4) viâ the Boul. de Beauvillé (1st sect.) and the cemetery of St. Pierre (comp. Pl. G, 1; 2nd sect.); 5. From the *Gare du Nord* to the *Place Gambetta* viâ St. Martin (Pl. F, 5; 1st sect.) and the Rue de la République (museum; 2nd sect.). Fares: 1st class 15, 20, and 25 c. according to the number of sections; 2nd class, 10, 15, and 20 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Telegraph Office also at the Gare du Nord.

Theatre (Pl. F, 4), Rue des Trois-Cailloux 69. — *Circus* (Pl. E, F, 5), Place Longueville.

Baths. *Bains du Logis-du-Roi*, in the passage of that name between Nos. 59 and 61 Rue des Trois-Cailloux.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. F, 4), Rue des Jacobins 60; *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Comptoire d'Escompte*, *Crédit du Nord*, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 35, 86, and 128; *Société Générale*, Place René-Goblet 5.

Booksellers. *Librairie Centrale*, Rue de la République 8; *Hecquet-Décobert*, Rue Oriamore 52.

British Vice-Consul, *William Sutcliffe.* — **American Consular Agent**, *Charles Tassencourt.*

English Church Service once a month, on the first Thurs., in the *French Protestant Church*, Rue de Metz 47. French services on Sun. at 11 and 3.

Pâtés de Canards, a specialty of Amiens, may be obtained good at *Degand's*, Rue de Noyon 20.

Amiens, the ancient capital of *Picardy*, now that of the department of the *Somme*, and one of the principal manufacturing towns in France, with 90,920 inhab., is situated on the *Somme* and its affluents the *Arve* and the *Selle*. These streams form numerous canals in the lower part of the town. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen stuffs, silk thread, cashmeres, and velvet. The central part of the town is surrounded by handsome boulevards on the site of the former fortifications.

Amiens is the ancient *Samarobriva*, chief town of the *Ambiani*, captured by Cæsar. Christianity was introduced in 301 by St. Firmin, the first bishop and martyr, who must not be confounded with St. Firmin the Confessor, a later bishop. The town suffered severely from the incursions of the Normans. Ceded in 1435 to the Duke of Burgundy, it was bought back in 1463 by Louis XI; and in 1597 it was surprized by the Spaniards but was retaken by Henri IV. In 1802 the Peace of Amiens was concluded here between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. In Nov. 1870 the Germans entered the town after the Battle of Amiens, which consisted of a number of detached engagements at Villers-Bretonneux, to the E., Dury, to the S., and other points in the vicinity (p. 64). — *Peter the Hermit* (d. 1115), preacher of the first Crusade, *Blasset* (1600-59), the sculptor, *Voiture* (1598-1648) and *Gresset* (1709-77), the poets, and *Ducange* (1610-88), the eminent linguist, were natives of Amiens.

On quitting the station (Pl. G, 4) we cross the *Boulevards*, which mark the limits of the old town. Immediately opposite is the Rue de Noyon, which we follow to the *Place René-Goblet* (Pl. F, G, 4), formerly Place St. Denis, embellished with a bronze statue of *Ducange* (p. 25), by Caudron. Farther on is the Rue des Trois-Cailloux (p. 28).

The Rue Victor-Hugo leads from the Place René-Goblet to the right, passing the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3, 4), to the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. F, 3), one of the most imposing Gothic churches in Europe. The present building was begun in 1220 on the site of an older cathedral destroyed by fire about 1218, the chief architects being *Robert de Luzarches*, *Thomas de Cormont*, and his son *Regnault*. The nave and façade were completed in 1236, the ambulatory and radiating chapels in 1247, the apse in 1269, while the side-chapels were added between 1292 and about 1375. Length 475 ft., length of transept 230 ft., width of nave 105 ft. The heaviness of the building, which is on three sides masked by unsightly houses, is insufficiently relieved by the lofty and extremely slender spire over the transept, 370 ft. in height, re-erected in 1529. The two towers of the W. façade, completed long after the rest of the building, belong respectively to the 14th and early 15th cent., the former being 213 ft., the latter 216 ft. in height, but like the central spire they are too small for the edifice. The cathedral was restored by *Viollet-le-Duc*. — The tower over the transept may be ascended (apply to the keeper under the W. porch of the façade).

The *Façade contains three lofty recessed porches, richly adorned with reliefs and statues, formerly painted and gilded. In front of the four piers are the twelve Minor Prophets. In the tympanum above the central door (Porte du Sauveur) is a relief of the Last Judgment; 150 statues in the vaulting represent the celestial hierarchy, while the large statues on each side are the Apostles and the four Major Prophets. The doors of this central porch are separated by the '*Beau Dieu d'Amiens*', an admirable figure of the Saviour, holding the Gospels in his left hand and bestowing a blessing with his right, while he tramples under foot a lion and a dragon. At the sides are the Wise and the Foolish Virgins; beneath the Apostles is a double row of medallions representing the virtues and the vices; and beneath the Prophets scenes referring to their lives and prophecies. — The right doorway (Porte de la Mère-Dieu) is ornamented in a similar way; above the doors, the Entombment, Assumption, and Coronation of the Virgin, beneath, a figure of the Virgin, and still lower, Adam and Eve; on the right side, the Annunciation, the Visitation, and the Presentation; on the left side, the Magi, Herod, Solomon, and the Queen of Sheba; below, Biblical scenes. — The left porch is dedicated to St. Firmin, the first bishop of Amiens. In the tympanum, the Invention and Translation of the relics of the saint; between the doors, a figure of St. Firmin; at the sides, other saints of the district. The medallions represent the signs of the zodiac and employments suitable for each month. — The portals are surmounted by beautiful gables, on the central one of which is a modern figure of an angel. Above are a handsome gallery, a row of niches containing twenty-two colossal statues of kings of France, a magnificent rose-window 38 ft. in diameter, and (at the top) a gallery connecting the towers.

The S. and N. Sides of the cathedral, which resemble each other in treatment, deserve attention also. The S.W. door is known as the

CATHÉDRALE D'AMIENS

0 10 20 30
m

Porte St Firmin le Confesseur
Voeu St Jean
Fonts baptismaux
Vendeurs du Temple
Chap. du Sauveur
N.D. de Bon-Secours
St Sauve
St Honoré
N.D. de Paix
St Firmin
St Sébast.
N.D. de Pitié
St Quentin
St Jean-Baptiste
Ste Theudosie
Porte St Firmin
Bas côté gauche
Geoffroy d'Eu
Hist. de St Jean-Bapt
Stalles
Porte du Sauveur
Chœur
Maître Autel
Chap. de la Vierge
Stalles
Evrard de Fouilloy
Hist. de St Firmin
Sacré Cœur
Porte de la Mère-Dieu
Bas côté droit
Puy Notre-Dame
St François d'Assise
St Lambert
St Christophe
Annonciation
St Nicolas
St Etienne
Ste Marguer.
Hist. de St Jacques le Majeur
St Joseph
St Eloi
N
St Pierre et St Paul
Porte de la Vierge Dorée
S

D'après Georges Durand

Porte de l'Horloge or Porte de St. Christophe, from the adjoining colossal statue of St. Christopher. Of the statues on the exterior of the chapels of the nave the best are those representing the Annunciation (3rd chap.), St. Nicholas (4th chap.), and the Transfiguration (5th chap.). The elaborate sculptures that embellish the door of the *S. Transept* (Porte de la Vierge Dorée or Porte St. Honoré) date, with the exception of the large statues at the sides, from the close of the 12th century. In the tympanum are the Apostles and the Life of St. Honoré, bishop of Amiens; in the vaulting, angels and scenes from the Old Testament, etc.; and at the sides two angels and six unidentified personages. Between the doors is the beautiful Vierge Dorée. The rose-window above the porch represents a 'wheel of fortune'. — The porch of the *N. Transept*, the Porte St. Firmin le Confesseur, is simpler than the others. Among the figures on the exterior of the nave-chapels on the N. side are those of St. Louis (before 1302), Charles V. of France and his two sons, two cardinals, John the Baptist, and St. Firmin (about 1375).

The *Interior consists of nave, transepts, aisles, and choir, all flanked with chapels. The fine nave rises to the very unusual height of 139 ft., being surpassed in this respect by the cathedral of Beauvais alone. The vaulting is borne by 126 remarkably bold columns. Above the nave is a *Triforium*. Over the main portal and in the transepts are magnificent rose-windows.

Nave. By the first two pillars in the S. aisle are the tombs of two canons (d. 1504 and 1652). The monuments of the two bishops (d. 1222 and 1236) who founded the church, on each side of the third bay in the nave, are fine works in bronze of the 13th century. The 2nd chapel in the S. aisle contains a St. Christopher, by Dupuis, and in the following two are an Annunciation and an Assumption by Blasset (17th cent.). — The N. aisle also contains works by Blasset, including a tomb and (in the 2nd and 3rd chapels) two statues of the Madonna. In the 4th chapel is a very antique figure of Christ (known as 'St. Sauve'), freely retouched in the 18th century.

South Transept. The *High Reliefs* here, representing scenes from the life of St. James the Great, date from the beginning of the 16th century. Below are small marble bas-reliefs, with the names of members of the Confrérie du Puy Notre-Dame, a society founded for the encouragement of literature and art. Opposite is the former chapel of the Confrérie, containing an altar by Blasset (1627) with an altar-piece (Assumption) by Fr. Francken the Younger. Above is a representation of the Madonna rescuing a child from a well.

Choir. Six marble steps ascend to the present choir-entrance (1761), which replaces a choir-screen removed in 1755. Beside the wrought-iron railing, by Jean Veyren, surnamed Vivarais, are marble statues of St. Vincent de Paul (1832) and San Carlo Borromeo (1755), placed here in 1832. The beautifully carved **Choir Stalls* (apply to the verger; 50 c.), 110 in number, were executed in 1508-19 by *Arnould Boulin*, *Alexandre Huet*, *Antoine Avernier*, and other local artists. There are no fewer than 3650 figures, the finest being those on the hand-rails of the steps. The subjects, 400 in number, are chiefly Scriptural, but various worldly occupations and scenes are represented also. The pyramidal ornaments above the stalls are 40 ft. high. — The gilded wrought-iron screens between the pillars of the sanctuary date from 1751-68. — The exterior of the choir-screen is adorned with coloured and gilded **High Reliefs* (restored in 1838), representing, on the N. side, the history of John the Baptist (1531), on the S. side, the life of St. Firmin (p. 26). Below are the tombs of ecclesiastics of the 15-17th centuries. — The first of the radiating chapels contains Eight Sibyls and other paintings of the early 16th century. Some of the stained-

glass windows in this and the other chapels date from the 13th cent.; the best are in the Lady Chapel in the centre. — Opposite the Lady Chapel, behind the high-altar, is the tomb of *Canon Lucas*, with the '*Enfant Pleureur*', a much-admired but overrated marble angel by Blasset (1628).

North Transept. To the left of the door is the font, with the figures of four prophets, dating from about 1180. The *High Reliefs* here, resembling those in the S. transept, represent the Expulsion of the money-changers. Opposite is the chapel of St. Sebastian, by Blasset (1634-35). The tombs of Gresset (p. 25) and Cardinal Hémart de Denonville (d. 1540) also are in this transept. — Comp. *John Ruskin*, The Bible of Amiens.

At the back of the church rises a mediocre statue in bronze of *Peter the Hermit* (Pl. F, 3), or *Pierre of Amiens* (see p. 25).

The Rue Robert-de-Luzarches, beginning opposite the S. portal of the Cathedral and passing the Palais de Justice (p. 26), leads back to the *Rue des Troix-Cailloux*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 4; 1778-80), the *Halle au Blé* (Pl. F, 4), and the *Passage de la Renaissance* (Pl. F, 3, 4). At the W. end of the Rue des Trois-Cailloux is the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. E, 3, 4), in which is a clock tower in wrought iron and bronze, by Em. Ricquier and Alb. Roze (1897).

The Rue de la République leads hence to the left to the boulevards, passing near the *Church of St. Remi* (Pl. E, 4), which has been under restoration since 1890. The choir and transepts are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. Farther on, on the right, is the —

*__Musée de Picardie__ (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building erected in 1855-69, containing collections of antiquities, sculptures, and paintings. Admission free on Sun. (11-4 or 5), Tues., and Thurs. (12-4 or 5); on other days on application. Catalogue (1899), 1 fr.

Ground-Floor. — Room I, to the right of the entrance, a kind of *Chapel*, painted and gilded in the Romanesque style, contains sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, and has some good stained glass of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Room II *(Galerie Lapidaire)* contains Roman and other antiquities; sculptures; wood-carvings; porcelain; furniture; tapestry; monks' heads carved in wood (Nos. 90, 89, 87), etc. — Rooms III and IV: Roman and Gallo-Roman antiquities, including a statue of Diana. — Room V: Sculptures: 24. *Crauk*, Satyr; 14. *Caudron*, Archimedes. — Room VI: Merovingian and foreign antiquities. — Room VII: Greek antiquities.

Room VIII *(Sculpture Gallery)*. In the middle: 18. *Chrétien*, Follower of Bacchus (bronze); 61. *Loison*, The Soul; no number, *Guittet*, African water-carrier; 58. *Lescorné*, Clytie; 47. *Lange Guglielmo*, Giotto; 26. *Dampt*, End of a dream; 17. *Chabrié*, A child's reverie; 81. *Roulleau*, Leda; 66. *Mathet*, Hesitation; no number, *Roze*, Resurrection. Opposite, as we return: 59. *Lévêque*, Amazon; 63. *Loison*, Daphnis and Naïs; 48. *Guillaume*, Bonaparte. On the entrance-wall: No number, *Fossé*, Monument of Léon Duvauchel; 12. *Caudron*, Amphitheatre at Arles (bronze-relief). Against the wall and opposite the windows: 19. *Clésinger*, Leda; 28 *Delabrière*, Panther and heron; 77. *Ringel d'Illzach*, March of Rakoczy (terracotta); 76. *Renoir*, Eve. On the wall facing the entrance: 44. *Franceschi*, Head of Christ (wax); 79. *Rodin*, Children's games. — At the foot of the staircase in the vestibule: 52. *Le Père*, Faun hunting (bronze); 25. *Cugnot*, Corybante drowning the cries of the infant Jupiter (bronze).

Central Saloon. Paintings. From right to left: *143. *Héreau*, Rising storm; 262. *Schnetz*, Miracle; *199. *Maignan*, Dante meeting Matilda. — No number, *Roybet*, Duke of Orbinio; *41. *Boucher*, Crocodile-hunt (1739). — 7. *Bachelier*, Bear-hunt; 189. *Le Poittevin*, Shipwrecked; 91. *Demont-Breton*,

Mill; 106. *Carolus-Duran*, A Sudanese; 166. *Lairesse*, Allegorical portrait (1671; Duchess of Cleves?); 133. *Granet*, St. Louis freeing the prisoners at Damietta; 84. *David*, Countess Dillon; *253. *Salmson*, Arrest in Picardy; 126. *Gérôme*, The Augustan age; 8. *Bachelier*, African lion; 64. *Canaletto* (?), Venice. — 2?8. *C. Vanloo*, Bear-hunt. — 371. *Flemish School* (17th cent.), Drinker; 10. *Baudry*, St. John the Baptist; no number, *Agache*, The aged conqueror; above, 316. *Ziegler*, Peace of Amiens; beyond the door, no number, *Henner*, Woman asleep; 255. *Sautai*, Fra Angelico; no number, *Fantin-Latour*, Figures in a wood; above, 299. *H. Vernet*, Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo in 1811; *Callet*, 60. Spring, 61. Summer. — 183. *J. Lefebvre*, Laughing girl; 289. *C. Vanloo*, Ostrich-hunt. — 198. *Maignan*, Voices of the tocsin; *180. *J. Lefebvre*, Lady Godiva; 86. *Dawant*, Rescue from a wreck; 116. *Fragonard*, Open-air dinner; no number, *J. Lefebvre*, Nymph hunting. — *Quentin de la Tour*, *174. Portrait of the artist (ca. 1700), no number. Study; 284. *Tocqué*, Portrait of Cochin; 40. *Boucher*, Leopard-hunt. — 193. *Lhermitte*, Death and the woodcutter; 37. *Boquet*, For the procession; 120. *Glaize*, The reefs of life; 19. *Benner*, Sleeping girl.

First Floor. — The staircase is adorned with allegorical mural *Paintings by *Puvis de Chavannes* ('Ludus pro Patria'; 'Toil and Rest'). — The Salle du Dôme is adorned with a ceiling-painting (France crowning distinguished natives of Picardy) and various paintings in monochrome, by *Fél. Barrias*. *Puvis de Chavannes* has embellished the adjoining rooms with allegorical paintings.

Room I (on the left side) contains curious old paintings of the **Amiens School of the 15th and 16th Cent.*, presented to the Confrérie du Puy Notre Dame (p. 27) by its annual presidents, and bearing quaint titles in old French: 322. 'Tree bearing the fruit of eternal life' (1499); then five paintings (1518-25) in their original fine frames; 325. 'Rock whence issues the fountain of living water' (1566); 327. 'Soil whence truth takes its birth' (1601); 328. 'Sacred fire preserved in the holy well' (1617); etc. — 329. Burning bush; 331-334. Panels (15th cent.); 330. Bearing of the Cross; 335-337. Triptych (16th cent.); no number, Panel (15th cent.). Sèvres vase; old tapestry.

Room II. French school of the 18th and 19th centuries. 244. *Restout*. Alexander on the sick-bed. — No number, *Makart*, Bacchanal; *Michel*, 208. St. Augustin, 207. Christ the source of life. — 186. *Lehoux*, St. John the Baptist; 206. *Meynier*, Œdipus as a child; 44. *L. de Boulogne*, Augustus closing the Temple of Janus; 16. *Bellangé*, Return from Elba; 286. *Troyon*, Park of St. Cloud; 311. *Watelet*, Landscape. — 272. *Suvée*, Tancred wounded.

Room III (on the left). From right to left: 24. *Binet*, Landscape; 42. *Boulanger*, Cæsar at the Rubicon; 138. *Gueldry*. Maceration of metals; 298 *C. Vernet*, Greek horseman combatting a lion; 69. *Chintreuil*, The moon; 141. *Guillemet*, St. Suliac. — 146. *Hesse*, Mirabeau announcing the refusal of the States General to obey the King's order for a dissolution (June 25th, 1789). — 258. *H. Scheffer*, Vision of Charles IX.; several good landscapes; no number, *Henri Martin*, Inspiration; 266. *Sinibaldi*. Manon Lescaut; 218. *Müller*, Lady Macbeth; 49. *Breton*, The spring; 214. *Monvoisin*, Joan the Mad, queen of Castile; *56. *Cabanel*, Death of Francesca da Rimini; 242. *Renouf*, End of the day; 140. *Guiaud*, Antwerp cathedral; 274. *Tattegrain*, The Mourners of Etaples; 130. *Glaize the Younger*, Athenian fugitives; no numbers, *Tattegrain*, The old musician, *J. Lefebvre*, Vestal virgin. — 312. *De Winter*, During the 'neuvaine' (a devotional act lasting nine days); 112. *Ferrier*, Mothers cursing war; no numbers, *Bourgeois*, With the Chouans, *Mme. Virginie Demont-Breton*, Seamen. — The adjoining Cabinet contains engravings.

Room IV: 171. *Langlois*, Diana and Endymion; 245. *Restout*, Last Supper; 303. *Vincent*, Henri IV and Sully at the battle of Ivry. — Room V: 83. *Daubigny*, Dunes of St. Quentin; 285. *De Troy*, The Virgin asleep; *J. Lefebvre*, 181. Sophocles, 182. Coriolanus and Tullus; 209. *P. Molyn*, Storm; 318. *Zuber*, The past of Versailles; 25. *Blanchard*, Landscape; 6. *Bachelier*, Childish amusements; 302. *Vincent*, Arria and Pætus. — Room VI: 211. *Monchablon*, Burial of Moses. This room also contains a collection of medals. — Room VII: 35. *Bonnegrâce*, Bashfulness vanquished by love;

101, 102. *Dubufe*, Sacred and Profane Music; 276. *Tattegrain*, Fisherman; no number, *Maillard*, Last resources; 154. *Jacquand*, Condemnation of Galileo; no number, *F. Pourbus the Younger*, Queen Marie de Médicis. — Room VIII: *Lagrenée*, 165. Venus bathing, 164. Venus and Cupid; *278. *Teniers*, Quack; 373. *Flemish School*, Village fair; 295, 296. *Verdier*, Mythological scenes; 47. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Seaport; 50. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Flemish feast; *306, *307. *Van der Vliet*, Portraits of a Dutchman and his wife; *De Lafosse*, 162. The Virgin suckling the Holy Child, 163. Jacob and Laban; 45. *Le Valentin* (*J. de Boulongne*), The passions; 145. *Herrera the Elder*, Miracle of the loaves. — 27. *Bloemaert*. St. Monica; 51. *Bril*, Landscape; 231. *Piero della Francesca* (?), Madonna and Child; *305. *Vivarini*, Holy Family; 235. *Pourbus* (?), The five senses; 156. *Jordaens*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 319. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Catharine of Siena. — Room IX: 308. *Vollon*, Monkey; 121. *Gambart*, Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Valery; 261. *Schnetz*, Sack of Aquileia by Attila; 259. *Van Schendel*, Mary Magdalen; 250. *G. Roussel*, The body of Gen. Marceau given to the French army; 36. *Boquet*, The Herbillonnes; 217. *Mozin*, Shipwreck; 115. *Foucaucourt*, Banks of the Somme; 283. *Thuillier*, Via Tiburtina; 139. *Guérie*, Empress Eugénie visiting the cholera patients at Amiens in 1866; 15. *Becker*, Orestes and the Furies; 57. *Cabat*, Good Samaritan; 273. *Sylvestre*, Nero and Locusta; 63. *Caminade*, Death of the Virgin; 39. *Boucher*, Venus demanding arms for Æneas from Vulcan; 17. *Bellangé*, Waterloo; 200. *Martinelli*, Susanna and the Elders; 222. *Parrocel*, Cavalry skirmish; 76. *Coypel*, Sacrifice to Jupiter; 132. *Gouet*, Council of war; 70. *Cibot*, Charity presiding over a union of the different bodies of state; 52. *G. Brion*, The christening-day. — Room X: 185. *Rob. Lefèvre*, Louis XVIII; 9. *Barillot*, Ponds; 119. *Franquelin*, Jesus raising the daughter of Jairus; 219. *Nattier*, Portrait of Gresset the poet; 100. *Dubois-Drahonet*, Duchess of Berry; 291. *J. B. Vanloo*, Louis XV; 137. *Gué*, **Last sigh of Christ.**

Room XI, parallel to R. X, contains the **Galerie Lavalard*, a collection of works (mostly small) by the old masters, including several interesting examples. From right to left, as we enter from R. IX: Landscapes and genre-scenes of the Dutch school; *243. *Ribera*, The mass of Pope Gregory; above, 95, 96. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits. — 76 (opposite), *A. Cuyp*, Family in a landscape; 8. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait; 71. *Van Arthois*, Landscape; 245. *Ribera*, St. Francis of Assisi; 3. *Brekelenkam*, Cobbler; 45. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 100. *Jordaens*, Game and vegetable dealer; 230. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; 246. *Ribera*, St. John the Baptist; 227. *Tintoretto*, Susanna at the bath; *13, 12, 14. *Van Goyen*, Sea-pieces; 38, 39. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 108. *Snyders*, Game and fruit, etc.; 10. *Flinck*, Portrait; 244. *Ribera*, Plato; 92, 93. *Fyt*, Game; 36. *Pynacker*, Sea-piece; 57. *Jan Victors*, Interior; 9. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 247. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; 166. *Largillière*, Portrait; 23. *Lingelbach*, Brigands on the watch. — 110 (farther on), *Snyders*, Game and fruit. — The glass-cases contain medals, assignats, and various souvenirs. — At the end of the gallery next the staircase is another Cabinet with engravings.

Opposite the Museum is the *Préfecture* (18th cent.). A little farther on, on the right, is the *Bibliothèque Communale* (Pl. E, 4), containing ca. 80,000 vols. and 1462 MSS. (adm. daily, except on holidays, 1-6; in winter 8-10 p.m. also).

The Rue de la République ends at the Place Longueville (Pl. E, 5; circus, see p. 25), whence the Boulevard du Mail (Pl. F, 4) leads to the left towards the Gare du Nord.

In the Rue Duthoit, close by on the N., is a monument, known as the *Illustrations Picardes* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of a figure of Picardy, surrounded with statues and busts of eminent natives of that province.

In the opposite direction the boulevards lead to the extensive *Promenade de la Hotoie* (Pl. A, B, C, 2, 3), at the W. end of the town, where public festivals occasionally take place.

From the Promenade the Rue de la Hotoie (Pl. D, 3; tramway) leads directly towards the centre of the town, ending at the Place St. Firmin. To the left of this square, at the foot of the Rue de Condé, is the *Hôtel Morgan*, an interesting private mansion of the end of the 15th century. Farther on is the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. E, 2), which is open to the public. — The Rue au Lin, leading straight on from the Place St. Firmin, brings us to the *Beffroi* (Pl. E, 3), an eccentric edifice of 1748 on a much older base (restored in 1865), with a bell weighing 11 tons. — The church of *St. Germain* (Pl. E, 3), lying somewhat to the left, dates from the 15th cent., and has a fine tower leaning slightly to the N., a carved portal of the 16th cent., and a St. Sepulchre of 1506.

The belfry rises immediately behind the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, 3), lately enlarged and almost entirely rebuilt. The peace of Amiens (see p. 25) was signed here. — In a court to the W. of the Hôtel de Ville is the fine *Façade of the Bailliage* (1541).

In the Rue Vergeaux (Nos. 57 59; *Maison du Sagittaire*) and the Rue des Sergents (No. 57), both running to the N. from the Place Gambetta (p. 28), are several interesting old houses. Farther to the N. (tramway) lies the 'Basse Ville', intersected by numerous arms of the Somme, and containing the church of *St. Leu* (Pl. F, 2) and the *Hôtel Dieu* (Pl. E, F, 2; 16-18th cent.). — To the W. extend the *Hortillonages* (Pl. G, 1, 2), a curious region of market-gardens, irrigated from the Somme.

From Amiens to Rouen (and Le Havre), $72^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^3/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). — The train follows the line to Beauvais as far as (5 M.) *Saleux* (p. 24). — $19^1/_2$ M. **Poix** *(Hôtel du Cardinal)*, a prettily situated little town, has a Gothic church of the 15-16th cent., with a richly sculptured interior. — $31^1/_2$ M. **Abancourt** *(buffet)* is the junction for Le Tréport (see p. 35). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Gaillefontaine* (hotels) has a 13th cent. church. — $44^1/_2$ M. **Serqueux** *(buffet)* is the junction for the line from Paris to Pontoise and Dieppe (p. 126). $50^1/_2$ M. *Sommery*. Tunnel, 1625 yds. long. 56 M. *Montérolier-Buchy*, from which there is a branch to Clères, Motteville, and Le Havre (p. 146). 70 M. **Darnétal** *(Croix Blanche)*, an industrial place with 6920 inhab., prettily situated in a little valley. Near the Hôtel de Ville is the *Tour de Carville*, a handsome belfry of 1512-14. — Fine view of Rouen to the right. — $72^1/_2$ M. *Rouen* (Gare du Nord), see p. 128.

From Amiens (St. Roch) to Aumale (p. 35), 35 M., narrow-gauge line in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs., traversing a wool-manufacturing district.

From Amiens to *Boulogne* and *Calais*, see R. 1; to *Arras*, *Douai*, *Valenciennes*, etc., see R. 5; to *Doullens*, *St. Pol*, etc., see pp. 23, 22; to *Châlons sur-Marne* (Bâle) viâ *Rheims*, see R. 9.

3. From Paris to Beauvais and Le Tréport (Mers).

I. From Paris to Beauvais.

a. Viâ Montsoult and Beaumont.

49 M. Railway in $1^1/_3$-3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). Trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24). See also the Map, p. 66. — To *Le Tréport* by this route, $113^1/_2$ M., in 3-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 60, 13 fr. 95 c., 9 fr.). — Omnibuses ply from the station at Le Tréport to *Mers* (30 c.).

The through-trains do not stop before Montsoult or Beaumont; for details as far as Beaumont, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*.

$15^1/_2$ M. *Montsoult*, junction for *Luzarches.* The line now descends a picturesque valley and intersects a portion of the *Forest of Carnelle.* To the right is seen the magnificent modern *Château of Franconville.* — Beyond (21 M.) *Nointel* the train crosses the *Oise* and joins the line from Paris viâ Pontoise (p. 128).

23 M. *Persan-Beaumont. Persan* is an industrial village to the left. **Beaumont-sur-Oise** (*Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*), a town with 4089 inhab., on the left bank of the Oise, is dominated by an interesting church of the 13th cent. and a ruined château.

From Beaumont to Creil, $13^1/_2$ M., railway ascending the valley of the Oise. — $9^1/_2$ M. *St. Leu-d'Esserent*, the conspicuous church of which is chiefly of the 12th century. The largest of its three towers is Romanesque. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Creil*, see p. 68. — In the opposite direction this line runs viâ *Valmondois* to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Pontoise* (p. 128). A narrow-gauge line also runs from Beaumont to (20 M.) *Hermes* (see below).

$25^1/_2$ M. *Chambly*, with an abbey-church (13th cent.; to the right). Several small stations. 33 M. *Méru* (Hôt. du Centre), a prettily-situated town with 5466 inhabitants. The whole of this district is engaged in the manufacture of buttons, brushes, and fancy turnery. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Laboissière-le-Déluge.* The train now passes through a tunnel, nearly 1 M. long, and descends the picturesque valley of the *Thérain.* Beyond ($46^1/_2$ M.) *Villers-sur-Thère* we cross the Thérain, and the imposing cathedral of Beauvais soon comes into sight on the right. — 49 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 33.

b. Viâ Chantilly and Creil.

$54^1/_2$ M. Railway (as above) in 2-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.). — To *Le Tréport* by this route, 119 M., in $3^1/_2$-$7^3/_4$ hrs. (fares as above).

From Paris to (32 M.) *Creil*, see R. 11 a. On leaving Creil the train returns for a short distance in the direction of Paris, then enters the valley of the *Thérain* to the right, and crosses the river several times. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Montataire* (7141 inhab.) is commanded by a handsome church of the 12-13th cent. and a château of the 15th century. — 35 M. *Cramoisy*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive quarries of building-stone. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Cires-lès-Mello.* The château of *Mello*, on a hill to the right, dates from the 18th century. — 39 M. *Balagny-Saint-Epin.*

41 M. **Mouy-Bury.** *Mouy* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; Central), to the left, is a cloth-making town with 3454 inhab.; *Bury*, to the right, has a priory-church of the 11-13th centuries. — 44 M. *Heilles-Mouchy.*

The fine château of *Mouchy-le-Châtel*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the left, dates from the period of the Renaissance. It contains some fine portraits and other paintings, sculptures by Pajou, Houdon, Carpeaux, etc., and a valuable library.

46 M. *Hermes* (railway to Beaumont, see above). — 47 M. *Villers-St-Sépulcre*, so called from a St. Sepulchre in the church, enclosing a slab from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Ruined priory of the 11th century. — 50 M. *Rochy-Condé.* Branch to Clermont (Soissons, Compiègne) and St. Just, see p. 24. On the hillside to the left is


BEAUVAIS
1 : 14.000
Mètres
FAUBOURG BASSET
FAUBOURG GAILLON
FAUBOURG ST QUENTIN
FAUBOURG ST LOUIS
FAUBOURG ST JEAN
FAUBOURG ST JACQUES
Préfecture
Canal Conard
Cimetière
Ecole Norm. d'Institutrices
Prison
Grand Séminaire
Hôtel Dieu
Pl. du Franc Marché
Square du Mont Capron
Réservoir
Lycée de Garçons
Boulevard de l'Hôtel-Dieu
Boulevard de l'Assaut
Esplanade de l'Hôtel-Dieu
Boul. du Pal. de Justice
Evêché
Pal. de Justice
Musée
Basse Œuvre
Cathédrale
Cours Scellier
Hospice des Pauvres
Poste et Télégr.
Collège de Filles
Caserne Taupin
Usine à gaz et d'électricité
Caisse d'Epargne
Théâtre
Hôt. de Ville
Bibliothèque
Couvent du Sacré Cœur
Caserne Watrin
St Etienne
Pensionnat des Frères
Manuf. Nat. de Tapisseries
Square
Gare
Boulevard de Paris
Rue de Bretagne
Temple protest.
Le Thérain
Square du Réservoir
Rue du Pont d'Arcole
Boulevard de la Gare
Boulevard St André
Boulevard du Jeu de Paume
Boulevard St Jean
Boul. St Jean
Boul. Ant. Loisel
Rue Desjardins
Rue de Calais
Rue d'Amiens
Rue Louis Borel
R. de Villebois Mareuil
R. de l'Argentine
R. de Tillos
Rue de Gesvres
Rue de la Madeleine
Rue des Jacobins
Av. de la République
Rue St Jean
R. de Rouen
Rue Ricard
Rue Gambetta
Rue de Buzenval
Rue de Guehengnies
Rue du 27 Juin
Rue Beauregard
Rue Robert
Rue Binet
R. de Pontoise
R. Corréus
R. de la Lyrède
R. du Faub. St Jean
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the *Château of Merlemont*, partly of the 16th century. — The church of (52 M.) *Therdonne* has a fine Gothic choir.

$54^1/_2$ M. **Beauvais** *(buffet)*. — **Hotels.** De France et d'Angleterre (Pl. a; B, 5) Rue de la Manufacture 16 near the station, R. $2^1/_2$-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 9-10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Continental (Pl. b; C, 4), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 37, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de l'Écu, Rue de Malherbe 26; de la Gare, pens. $6^1/_2$ fr., unpretending. — **Cafés.** *Du Chalet*, *Potard*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — **Cabs.** 1 pers. per drive 75 c., each addit. pers. 25 c. up to $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hr. 1-2 pers. $1^1/_2$ fr., 3 pers. 2 fr., 4 pers. $2^1/_2$ fr. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 3), Rue Jean-de-Lignières.

Beauvais, an ancient manufacturing town on the *Thérain*, with 20,248 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Oise* and the seat of a bishop. Carpets, woollen cloths, military cloth, gold and silver lace, buttons, and brushes are among the chief manufactures.

Beauvais occupies the site of the ancient capital of the *Bellovaci*, subdued by Cæsar. Fortified in 1190 by Philip Augustus, the town defied the attack of Edward III. in 1346; but about 1420 it was placed in the hands of the English by its bishop, Pierre Cauchon. In its gallant resistance to Charles the Bold and his army of 80,000 men in 1472 the women of Beauvais especially distinguished themselves by their courage, and one of them, Jeanne Lainé or 'Hachette' by name, captured with her own hands a hostile banner, now preserved in the Hôtel de Ville. The event is still annually celebrated on the Sun. nearest St. Peter's day (June 29th).

In coming from the station (Pl. D, 5) we pass the square in front of the *Octroi*, and turn to the left by the Avenue de la République and the Rue de la Manufacture. A little to the left is the Manufactory of Tapestry (Pl. B, C, 5), founded in 1664, *i.e.* only two years after the state-factory of the Gobelins at Paris, of which it is the only branch. Visitors are admitted to the small museum and the workshops (more interesting) daily, except Sun., 12-4.

The Beauvais establishment chiefly makes tapestry for furniture, adorned with landscapes, flowers, ornamental designs animals, and pastoral scenes, and occasionally with historical or mythological subjects. Beauvais tapestry differs from Gobelins in being woven on low-warp *(basse lice)* looms, in which the warp-threads are horizontal, while Gobelins is woven on high-warp *(haute lice)* looms, with vertical warp-threads. An area of $4^1/_2$ sq. inches is the average daily task of a good workman. The visitor who has previously seen only faded old tapestry will be struck with the beauty and brightness of the colours and the delicacy of the shading, each distinct hue being represented by twenty-four different shades. Silk is sometimes used in representing flowers, fruit, and metallic lustre, but the whole of the rest of the work is in wools, the colours of which are more durable. There is, of course, no room for the display of originality, as the works are all copies of pictures or cartoons.

The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. B, 5), farther on, an edifice of the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., exhibits a curious blending of Romanesque (nave) and Gothic (choir). It has a large W. tower and a fine rose-window in the N. transept.

Interior. By the second pillar on the right is a *Mater Dolorosa* under a Gothic canopy; in the right aisle, Crucifixion of a saint (12th cent.); on the pillars near the choir, eight small paintings on panel (16th cent.); in the first chapel on the right, a modern Mater Dolorosa; in the second chapel on the left, an *Ecce Homo* (15th cent.). Good vaulting and 16th cent. **Stained Glass* in the choir and ambulatory.

Turning to the right as we quit the church, we soon reach the Rue St. Jean, which leads, past several old timber houses (*e.g.* No. 8), to the picturesque *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. B, C, 4), embellished with a bronze statue of *Jeanne Hachette* (p. 33), by Vital Dubray. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 4; 18th cent.) has its council-chamber adorned with five paintings from the history of the town, by D. Maillart. To the right, in the court, is the *Library* (open on Sun. & Thurs. 1-4, Wed. & Frid. 8-9 p.m.; closed in Sept.), containing 30.000 vols. and 178 MSS., and Jeanne Hachette's banner (restored in 1851).

The *Cathedral (*St. Pierre;* Pl. B, 3), to the N.W., though consisting merely of a choir and transepts, ranks as one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its proportions are gigantic to the verge of temerity. The exterior height, to the ridge, is 223 ft.; the vaulting, which has twice fallen in because the pillars and buttresses were too weak and too few, rises 158 ft. above the pavement, while an open-work spire which soared above the crossing to the giddy height of 500 ft., fell in 1573 because it was unstayed on the W., through the absence of a nave.

Begun in 1227 the works went on, with interruptions, until after 1578. The choir was perhaps designed by *Eudes de Montreuil*, the architect of St. Louis; the N. portal was erected at the expense of Francis I. by *Martin Chambiges*, who worked also at Sens and Troyes; the S. portal is due to *Michel Lalye*. The *S. *Portal* (1548), excelling the entire façades of many other cathedrals both in size and magnificence, has unfortunately been stripped of its statues, though it is still richly adorned with carving. It is surmounted by a double open arcade, a large rose-window, and a fine gable, while it is strengthened by two buttresses in the form of turrets. The carved oaken *Doors*, by *Jean le Pot*, rank among the finest in existence. The *N. Portal* (1537), though not rivalling the other, is also rich; its carved doors, also by *Jean le Pot*, are in better preservation.

Interior. The beauty of the *Choir* has given rise to the saying that 'the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portal of Rheims, and the towers of Chartres would together make the finest church in the world'. The piers that have been added for the sake of strengthening the building are easily distinguished. The choir is upwards of 120 ft. long, and its windows are 55 ft. in height. 'There are few rocks, even among the Alps', says Ruskin in his '*Seven Lamps of Architecture*', 'that have a clear vertical fall as high as the choir of Beauvais'. The ambulatory is fringed with *Chapels*. The first on the right is adorned with a modern fresco by A. Grellet, representing Jeanne Hachette capturing the banner. To the left of the choir is the *Sacristy*, adjoining which are a marble statue of Cardinal Forbin Janson, by *N. Coustou* (1738), a *Clock* of the 16th cent., and two *Tapestries* (16th cent.), probably made at Beauvais, representing the fabulous origin of France, from Ronsard's 'La Franciade'. Another tapestry of this series, one of 1460, and eight others of the 17th cent., after Raphael's cartoons, are displayed in the transepts. The stained glass in the chapel of the N. transept is by Engrand le Prince (1522). In the left choir-chapel is a modern *Astronomical Clock*, 39 ft. high, 20 ft. broad, and 9 ft. deep; it is composed of 90,000 pieces, has 52 dials, and gives 80 distinct indications (apply to the sacristan, 1 fr.; on Sat. & Sun. 50 c.).

To the W. of the cathedral is the *Basse-Œuvre*, a Carlovingian structure, probably the nave of the older cathedral erected in 987-97. It contains tapestry of the 15th century.

The gateway, flanked by two towers resembling pepper-boxes, on the S.W. of the Place de la Cathédrale, belongs to the *Palais de*

Justice (Pl. B, 3), formerly the bishop's palace. It dates from the 14th cent., though the foundations are Gallo-Roman work, at one time forming part of the town-walls. The palace itself was built in 1500; its richly-sculptured façade should be seen from the court. The fine restored Romanesque tower at the back is now partly concealed by trees. — The ancient building, with remains of an old Gothic cloister, behind the Basse-Œuvre is now occupied by a small *Musée* (Pl. B, 3; open free on Sun. & holidays, 12-4, on other days on application).

The Musée chiefly contains Gallo-Roman antiquities and mediæval wood-carvings, with a few paintings, natural history specimens, and numerous small antiquities.

To the N. of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. B, 3; 1878-82).

Many quaint *Old Houses* are to be found in the streets near the cathedral; *e.g.* in the Rue St. Laurent (Nos. 25 and 27), diverging to the W. from the Rue de l'Evêché, and especially in the Rue Philippe-de-Beaumanoir and Rue St. Paul, on the other side of the church. Farther on is a corner-turret with a leaden figure of St. Michael, of the Gothic period. A few yards farther on we reach the *Place Ernest-Gérard* (Pl. B, 4) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), to the left from which lies the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

A good view of the town is obtained from the *Square du Réservoir* (Pl. B, C, 6), a promenade on a hill, 5-7 min. walk from the station, on the other side of the Thérain. — About 1/4 M. to the N. of the station is a large tree-shaded space known as the *Jeu de Paume* (Pl. D, 3), where a band plays on Sun. in summer from 3 to 4 p.m. and tennis-matches take place. The *Lycée* (Pl. D, 2) farther on adjoins a hill on which once lay a Roman amphitheatre.

The church of the suburb of *Marissel*, to the N.E., has a Romanesque tower, a choir of the 12th cent., a nave and portal of the 15-16th, and a magnificent wooden altar-screen of the same period.

From Beauvais to Gournay (Dieppe), 18 1/2 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). This route ascends the *Vallée de Bray* (p. 127). — 14 1/2 M. *St. Germer*. The village (hotel), 1 3/4 M. to the S.W., has an interesting *Abbey Church*, in the Transition style, partly rebuilt at a later date. The **Sainte Chapelle*, a reduced copy of the magnificent Sainte Chapelle at Paris, was added to the E. end in 1259. — 18 1/2 M. *Gournay*, see p. 126.

From Beauvais to Gisors, 21 1/2 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). — 19 1/2 M. *Trie-Château* (p. 128). — 21 1/2 M. *Gisors-Ville*, see p. 127.

From Beauvais to *Amiens*, see p. 24; to *Clermont* and *Compiègne*, see p. 24; to *St. Just*, *Péronne*, and *Cambrai*, see pp. 24, 23 and R. 8b.

II. From Beauvais to Le Tréport.

64 1/2 M. Railway in 1 3/4-3 1/3 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.).

We follow the Amiens line as far as (59 M. from Paris) *St. Omer-en-Chaussée* (p. 24). Several small stations follow.

78 M. **Abancourt** *(buffet)*, junction for Rouen and Amiens (p. 31). — The railway descends rapidly. 82 M. *Gourchelles*; 83 M. *Quincampoix*.

85 M. **Aumale** *(Chapeau Rouge)*, a small town (2417 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Bresle*, which was formerly the E. boundary

of Normandy. Henri IV was severely wounded here in 1592 and narrowly escaped capture by the Leaguers. The Rue Centrale, passing the *Hôtel de Ville* (16-17th cent.), leads from the station to the chief building, the church of *St. Pierre et St. Paul*, rebuilt in 1508-1610, after its destruction by Charles the Bold, who burned the town in 1472. The portals, the pulpit (17th cent.), the stained glass, and a Holy Sepulchre (15th cent.) are noteworthy. The title of Duc d'Aumale was borne by the fourth son (1822-97) of Louis Philippe.

From Aumale a railway runs to (32½ M.) *Envermeu* (p. 122) viâ (24 M.) *Londinières*. — To *Amiens*, see p. 31.

We now descend the pretty valley of the Bresle. 98½ M. *Blangy* (Hôt. de la Poste), an industrial village with a Gothic church of the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries. 101 M. *Monchaux*.

103½ M. *Longroy-Gamaches* is the junction for Longpré (p. 14). *Gamaches* (Grand Cerf; St. Pierre), a small town to the right, contains an interesting church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

112 M. **Eu** (*Hôt. du Commerce et du Cygne*, pens. from 7½ fr.; *de la Gare*, pens. from 6 fr.), a town with 5743 inhab., on the Bresle, was a favourite residence of Louis Philippe, who received Queen Victoria at the *Château* here in 1843 and 1845. The latter was built in the 16-17th cent. and restored by Louis Philippe, but two-thirds of it were destroyed by fire in Nov. 1902. The chapel, which was saved, has some modern stained glass from Sèvres, designed by Paul Delaroche and Chenavard. The fine *Park* (no adm.), laid out by Le Nôtre, commands a view of the sea. — The *Church of St. Lawrence*, a handsome Gothic edifice founded at the beginning of the 11th cent., reconstructed in 1186-1230, partly rebuilt about 1450, and restored in the 19th cent., is notable for the curious double arches between the pillars of the nave. In a chapel on the right are a Holy Sepulchre (15th cent.) and a Head of Christ (16th cent.). The Madonna in the apsidal chapel is said to be one of the earliest works of one of the brothers Anguier, who were born at Eu (17th cent.). — The *Chapelle du Collège*, built by the Jesuits in 1622-24, contains the monument of Henri of Guise, 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred' (d. 1588), and his wife Catherine of Clèves (d. 1633), with their statues and bas-reliefs. — The *Forest of Eu*, 3 M. to the S.W., is a favourite spot for excursions.

An electric tramway (20 c.) runs from the station viâ the town (10 c.) to *Le Tréport* and *Mers*. — Branch-railway to (21½ M.) *Abbeville*, see p. 14.

A Diligence plies daily in summer from Eu to (5 M.) *Ault* (1 fr.) and (6 M.) *Onival* (1 fr. 30 c.). — **Ault**, or *Bourg-d'Ault* (*Hôt. St. Pierre* or *des Bains; de France; de Paris. — Lodgings; Casino*), is a small sea-bathing resort at the end of a narrow valley. — **Onival** (*Hôt. Continental; Terminus; de la Plage. — Casino*), another small bathing-resort, lies at the end of the cliffs and at the beginning of a bank of shingle extending to beyond (5½ M.) Cayeux (p. 12). — The summer-resort of *Bois-de-Cise* (hotels) lies 2½ M. to the N.E. of Eu.

A marshy district, between hills, is now traversed. The railway passes a little to the left of *Mers* (p. 37). — 113½ M. *Le Tréport-Mers* (Buffet-Hôtel).

Le Tréport. — **Hotels** (omn. to the station 50 c.). HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, R. from 5, B. 1$^1/_4$, déj. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; DE FRANCE, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; DES BAINS, R. from 4, B. 1$^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 8 fr.; BELLEVUE, Quai François-Premier; DU COMMERCE, Rue du Commerce 5, R. from 2, B. $^3/_4$, déj. 2$^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; all these near the sea. HÔTEL DE CALAIS, in the upper part of the town, at some distance from the beach, déj. 2$^1/_2$ fr.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30, costume 25, drawers 30, 'peignoir' 20-25, towel 10, bathing attendant 50 c. — The beach at **Mers** is better.

Casino. Adm. for 1 day 1-2 fr.

British Vice-Consul, *E. Harrison Barker.*

OMNIBUS to *Mers* or to *Eu*, 30 c. — Electric tramway, see p. 36.

Le Tréport, a town with 4985 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Bresle*, at the base of a lofty cliff. The harbour is chiefly used by fishing-boats and small trading-craft. Le Tréport, however, from its proximity to Paris, is a very popular sea-bathing resort, in spite of its shingly beach, on which rises the *Casino*. A visitors' quarter is springing up on the top of the cliff, connected with the beach by a cable tramway threading a tunnel and by a flight of stairs with 378 steps. Fine view.

The only noteworthy edifices in the old town are the *Hôtel de Ville* (with a small museum), erected on the foundations of a tower of the 16th cent.; the *Presbytery*, a timber house dating from the Renaissance period; and the *Church of St. Jacques* (16th cent.), which rises above the harbour. The chief objects of interest in the last are the key-stones of the vaults, the Descent from the Cross in painted stone, and some quaint pictures.

Mers. — Hotels (omn. $^1/_2$ fr.). HÔTEL DU CASINO pens. from 9 fr.; BELLEVUE, B. $^3/_4$, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$ fr., both on the beach; DES BAINS, R. from 3, B. $^3/_4$, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 7 fr.; DE LA PLAGE, DU COMMERCE, DE L'EUROPE, these three open all the year round.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30, costume 60, 'peignoir' 20, towel 10, attendant 45 c.

Electric Tramway in summer to *Tréport Station* (p. 36) every 20 min. (10 c.).

Mers, about $^3/_4$ M. from Le Tréport, lies at some distance from the right bank of the Bresle and has in consequence no harbour. The space between the cliffs and the sea is wider than at Le Tréport, the beach, where the *Casino* (adm. free) is situated, is broader and less shingly.

From Le Tréport to *Dieppe*, see p. 122.

4. From Dunkirk to Arras (Paris).

69$^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY in 1$^3/_4$-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 85, 8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 60 c.). — From *London*, *Leith*, *Hull*, and *Liverpool* to Dunkirk, see p. xiv.

Dunkirk, Fr. *Dunkerque*. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DU CHAPEAU-ROUGE (Pl. a; C, 4), Rue St. Sébastien 5, R. from 4, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; HÔT.-RESTAURANT DES ARCADES, Place Jean-Bart 37, R. from 4, pens. from 11 fr.; HÔT. DE FLANDRE (Pl. b; C, 5), Rue Alexandre-Trois 18, R. from 2, pens. from 9$^1/_4$ fr.; DE LA PAIX (Pl. d; C, 5), Rue David-d'Angers 4; DU LION-DE-FLANDRE (Pl. e; B, 5), R. from 2$^1/_2$, pens. 8 fr.; DU DIX-NEUVIÈME SIÈCLE, (Pl. c; B, 5), Place de la Gare.

Cafés and Restaurants, in the Place Jean-Bart, Rue de la Marine Pl. C, 4), Rue du Quai (near the Bassin du Commerce), and at the station

Cabs. Per drive in the town $1^1/_4$ fr.; to the sea-baths $1^1/_2$ fr.; per hour 2 fr.

Tramways (10-25 c.) from the station to Malo-les-Bains (p. 40), viâ the Place Jean-Bart and the harbour; to St. Pol-sur-Mer (p. 40); etc.

Steamers. To *Caen*, every Frid.; to *Le Havre*, *Granville*, *St. Brieuc*, and *Cherbourg*, every Wednesday. To *Great Britain*, see p. xiv.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Rue Dupouy 12.

British Consul, *P. C. Sarell*, Rue Gaspard-Molo; vice-consul, *J. E. Wintle.* — **American Consular Agent**, *Benjamin Morel*, 76 Rue Emmery.

English Church (Pl. C, 3), Place de la Prison, services at 11 and 6.30; chaplain, *Rev. W. J. Drought*, *M. A.*, 1 Avenue Faidherbe, Malo-les-Bains.

Dunkirk, with 38,287 inhab., is the fourth commercial port in France and a fortress of the first class. Its strength is largely due to its position in the *Watteringues*, a district drained by means of canals and dykes, which in times of danger may be completely laid under water. The great majority of the inhabitants of this district are Flemings and speak little or no French. There is a small English colony at Dunkirk, which is annually re-inforced by summer-visitors.

The name *Dunkirk*, the 'church in the dunes', appears first about the 9th or 10th century. The town belonged at first to the counts of Flanders, but from the close of the 13th cent. its possession was frequently disputed by the French kings. In 1646 the Great Condé besieged and took Dunkirk on behalf of Louis XIV., but in 1652 the Spaniards again made themselves masters of the town. Six years later Marshal Turenne defeated the Spaniards, on whose side Condé now fought, in the great Battle of the Dunes, and Dunkirk was placed in the hands of Cromwell, in return for the services of 8000 of his Ironsides, who had largely contributed to the victory. A small body of English Royalists fought on the other side. The English fortified the port and built a citadel, but in 1662 Charles II. sold this important position to Louis XIV. for the sum of 5,000,000 livres. In the subsequent wars against England the privateers of Dunkirk wrought great havoc among the enemy's shipping, and at the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 and again at the Peace of Paris in 1763 the English insisted on the destruction of the harbour. In 1793 Dunkirk offered a gallant resistance to the English, and was finally relieved by the victory at Hondschoote (p. 41).

Though clean and well-built, Dunkirk, apart from its *Harbour*, is comparatively uninteresting. From the *Bassin du Commerce* (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) the Quai des Hollandais leads to the S. to the *Arrière-Port*, on the N.W. side of which lies the *Bassin de la Marine*. On the S.E. side is the *Parc de la Marine* (Pl. B, 4. 5), the chief promenade of the inner town. Thence the street runs to the S., towards the railway-station, turning to the W. a little farther on and crossing a canal. To the N.E. of the Bassin du Commerce extends the outer harbour (comp. Plan). The chief trade of Dunkirk is in wood, grain, and wool.

In the Rue de la Panne rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (Pl. B, C, 4; 18th cent.), in which are a Christ by Van Dyck, a Holy Family by Guido Reni, and other interesting paintings. — The church of *St. Eloi* (Pl. C, 4), a little to the E., a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., has double aisles, but the whole nave has been unduly shortened by the removal of the first bays. The *Belfry* (1440), a massive square tower of brick, 295 ft. high, is now separated from the church.



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The Rue des Vieux-Remparts leads from the Place du Théâtre towards Malo-les-Bains (see below), and near *Notre Dame des Dunes* (Pl. C, 3), a pilgrim-resort, known also as the *Petite-Chapelle*, is crossed by the tramway (see below). Close by a *Column of Victory* was erected in 1893 on the site of the old ramparts to commemorate the raising of the siege of Dunkirk in 1793.

The Rue Carnot (tramway) leads back to the harbour, near the *Tour de Leughenaër* (Pl. C, 3), used as a lighthouse. Following the tramway to the Place d'Armes, we reach the ***Hôtel de Ville*** (Pl. C, 4), the finest building in the town, which was rebuilt in 1901 in the neo-Flemish style. It is of red and white brick, and is surmounted by a belfry 245 ft. in height. The statues around the building represent eminent natives.

TRAMWAYS (p. 38) run to *St. Pol-sur-Mer* (9799 inhab.), 1$^1/_2$ M. to the W. of the station, and to Malo-les-Bains, to the N.E. of Dunkirk.

Malo-les-Bains. — HOTELS. *Casino-Hôtel* (Pl. d; D, 1), on the beach, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Océan* (Pl. e; D, 2); *Hôt. Pyl* (Pl. f; D, 2), D. 3 fr.; *de la Renaissance*, Avenue Bel-Air; *du Nord*, Avenue du Kursaal. — RESTAURANTS. **Casino* (see above), déj. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Bellevue*, on the beach. — SEA-BATHS. *Bains Belle-Plage*, *Bains du Cap-Nord;* bath 75 c., 1 fr. incl. costume. — Malo-les-Bains (5761 inhab.) is a favourite and somewhat expensive sea-bathing resort, with a spacious sandy beach, an esplanade 1$^1/_4$ M. long, numerous chalets to let, a kursaal (Pl. D, 2), etc. It is continued by *Malo-Terminus* (Grand-Hôtel Casino; Hôt. Moderne, R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr.; de la Plage), which also has a kursaal and a casino.

FROM DUNKIRK TO FURNES (Ghent, etc.), 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 20 c.). From (8$^1/_2$ M.) *Ghyvelde*, the last French station, a narrow-gauge line runs to Hondschoote (8 M.; p. 41). At (13 M.) *Adinkerke* the Belgian customs-examination is made. — 16 M. *Furnes* (Hôt. Royal, etc.), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM DUNKIRK TO CALAIS, 30$^1/_2$ M., railway in 1-1$^1/_2$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). — At (2$^1/_2$ M.) *Coudekerque-Branche* this line leaves the Hazebrouck (Arras) railway to the left. 9$^1/_2$ M. *Loon-Plage* (Hôt. des Bains) is an unpretending bathing-place. 13$^1/_2$ M. *Bourbourg* is the junction for the line from Watten to Gravelines. — 16 M. **Gravelines** (Hôt. des Messageries; du Commerce; du Vingtième-Siècle), an uninteresting town with 6284 inhab., is strongly fortified and has a port on the *Aa*, near its embouchure in the North Sea. In the middle ages it belonged to the Counts of Flanders. In 1558 the French were defeated on the sands of Gravelines by the Spaniards under Egmont, who was assisted by the broadsides of an English fleet of ten sail; but exactly one hundred years later the town was finally joined to France. The Spanish Armada was defeated and put to flight by the English fleet in 1588 off Gravelines. A large quantity of eggs and similar produce is annually shipped to England from this port. — The line continues to traverse a flat district, intersected by canals, and passes the suburban stations of *St. Pierre* and *Les Fontinettes* before reaching (30$^1/_2$ M.) *Calais* (p. 3).

The railway to Arras leaves that to Calais (see above) to the right at (2$^1/_2$ M.) *Coudekerque-Branche.*

5 M. **Bergues** *(Tête d'Or; Ange; Sauvage)*, a fortified town with 5032 inhab., at the junction of three canals. It has frequently been captured by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch, but successfully resisted the attack of the English in 1793. The church of *St. Martin*, in the Gothic style, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a

lofty tower, contains several interesting paintings and a noteworthy high-altar. The *Belfry* is a Gothic brick erection of the 16th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Spanish style of the 17th cent., contains a small but interesting collection of paintings, chiefly collected from the convents of the town (comprising single examples of Van Dyck, Ribera, Terburg, Matsys, and Rubens); adm. on application to the custodian.

From Bergues a branch-railway runs to ($8^1/_2$ M.) **Hondschoote** (*Hôt. du Sauvage*), a small town with 3324 inhab. (formerly 20,000), 8 M. to the E. A monument erected in the public square in 1889 commemorates the victory gained by the French in 1793 over the British and their allies, which compelled the latter to raise the siege of Dunkirk.

19 M. **Cassel** (*Gr.-Hôt. Casino*, closed in winter; *Hôtel du Sauvage; du Lion-Blanc)*, a town with 3091 inhab., deriving its name from the 'Castellum Morinorum', which occupied the site in Roman times, is situated on the *Mont Cassel* (515 ft.), an abrupt hill, 2 M. from the station by road (electric tramway in 10 min., 30 or 25 c., there and back 50 c.).

Its commanding and strong position made Cassel frequently the object of siege and capture, before it was finally annexed to France by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678; and it has given name to three important battles (1071, 1328, and 1677).

The town presents almost no points of interest, though its numerous windmills give it a striking appearance from a distance. The terrace of the ancient fort commands a wide view. The old Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée*.

25 M. **Hazebrouck** and thence to ($69^1/_2$ M.) *Arras*, see pp. 17, 18.

5. From Amiens to Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes.

74 M. Railway to *Arras*, $38^1/_2$ M., in 1-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.); from Arras to *Douai*, $15^1/_2$ M., in 25-55 min. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.); from Douai to *Valenciennes*, 20 M., in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). – From Paris to *Valenciennes*, 155 M. in $3^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10 c., 19 fr., 12 fr. 40 c.).

Amiens, see p. 24. The trains run in the direction of Paris as far as (3 M.) *Longueau* (pp. 23, 21), where they join the direct line from Paris to Arras. Thence to ($38^1/_2$ M.) *Arras*, see p. 21.

On leaving Arras our line passes the railway to Béthune and Calais (pp. 18, 15) on the left, and descends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Roeux;* 48 M. *Vitry-en-Artois*, where Sigibert, King of Austrasia, was assassinated in 575 by the emissaries of Fredegonda; 51 M. *Corbehem*. The towers of Douai now come in sight; the tallest belongs to the Hôtel de Ville (p. 43).

54 M. **Douai.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel du Grand-Cerf et du Commerce (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue St. Jacques 20, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôtel du Nouveau-Monde, Rue de Valenciennes 25; Buffet-Hôtel, at the station, R. from 3, D. 3-$3^1/_2$ fr., good; Dumetz, Place de la Station 6; St. Jacques, Place Carnot.

Restaurants. *Restaurant des Palmiers*, Rue St. Jacques 40, good; *Restaurant Boussard*, Terrasse St. Pierre 6. — *Cafés* in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive 80 c., per hr. 1½ fr. for 1-2 pers., 1 fr. 20 c. and 2 fr. for 3 pers., 1 fr. 60 c. and 2½ fr. for 4 pers.; double fare at night. — **Electric Tramways.** From the *Station* (Pl. E, 3) viâ the Place d'Armes to the *Place l'Hériller* (Pl. C, 5; 10 c.); from *Dorignies* (comp. Pl. C, 1) viâ the Place d'Armes to *Sin-le-Noble* and to *Aniche* (comp. Pl. E, 5). — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 3), Rue du Béguinage 11.

Douai, a town with 33,247 inhab., is situated on the canalized channel of the *Scarpe*. It is an industrial centre of some importance. The fortifications have been demolished.

Douai is a town of great antiquity, having probably grown up originally round a Gallo-Roman fort. In the wars carried on at various times by the French against the English, Flemish, Germans, and Spaniards the town often suffered siege and capture. In 1479, however, it successfully resisted the attack of Louis XI., whose discomfiture is still celebrated every July by the Fête de Gayant, at which the giant Gayant and his family (made of wicker-work), clad in mediæval costumes, perambulate the town to the lively strains of the 'air de Gayant'. In 1529 the town passed under the dominion of the Spaniards. In 1667 Louis XIV. captured the town, and though the French were expelled in 1710 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, they made good their footing again in 1712, and their possession was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. — The Roman Catholic university founded here in 1652 to counteract the Protestantism of the Netherlands had a brilliant but brief career. The College of English Benedictines (Rue St. Benoît), founded in 1560 for the education of English priests, still has about 100 students. In 1610 an English translation of the Old Testament for Roman Catholics was published at Douai; and the English Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures, including the New Testament translated at Rheims in 1582, is generally known as the *Douai* or *Douay Bible*. — Douai is the birthplace of *Giovanni da Bologna* (*Jean de Bologne* or *de Douai*; 1524-1608), the sculptor, and of *Jean Bellegambe the Elder* (ca. 1470-1532), the painter, surnamed 'Maître des Couleurs'.

The street leading to the W. from the station brings us to the handsome *Place Carnot* (Pl. D, E, 3), the principal promenade, near which is the Musée (p. 43). Thence the Rue St. Jacques and its continuation the Rue de Bellain run to the S.W. to the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. C, D, 4).

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 3), to the right in the Rue St. Jacques, rebuilt in the 18th cent., is remarkable only for its huge tower, dating from the 16th cent. and occupying the whole breadth of the façade. It contains several paintings of the French school. — Near this church, Rue du Clocher-St-Pierre 19, is the *Maison des Remy*, a Renaissance house of the 17th cent., restored in 1856.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 4), near the Place d'Armes, contains the celebrated **Altar-piece of Anchin*, painted in 1520 by *J. Bellegambe the Elder* (see above). Visitors are admitted to the sacristy, where the painting hangs, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, except on Sun. (50 c.).

The work consists of nine oaken panels, representing, on the outside, Christ enthroned between the Madonna, the donor (who is presented by his patron, St. Charlemagne), and some monks of Anchin, headed by St. Benedict; on the five interior panels the Trinity is seen surrounded by members of the Church Triumphant (254 figures). — In the sacristy is also a curious mystical representation of the Virgin, of the 15th century.


DOUAI
1:15.000
Mètres
Boulevard de l'Industrie
Quai des Fontaines
Rue de la République
Rue Casimir Giroud
Jardin Public
Abattoir
Les Chartreux
Prison
Caserne d'Aoust
Arsenal
Caserne Corroux
Lycée
Musée
Banque de France
Caserne Durutte
Gare
Pl. d. la Station
Place Carnot
Hôtel Dieu
St Jacques
Caserne de Caux
Ecole Norm. d'Institutrices
Jardin des Plantes
Ecole Norm. d'Instituteurs
Fonderie
Porte d'Arras
Pl. St Amé
Petite Place
Palais de Justice
Marché aux Poissons
Poste et Télégr.
St Pierre
Ecole des Maîtres Mineurs
Pl. de Lewarde
Hôpital Général
Hôtel de Ville
Place d'Armes
Notre Dame
Porte de Valenciennes
Forges de Douai
Jardin Public
Marché aux Chevaux
Boulevard Pasteur
Place l'Hérillier
Boulevard Delebecque
Rue d'Arras
Rue de Bellain
Quai Bertin
Rue du Bloc
Rue St Jacques
Rue de Valenciennes
Rue du Kiosque
Rue d. Glacis
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



In the garden in front of the church is a bronze statue of *Marceline Desbordes-Valmore* (1786-1859), the poetess, and on the far side the *Hospital* (Pl. D, E, 4; 17th cent.). — Farther on is the *Porte de Valenciennes* (15th cent.), outside which is a *Public Park* (Pl. D, E, 4, 5) on the site of the old fortifications (band on Thurs.).

The *Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 4), to the left of the Rue de la Mairie, the most notable edifice in the town, is a fine monument of Gothic architecture, partly of the 15th century. Above it rises a five-storied *Belfry*, 130 ft. high, the upper part of which is crenelated and flanked with turrets and surmounted by a spire with a lion bearing the banner of Flanders. The interior court, the fine Gothic chapel, the Salle des Fêtes, the Salle de la Rotonde, and the Salon Blanc may be inspected.

The Rue de la Mairie leads hence to the Place Thiers (Pl. C, 4), with the monument to the *Illustrations de Douai*, or famous natives of Douai.

On the other side of the Scarpe, beyond the Place Thiers, is the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. A, 3, 4), in which is a *Musée Commercial* (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 1 to 4 or 5). Beyond the Jardin des Plantes is the *Porte d'Arras* (Pl. A, 4), a remnant of the mediæval fortifications. In this neighbourhood also is the church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. B, 3), the interesting altar-piece of which represents a miracle of the year 1254. The Rue Campion almost opposite the church leads to the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3, 4), in a building formerly belonging to an abbey. The ancient hall of the 'Parlement de Flandre', which met in Douai after 1709 (now occupied as an appeal-court), is adorned with good paintings.

The *Musée (Pl. D, 3), in the Rue Fortier, a street running from the Scarpe to the Place Carnot, is open to the public on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4 or 5; to visitors after 9 a.m. on other days for a fee (ring at the small door on the left). The exhibits are provided with explanatory labels.

Ground Floor. — At the end of the gallery to the left of the vestibule are two glass-cases: *1762. *Ch. Corbet*, Bust; 825, 1008. *Delaville*, Terracottas.

Sculpture Gallery, to the left. — 1st Bay. Antique works: eight marble busts and reproductions in plaster. — 2nd Bay. Renaissance works, chiefly by *Giovanni da Bologna* (see p. 42): *934. Samson smiting the Philistines, original model in terracotta; bas-reliefs; under glass, *933. Christ, terracotta original, 993. Hercules strangling Antæus, 1058, 1059. Pissatore. At the end, *877. Marble bust of Christ. — The 3rd Bay contains modern works by *Bra*, *Laoust* (both of Douai), *Carpeaux*, *Rodin*, and others.

First Floor. Picture Gallery. — On the staircase: 1977. *Detaille*, The Battle of Champigny. — Room I: from right to left, 2083. *Raffaëlli*, Blacksmiths; 148. *Fromentin*, Street in Algeria; *77. *Corot*, Landscape; 1658. *Fantin-Latour*, Grapes; 2066. *Demont-Breton*, Rising tide; 2043. *L. Boilly*, My little soldiers. — 175. *Harpignies*, The Piccola Marina at Sorrento; 129. *Dutilleux*, Landscape; 40. *Boilly*, The festival of the small altars; 1657. *Berton*, Brumaire; 1071. *Demont-Breton*, The family; 195. *Isabey*, Smugglers; 1993. *Eug. Delacroix*, Portrait of Bellinger. — 1594. *Dutilleux*, Landscape; 956. *A. Demont*, Brick-field; *750. *J. Breton*, Fisher girl; *Em. Breton*, 749. Winter-night in Artois, 2041. Hail. — 761. *Français*, Path through the corn; 758. *Courbet*, Reflection; 54. *Bucquet*, Banks of the Meuse. — In the

centre: *Houssin*, Sketch of a monument to Dupleix (p. 74); 2025. *E. Breton*, Church in the evening.

Room II. *204. *Largillière*, Portrait of a lady; 1234. *L. da Vinci*, The Infant Christ and St. John; 781. *Bassano*, Annunciation; 747. *P. da Cortona*, Providence commanding the present and the future. — 1720. *Desbordes*, Vaccination; 759. *David*, Mme. Tallien (1807); 2000. *Ziem*, Still-life; 1982. *Bourgogne*, Prayer; 1990. *E. Breton*, The song of the nightingale; 1995. *Deully*, Orpheus; 1875. *Dutilleux*, 174. *Hanoteau*, Landscapes. — 1637. *Bellini*, Madonna; 776. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 1117. *Clouet*, Anne de Buren; *751. *Bordone*, Venetian lady; 320. *Ribera*, Mathematician. — 777. *Panini*, Landscape with ruins; 1832. *Le Sidaner*, Extreme unction; 1889. *Duhem*, St. Geneviève; 2019. *Français*, Margin of a wood; 1831. *E. Breton*, Church of Courrières. — 231, 230. *J. B. Martin*, Battles; 307. *School of Primaticcio*, La Belle Paule (who presented the keys of Toulouse to Francis I. on his solemn entry into that town). — In the centre: 2038. *Mme. Duhem*, The Tour des Dames; 2045. *Lantara*, Landscape; 1089. *School of Giotto*, 'Colmo' or birth-tray, a curious Italian object painted on both sides.

Room III. 44. *Bosch* (more probably *Peter Huys*), Trials of Job (grotesque); 283. *Van Orley* (?), Madonna and Child; 26. *J. Bellegambe the Younger*, Dead bishop lying in state; 51. *Brueghel the Elder*, The tower of Babel. — 82. *Cranach*, Portrait of Calvin's wife; 1665. *W. C. Duyster*, Mandoline-player; 384. *Vinckboons*, Village fair; 332. *Rubens*, Calling of St. Matthew; *177. *Heda*, Still-life; *134. *Van Dyck*, Prometheus; 1640. *Berck-Heyde*, Quay at Haarlem; *52. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Village attacked by disbanded soldiers; 763. *A. van Everdingen*, Torrent; 265. *Van Noort*, Adoration of the Magi; 1598. *S. Franck*, Miracle of Notre-Dame de Cambron; *138. *C. van Everdingen*, Portrait (1633); 389. *De Vos the Elder*, Portrait. — 362. *Palmedes Stevens*, Portrait; 130. *Van Dyck*, Christ mourned by angels; *Van der Meulen*, 238. Entry of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa into Douai, 239 (farther on), Louis XIV. before Lille; 1167. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 784. *Rubens*, Pan and Ceres; 237. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV.; 244. *Ant. More*, Portrait. — 197. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 790. *Teniers the Elder*, Sorcery; 331. *Rubens*, Vintage; 181. *Van Helmont*, Village rejoicings; 131. *Van Dyck*, St. Benedict receiving SS. Placidus and Maurus at Subiaco; *182. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 87. *Cuyp*, Portrait of a child; *81. *French School of the 15th Cent.* (Marmion?), Siren at her toilet; 1639. *Van Beest*, Horse-fair; 312. *Van Ravestein*, Portrait; 748. *Van Brekelenkam*, Family of Govaert Flinck; 1979. *B. van Orley*, Folly; 183. *School of Cologne*, Portrait. — *234. *Marinus van Romerswael*, St. Jerome meditating on the Last Judgment; 125. *Van Orley*, Crucifixion of St. Peter. — In the centre: *23. *J. Bellegambe the Elder* (p. 42), Shutters of a triptych in honour of the Immaculate Conception (1526); *408. *Jean Prévost de Mons* (picture painted on both sides), Virgin appearing to a Cistercian monk and the Last Judgment; *2042. *Bellegambe the Elder*, Immaculate Conception, sketch for the central panel of No. 23.

Returning to the vestibule we enter the rooms on the right. Room I belongs to the *Ethnographical Collection*, which is continued in two rooms to the left of the vestibule. — Room II. Paintings. To the right, 1105. *P. Veronese*, Girl with bouquet; 56. *Callot*, Pillagers; 166. *Duplessis*, Benjamin Franklin; 42. *Boisselat*, Funeral in the church of Dreux. In the glass-cases in the centre: 240. *Mignard*, Duchess of Longueville; miniatures, drawings, etc.; *669. *David d'Angers*, Bust of Merlin, a lawyer of Douai. Room III. 173. *Guet*. The ambulance; 241. *P. Mignard*, Ecce Homo; 1095, 1096. *School of F. Boucher*, Narcissus, Jupiter, and Calisto. — Room IV contains the *Archaeological Collection*, including Roman antiquities found at Bavai (p. 49).

On the First Floor is the *Public Library*, with 90,000 vols. and 1820 MSS. (open on week-days, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5). The collection of coins also is deposited here.

The *Collection of Natural History*, said to be one of the largest in France, is distributed on the ground-floor (mineralogy), 1st floor (geology, botany), and 2nd floor (zoology).

The *Musée Douaisien*, or local historical museum, in the laboratory-building on the left side of the garden, is open free on Sundays.

The quarter of the town behind the Musée is to a large extent occupied by the *Arsenal*, barracks, and schools.

From Douai a branch-line runs to (28 M.) *Tournai* (p. 60), viâ (13 M.) *Orchies* (p. 50) and ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rumes*, the first station in Belgium. Beyond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deûle* the railway traverses the coal-field of *L'Escarpelle*, and passes, on the right, the zinc-works of the Société des Asturies.

Another branch-line of local interest runs from Douai to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-à-Marcq* viâ (11 M.) *Mons-en-Pévèle* or *Puelle*, where Philippe IV le Bel defeated the Flemish in 1304. A cavern on the W. side of the hill is known as the *Pas de Roland*, and according to tradition the slain of both armies were buried here.

From Douai to *Lille*, see R. 6 I; to *Cambrai* (Paris), see p. 63.

On quitting Douai the train runs for a short distance in the direction of Arras, then turns to the left. To the right is the line to Cambrai. — 57 M. *Montigny-en-Ostrevent*, with a modern Renaissance château, seen among the trees to the left.

$61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Somain** *(Hôt. Bourlet; Lavallard; Mio)*, an industrial town and centre of the local coal-trade, has a population of 6545. Railway to Cambrai and Busigny, see pp. 63, 61.

From Somain to Péruwelz viâ Anzin, 24 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). This line runs through one of the most important coal-districts in the N. of France. Nearly every station has its coal-mine and miners' colony, which form the characteristic features in the scenery. — 6 M. **Denain** *(Hôt. Moderne; de l'Europe)*, a town with 24,564 inhab., at the junction of the *Scheldt* and the *Selle*, carries on considerable manufactures of steel, sugar-candy, spirits, etc. A steam-tramway connects Denain with Valenciennes. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hérin.* — 11 M. *St. Vaast-a-Haut*, an outlying suburb of Valenciennes, is the headquarters of the Compagnie d'Anzin, a large coal-mining society founded in 1757 (mining museum). — 12 M. **Anzin** *(Hôt. Ste. Barbe)*, with 14,387 inhab., on the Scheldt, is practically a suburb of Valenciennes (tramway to the Place d'Armes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.). Besides the works of the Compagnie d'Anzin (see above) there are numerous foundries, workshops, and glass-works in the town. In the public square is the *Monument of Fontaine*, inventor of the parachute now used in lowering the cages into the mines. — At ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bruay* (pop. 7482) the line joins the railway to (2 M.) Valenciennes, and farther on it skirts the forest of Raismes (see p. 46). $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fresnes* (pop. 6719), where the first vein of coal in this district was discovered, in 1720, is also a station on a line from St. Amand to Blanc-Misseron (see p. 49). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Condé-sur-l'Escaut** *(Hôt. du Chevreuil; du Grand-Cerf)*, a fortified town with 5310 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the *Hayne* and on the canal from Condé to Mons (14 M.). Condé, which gives name to the princes of Condé, claims a very high antiquity. Since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678) it has belonged to France. In the Place Verte are the ancestral castle of the princes of Condé, dating from 1410, and the *Church*, with a curious tower, dated 1608. Steam-tramways ply to Vieux-Condé and Valenciennes. The road leaving Condé by the Porte de Tournai and traversing the wood of the Hermitage leads to *Bon-Secours* (hotels), a favourite summer-resort on a sandy eminence, belonging half to France, half to Belgium. It is connected with Valenciennes by tramway. — 20 M. *Vieux-Condé* (7777 inhab.) is the last French station. — 24 M. *Péruwelz*, the first Belgian station, on the line from Tournai (p. 60) to Mons (p. 74).

A branch-line runs from Somain to the important coal-mines of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aniche* and ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aubigny-au-Bac* (Cambrai; p. 63); and another viâ (5 M.) *Marchiennes*, a small industrial town, to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orchies* (p. 50).

The next stations are (67 M.) *Wallers* and (71½ M.) *Raismes* (Clef d'Or), an industrial village, with 7552 inhabitants.

The *Forest of Raismes*, which extends nearly to the Baths of St. Amand (p. 50) and affords picturesque walks, may be conveniently reached from the stations of Bruay (p. 45), Beuvrages (p. 50), Raismes-Vicoigne (p. 50), and St. Amand (p. 50), or by tramway.

The railway now curves to the right, joins the line to Lille (on the left), crosses the Péruwelz line near Bruay (p. 45), and coalesces with the railway from Mons.

74 M. **Valenciennes** (*Buffet-Hôtel*, at the station). — **Hotels.** *GR.-HÔT. DU COMMERCE (Pl. a; B, 3), Place des Ilots 3, with electric light and baths, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½ fr.; HÔT. DE FLANDRE (Pl. b; C, 4), Rue de la Halle 2 (omn.); DU NORD (Pl. c; C, 4), Rue du Quesnoy 66 (omn.); HÔT.-RESTAURANT COGNIN (Pl. d; B, 4), Place d'Armes 24; HÔT. ST. JACQUES (Pl. e; B, 3), Place St. Jean 11; DES VOYAGEURS (Pl. f; B, 3), Rue St. Jacques 3; DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. g; B, 3), Rue de Paris 51, déj. or D. 2½ fr. — **Cafés** in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive. 1-3 pers. 80 c., per ½ hr. 1 fr., per hour 1½ fr.; for more than 3 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 1½, or 2 fr.; double fare at night (11-6; 10-7 in winter).

Steam Tramways. From the *Marché aux Herbes* (Pl. B, 3; p. 47) viâ the *Station* (Pl. A, 2): 1. To *Anzin* (comp. Pl. A, 1; p. 45), *Raismes* (see above), and *St. Amand* (p. 50); 2. To *Condé-sur-l'Escaut* and *Bon-Secours* (see p. 45), with branch from Condé to *Vieux-Condé* (see p. 45) and *Hergnies*; 3. To *Denain* and *Lourches* (p. 63). — From the end of the *Rue de Mons* (Pl. D, 3): 4. To *St. Saulve*, *Onnaing*, *Blanc-Misseron*, and *Quiévrain* (p. 49). Fares: 2 kilomètres 20 & 15 c.; 5 kil. 40 & 30 c.; 10 kil. 75 & 50 c.; 15 kil. 1 fr. & 70 c.; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de la Viéwarde 8.

PROTESTANT CHURCH (Pl. A, 3), Rue de Paris 66.

Valenciennes, a town with 31,759 inhab., and formerly strongly fortified, is situated at the junction of the Scheldt and the *Rhônelle*. The manufacture of 'Valenciennes lace' has died out, but the town contains important iron and other factories, and is the chief sugar-market in the N. of France.

The origin of Valenciennes is ancient, and its name may possibly be derived from that of Valentinian I., the Roman emperor. At first the capital of a small independent principality, the town afterwards passed to the counts of Hainault and endured many sieges. Since the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678 it has belonged to France. Valenciennes is the birthplace of a large number of celebrated men, many of whom are represented in medallions round the statue of Froissart (p. 49). Besides the latter, Mme. d'Epinay, the authoress, Antoine, Louis, and François Watteau, J. B. Pater, Pujol, and Harpignies, the painters, André Beauneveu, H. Lemaire, Carpeaux, Hiolle, Crauk, and L. Fagel, the sculptors, were natives of this town.

From the new railway-station (Pl. A, 2) we turn to the right and enter the town by the Avenue Ferrand, passing the huge building of the *Académies* (Pl. A, B, 3), in which are schools of art and music and a *Museum of Natural History*, especially rich in minerals.

The *Lycée* (Pl. B, 3), close by, occupies part of an old college founded by the Jesuits in the 16th cent., in another part of which is the *Municipal Library*, containing about 38,600 vols. and 800 MSS. (open on week-days, 10-1 & 5-8), and the small *Musée Bénézech* (books, etc.).



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The Square Carpeaux (Pl. B, 3), a little farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Carpeaux, of *Antoine Watteau* (1684-1721), the painter. The four figures surrounding it represent Italian comedy. — In the same square rises the church of *St. Géry* (Pl. B, 3), a Gothic edifice dating from 1225 but frequently restored, with an elegant tower of 1852. The fine wood-carvings in the choir (16-18th cent.) illustrate the life of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensian order. From this point the Rue de Paris leads viâ the *Marché aux Herbes* (Pl. B, 3; tramway-office) to the handsome *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the timber dwellings in which date from the period of the Spanish occupation (17th cent.). — The *Hôtel de Ville, in this Place, is the most interesting building in Valenciennes. It was reconstructed in 1612, but the imposing façade was again rebuilt in 1867-68. The latter consists of a row of Doric columns supporting a similar row of the Ionic order, above which are Caryatides bearing an open gallery, a pediment with sculptures by Carpeaux representing the Defence of Valenciennes, and a campanile of two stories. The second floor is devoted to a *Musée of Painting and Sculpture*, with a very extensive collection of works of the Flemish School (open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., and on other days on application, 10-12 & 2-4; entrance by the first archway). New building, see p. 49.

Room I. Drawings, engravings, Flemish tapestry (16th cent.), etc.

Room II. Sculpture. 558. *Hiolle* (p. 46), Model for the war-monument at Cambrai; 690. *Truffot*, Shepherd overcoming a mad dog; 612. *Lemaire* (p. 46), Girl and butterfly; 531. *L. Fagel* (p. 46), Beheading of St. Denis; 555. *Hiolle*, Temptation in the Wilderness (bas-relief). Paintings: 108. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 289. *Dan. da Volterra*, Dead Christ; 442. *French School of the 15th Cent.* (not Flemish), Adoration of the Child; 447. *German School of the 16th Cent.*, Ecce Homo; *Flemish School of the 16th Cent.*, 443. Death of the Virgin, 444. Adoration of the Magi; 99. *Coxie*, Christ bearing the Cross; 749. *Cassas*, The Golden Horn (water-colour).

Room III. Sculptures, paintings, *Tapestry. 27 *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ugolino in the Tuileries garden. — Paintings: to the right, 177, 178. *Quentin de Latour*, Portraits (water-colour); 213, 214. *Momal*, Adam and Eve; 275. *Abel de Pujol*, Danaids. Left wall: 79. *Chigot*, Escape of Marius from the myrmidons of Sulla; 139. *Glaize*, St. Elizabeth of Hungary. — 272. *Abel de Pujol*, Portrait of himself.

Room IV. Front wall, 128. *Jules Léonard*, Physician of the poor; 205. *Michel*, Forest; 59. *E. Breton*, Before the storm. — 175. *De la Hire*, Ruins; 75. *Charlet*, Ravine; 356. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 100. *A. Coypel*, A Christian virgin. In the centre are drawings.

Room V. 348. *De Troy*, J. de Julienne; *Louis Watteau*, 377-380. Morning, Noon, Vespers, Evening, 381. Dismissal; 73 *Ph. de Champaigne*, Dead nobleman; 97. *Le Bourguignon*, Cavalry fight; 38. *Aved*, Mme. de Tencin; *393. *F. Watteau*, Minuet under an oak; 226. *Nattier*, Duc de Boufflers; drawings by *Ant. Watteau;* 291. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait; 414. *Unknown Artist*, Admiral Coligny; 68. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 376. *Ant. Watteau*, Antoine Pater, sculptor of Valenciennes; *351. *Le Valentin (J. de Boulongne)*, Tavern-concert; 187. *Louis Lenain* or *J. Miel*, Card-players; *J. B. Pater* (p. 46), *248. Open-air concert, *249. Recreation in the country, 245. Dove's nest, 247. Soirée; 375. *Ant. Watteau*(?), Scene in a park; 416. *Unknown Artist*, Louis XIV. — In the centre: 557. *Hiolle*, Narcissus (marble).

Room VI. 182. *Layrand*, Abbé Liszt; 170. *Jordaens*, Cradle; 162. *J. van Huchtenburg*, Attack on a convoy; 343. *Il Greco*, Christ on the Cross

345. *Van Tilburg*, Toper. — *370. *M. de Vos*, Adoration of the Magi; 223. *Murant* (1622-1700), Landscape; 61. '*Hell-fire*' *Brueghel*, Toil devoured by Usury, and the Usurer devoured by the Devil; 235. *Van Noort*, Dead Christ; 50, 49. *Van Bloemen*, Horses; 334. *Snayers*, Landscape; 450. *Flemish School of the 17th Cent.*, Death; *169. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 217 (above), *J. Momper*, Cattle-market; 96. *P. da Cortona*, Herodias; *326. *Seghers*, St. Eloi (Eligius) at the feet of the Virgin. — 312, 313. *Rubens des Batailles*, Cavalry attacks; 361. *Vinckboons* (?), Large forest-scene; 6, 7. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 228, 229. *Neeffs the Younger*, Church-interiors; 302. *Rottenhammer* and *P. Bril*, Niobe.

Room VII. 206. *Van Mieris*, Pan and Syrinx; 11. *Van Artevelt*, Sea-piece; 62. '*Hell-fire*' *Brueghel*, Christ preaching; 3. *Al. Adriaenssens*, Fish-merchant; 141. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 330. *Siberechts* (?), Peasants at a farm; 69. *Calvaert*, Pietà; 40. *Van Baelen*, Abduction of Europa; 124. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 220. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 87. *Cornelissen*, Charity; 70. *Alonso Cano*, Madonna; 448. *Unknown Artist*, Madonna and Child with St. John. — 428. *T. de Keyser*, A family of ship-owners; 71. *Carreño de Miranda*, Don Carlos, afterwards Charles II. of Spain (d. 1700); 163. *Huysmans*, Landscape; *Van Uden*, 350. Abduction of Proserpine, 349. Ceres and the nymph Cyane; 426. *Italian School of the 16th Cent.*, Altar-piece; 399. *Wynants*, Landscape; 164. *Janssens*, Party; 403. *Zurbaran*, Adoration of the Child; 174. *Van Laar*, Landscape. — The glass cases contain antiquities, lace, small carvings, etc.

Room VIII. 63. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Landscape; 306. *Rubens*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 353. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 237. *Van Oost*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 270. *Pourbus the Younger*, Marie de Médicis; 60. *Brouwer*, Flemish tavern-scene; 303. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child, with St. John and angels, on copper (reduced copy after Andrea del Sarto); 269. *Pourbus the Younger* (?), Portraits of children; 154. *De Heem*, Still-life; *398. *Ph. Wouverman*, Hunters setting out; 336. *Van Son*, Still-life; *104. *De Crayer*, Our Lady of the Rosary (1641); 268. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; *314. *Saftleven*, Landscape; 39. *Van Baelen*, Mercury regarding Herse and Aglaura on their way to the temple of Minerva; 129. *Fr. Francken the Elder*, Charles V. assuming the monastic dress; 4. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 342. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior of a grotto; *123. *Van Dyck*, Martyrdom of St. James and his converted accuser. — *Rubens*, *307, 308, 309, 310 (on the back), St. Stephen's speech, Stoning of Stephen, Entombment of the saint, Annunciation, an admirable triptych, 13-14 ft. high, painted in 1623 for the abbey of St. Amand (p. 50). — 1. *Van Achen*, Judgment of Paris; 171. *Jordaens*, Judgment of Midas; 172. *G. Cesari (Cavaliere d'Arpino)*, Diana and Actæon; 287. *Quinkhard*, Interior; 221. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 125, 126. *Van Dyck*, St. Paul, St. Matthew; *311. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross; 110. *Cuyp*, Raising of Lazarus; *203. *Marinus van Romerswael*, Banker and his wife; 335. *Snyders*, Poultry, game, fish, and fruit; 250. *Martin Pepyn* (an Antwerp artist whose works are exceedingly scarce; 1575-1646), St. Bernard triumphing over the schismatic William of Aquitaine, in presenting the Host to him; 332. *Snayers*, Woodland landscape; 402. *Zuccarelli*, Cascades at Tivoli; *51. *Bosch* (or perhaps Peter Huys?), St. James and the sorcerer; 333. *Snayers*, Landscape; 286. *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany. — 106. *De Crayer*, St. Peter's repentance; 337. *Soolemaker*, Cattle-market. — In the centre, 201. *French School of ca. 1520* (perhaps School of Amiens, but not by S. Marmion, d. 1489), Panel of an ex-voto painting. Sculptures: 44. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ant. Watteau (p. 47); 559. *Hiolle*, Arion (gilded plaster). Sèvres vases.

Room IX, on the other side of the sculpture-gallery. No. 224. *C. Nanteuil*, Sunbeam; 184. *Lehoux*, Bellerophon, conqueror of the Chimæra; 180. *Layraud*, Bulls; 152. *Harpignies*, The valley of the Aumance; 114. *Eug. Delacroix*, Fall of the Titans; 155. *Henner*, St. Jerome; 296. *Roll*, Strike of miners; 151. *Harpignies*, The old nut-tree. — Sculptures by *Hiolle* and *Carpeaux*, etc.

Room X contains farther works by *Carpeaux*, chiefly models.

The Rue St. Géry leads from the N.E. corner of the Place d'Arme to the *Jardin Froissart* (Pl. C, 3), with a fine marble *Statue of Jean Froissart*, the illustrious chronicler (d. about 1410). The statue is surrounded with 10 bronze medallions of eminent natives of the town.

The large *Hospital*, on the other bank of the Scheldt, was built in the 18th cent. from funds raised by a tax of two 'liards' (about 1/2d.) on every pot of beer drunk in Hainault.

From the other end of the Jardin Froissart the Rue des Capucins leads to the Place Verte (Pl. D, 3, 4), in which is the *Musée Gustave Crauk*, with works and relics of that sculptor (open free on Sun., Mon., & Thurs., 2-4; at other times on application). At the end of the Rue Arthur-Dinaux is the *Monument de la Défense de 1793* (Pl. C, D, 3), by Crauk. On the other side of the Place Verte, and facing the Boulevard Watteau, is the new *Musée* (Pl. D, 3, 4), now in course of erection.

The Boulevard Watteau and Boulevard Carpeaux have been laid out on the site of the former ramparts. To the left and right of the latter are the *Parc de la Rhônelle* and the *Square de la Dodenne* (Pl. C, 5), with the old tower of that name.

The Rue Abel-de-Pujol, beyond the square, leads to the principal church of the town, *Notre-Dame-du-Saint-Cordon* (Pl. C, 4). This interesting modern edifice, built in the style of the 13th cent., is richly decorated and has good stained-glass windows by Lévêque.

Pleasant Walks and Excursions may be made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, with the aid of the various tramways mentioned at p. 46. Good walkers may go as far as *Anzin*, *Raismes*, or *Denain*; while the *Forest of Raismes* (p. 46), *St. Amand* (p. 50), and *Sebourg* (see below) are more easily reached. Visitors to the (3 M.) *Baths of St. Amand* take the tramway to the Place de Raismes, descend the Rue du Marais, and cross the forest. They may go on thence to *Notre-Dame-d'Amour*, on the road from Valenciennes to St. Amand.

From Valenciennes to Maubeuge, 23 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). About 1 1/4 M. to the N.E. of (5 1/2 M.) *Curgies* is *Sebourg*, the church of which (13th cent.) contains the tomb of St. Druon. The château of *Eth*, a little to the S.E., has a fine park. Fine view of the road, as far as Mont St. Aubert, near Tournai. From this point we may reach the station of St. Waast (see below) viâ *Bellignies*, which also has a park and marble-quarries. The district is picturesque. — 12 M. *La Flamengrie-St-Waast*. — 16 1/2 M. **Bavai** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. des Messageries*), though it now has only 1799 inhab., was a flourishing town under the Romans, who called it *Bagacum* or *Bavacum*. Destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians it never recovered its prosperity, while it was pillaged, burned several times, and laid waste in the 15-17th centuries. A few Roman remains have been found. Bavacum stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, afterwards called, like many other thoroughfares in the N., 'Brunhilda's Roads'. Seven of these still remain and are named on a small pyramid, which replaces the ancient milestone at their junction. Railway to Cambrai viâ Le Quesnoy, see p. 63. — 23 1/2 M. *Maubeuge*, see p. 74.

From Valenciennes to Mons (Brussels), 20 1/2 M., railway in 1-1 3/4 hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 25 c.). The train soon diverges to the E. from the Douai line. — 4 1/2 M. *Onnaing*. 7 1/2 M. *Blanc-Misseron* is the last French station. Branch to St. Amand, see p. 45. At (8 1/2 M.) *Quiévrain* (buffet) the Belgian customs-examination is made. Six unimportant stations are passed. — 15 1/2 M. *Jemmapes*. — 20 1/2 M. *Mons*, see p. 74.

From Valenciennes to *Laon*, see p. 78; to *Aulnoye*, etc., see p. 74 to *Lille*, see p. 50; to *Cambrai*, see p. 63.

6. From Douai and Valenciennes to Lille and Courtrai.

I. From Douai to Lille.

20 M. Railway in 1/2-1 1/2 hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.).

Douai, see p. 41. — The line, running to the N., crosses the *Canal de la Scarpe*. — Beyond (1 3/4 M.) *Pont-de-la-Deûle*, whence branch-lines run to Orchies (see below) and to Pont-à-Marcq (p. 45), important coal-mines are passed and the *Canal de la Deûle* is crossed. — From (8 M.) *Libercourt* a branch-line runs to Lens (p. 18), either direct or viâ (3 M.) *Carvin* (p. 18). Passengers for Lille sometimes change carriages here. — From (13 M.) **Seclin** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs)*, an industrial town with 6982 inhab., branch-lines run to (9 1/2 M.) *Templeuve* (p. 51) and to (8 M.) *Don-Sainghin* (p. 60). — 15 1/2 M. *Wattignies-Templemars*, not to be confounded with Wattignies-la-Victoire (p. 74). — 20 M. *Lille*, see p. 52.

II. From Valenciennes to Lille.

29 1/2 M. Railway in 1-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.).

Valenciennes, see p. 46. The line runs at first in the direction of the Douai and Paris railway, but soon diverges to the right, passing between the forests of Raismes (p. 46) and Vicoigne. 2 1/2 M. *Beuvrages*; 3 1/2 M. *Raismes-Vicoigne*; 5 M. *La Forêt*.

7 1/2 M. **St. Amand** *(Hôt. de Paris; Mouton Blanc)*, a town with 14,454 inhab., situated 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, at the confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Elnon*, originally grew up around an abbey founded in the 7th cent. by St. Amand. Nothing now remains of the abbey, except its *Portal* with two octagonal pavilions (1632-33) partly incorporated with the Hôtel de Ville, and the *Façade of the Church*. The latter, a bold construction, consisting of a tower and two turrets, was designed by Nic. du Bois, who was abbot in 1621-73. The *Dwelling of the Receveur de l'Abbaye*, Rue de Tournai 31, should also be visited. — Steam-tramway to Valenciennes (p. 46).

About 2 M. to the S.E. (3/4 M. from St. Amand-Thermal; see below) are the **Baths of St. Amand** (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*, pens. 6-12 fr.), with sulphurous water and mud baths, efficacious in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the joints (mud-bath 3, sulphur bath 2 fr.; subscription for drinking the waters 5 fr.). Season from May 25th to Sept. 15th.

A branch-railway runs from St. Amand to (15 M.) *Blanc-Misseron* (p. 49), viâ (3 1/2 M.) *St. Amand-Thermal* and (8 1/2 M.) *Fresnes* (p. 45).

Another branch-railway runs to (20 1/2 M.) *Hellemmes* (p. 60) viâ *Cysoing* (p. 51), *Bouvines*, and *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (p. 51).

From St. Amand to Tournai, 16 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15 c.). — 5 M. *Maulde-Mortagne* is the frontier-station. To the right is the fort of Maulde. — 7 1/2 M. *Bléharies* is the first Belgian station. 12 M. *Antoing*, with an old Gothic château. — 16 M. *Tournai*, see p. 60.

We now traverse the fertile district of *La Pévèle* ('Pabula'). — 11 M. *Rosult*, to the left of which is the *Château du Loir*, dating from the 15th century. 13 1/2 M. *Landas*. At (15 1/2 M.) *Orchies*

(Hôt. de la Gare) we join the railway from Douai to Tournai (p. 45). Branch to Somain, see p. 45.

Another branch, 18½ M. long, leads to *Tourcoing* (see below), passing *Cysoing*, (7½ M.) *Bouvines*, celebrated for the victory gained there by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho IV. in 1214, (12 M.) *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Lille to Tournai (p. 60), *Lannoy*, and *Roubaix-Wattrelos* (see below).

18½ M. *Nomain.* About 3½ M. to the left lies *Mons-en-Pévèle* (p. 45). — 20½ M. *Templeuve.* 23 M. *Frétin*, to the right of which is the fort of *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (p. 50). — We soon join the line from Douai (p. 50). — 29½ M. *Lille* (see p. 52).

III. From Lille to Courtrai.

16½ M. Railway in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 35 c.). — To *Ostend*, 54½ M., in 2-4¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 70 c.). — From Paris to *Ostend* by this route, 208 M., in 5-12 hrs. (35 fr. 70, 24 fr. 70, 16 fr. 20 c.); viâ Maubeuge and Brussels (R. 11), 270 M., in 7-12½ hrs. (41 fr. 65, 29 fr. 35, 19 fr. 40 c.). — *Tramway* from Lille to *Roubaix* and *Tourcoing*, see p. 52.

Beyond the fortifications of Lille the line to Courtrai runs on towards the N.E. and crosses the *Canal de Roubaix.* — 3½ M. *Croix-Wasquehal.** In the distance to the right rises the tallest factory-chimney in France (345 ft.).

6 M. **Roubaix.** — **Hotels.** Ferraille, Rue de la Gare 22, R. 3-6, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; Moderne, Rue de la Gare 1; d'Isly, Place de la Gare; de Paris, Rue de Lille 4. — **Cabs,** 1¼ fr. per drive, 2 or 1½ fr. per hour. — **Tramways** from the station to *Wattrelos* (see below) and *Lannoy* (see above); from the Grande Place to *Lille* (see p. 52), *Tourcoing* (½ hr.; 25-30 c.), and the *Parc de Barbieux.* — **American Consul,** *Joseph E. Haven.*

Roubaix is an important manufacturing town, the population of which rose from 8700 in 1804 to 121,017 in 1908. It is connected with the Scheldt and the lower Deûle by means of a canal. The *Ecole Nationale des Arts Industriels* is a kind of industrial university, with classes for a great variety of industrial, artistic, and technical subjects.

7 M. **Tourcoing** (*Hôtel Terminus*, at the station; *du Cygne*, Grande-Place 18), another busy manufacturing town with 81,671 inhab., practically forms part of Roubaix. A monument commemorates the defeat of the English and Austrians here by Jourdan and Moreau in 1794.

Roubaix and Tourcoing form the centre of one of the busiest industrial districts in France, the population of which has increased fourfold during the past half-century. They are adjoined by numerous populous communes, *Croix*, *Wattrelos*, etc. The staple industry of the district is wool-manufacturing, in which it bears comparison with any other district in the world, representing four-fifths of the entire production in N. France. The district lies in the heart of French Flanders, and its industrious and enterprising inhabitants have many points in common both with the French and the Flemish type — a combination largely accountable for their exceptional prosperity.

There is an *English Church*, outside Croix, on the Lille road (chaplain, *Rev. Charles Faulkner;* services at 10 and 6), and also a *French Protestant Church* at Roubaix (Rue des Arts; service at 11).

From Tourcoing a branch-railway runs to (9 M.) *Menin*, continuing the line from Orchies. — 2 M. *Tourcoing-les-Francs;* 7½ M. *Halluin* (Pomme d'Or), with 16,600 inhab., the last French station. — 9 M. *Menin*, a Belgian fortified town with about 11,700 inhab., is situated also on the line from Ypres and Comines to Courtrai.

Beyond Tourcoing the frontier is crossed. 13 M. *Mouscron* (buffet), with the Belgian custom-house. — 16½ M. *Courtrai* (Hôt. du Damier; Royal; Ville de Gand; du Nord), and thence to *Bruges* and *Ostend*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

7. Lille.

Hotels. *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue Basse 30-32, with baths, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 2¾, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. e; F, 3), Rue Faidherbe 20-24; Hôt. Continental (Pl. k; F, 4), Parvis St. Maurice, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Central (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue Faidherbe 29; de la Paix (Pl. g; F, 4), Rue de Paris 46; du Commerce (Pl. j; F, 4), Rue de Béthune 13; Moderne (Pl. l; F, 4), Parvis St. Maurice 7; de Flandre et d'Angleterre (Pl. c; F, 3), Place de la Gare 13-15; de Paris, Place de la Gare 5-7; de Bruxelles et de Tournai (Pl. i; F, G, 3), Rue des Buisses 1-3 and Rue du Vieux-Faubourg, R. from 2, déj. or D. 2¾, pens. 6-9 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de Lyon (Pl. d; F, 4), hôtel-garni, Rue du Priez and Rue Faidherbe. — Hôtel-Buffet at the station, R. from 4 fr., good.

Restaurants. *Divoir*, Rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poulets 15-17, à la carte; *Grand-Hôtel* (see above), in the entresol, déj. or D. 3½ fr.; also at most of the other hotels and many cafés, and the two following brasseries: *Taverne de Bruxelles* (à la carte; plat du jour 75 c., in the evening 1 fr.), *Taverne de Strasbourg*, Grande-Place 12 and 15. A modest repast (1¼-1½ fr.), with beer, may be obtained in many of the *Estaminets*.

Cafés-Brasseries. *Jean*, Rue Faidherbe 2; *Café du Grand-Hôtel*, same street; *Bellevue*, *de la Paix*, *Moderne*, in the Grande-Place; *du Boulevard*. *Au Coq Lillois*, corner of the Rue Nationale and the Boulevard de la Liberté; *Café du Globe*, at the N.W. end of the Boul. de la Liberté. — *Taverne de Strasbourg* (see above); *Brasserie Universelle*, Marché-aux-Fromages 21; *Brasserie de l'Université*, *Brasserie des Beaux-Arts*, Place de la République. — *Automatic Bar*, Rue des Ponts-de-Comines 30. — *Bar Continental*, Place de la Gare 11; *Bodega*, *The Savoy* (American Bar), *Posada Wine Company*, Rue Faidherbe 29, 5, & 3.

Cabs: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 1¾ fr., each succeeding hr. 1½ fr.; at night (12-6), 2½, 3, or 2¾ fr.; 25 and 50 c. extra for two-horse cabs.

Tramways. Twenty lines diverge from the Place de la Gare, the Place de Tourcoing, or the Grande-Place. Comp. the annexed plan. There are two classes on the cars, and the routes are divided into 'sections', for each of which the fare is 10 and 15 c. for the first, 5, 10, or 15 c. for each additional section. A line runs from the Place de Tourcoing to *Roubaix* (p. 51) in 1 hr. (fares 75 or 50 c., return-ticket 1 fr. or 80 c.).

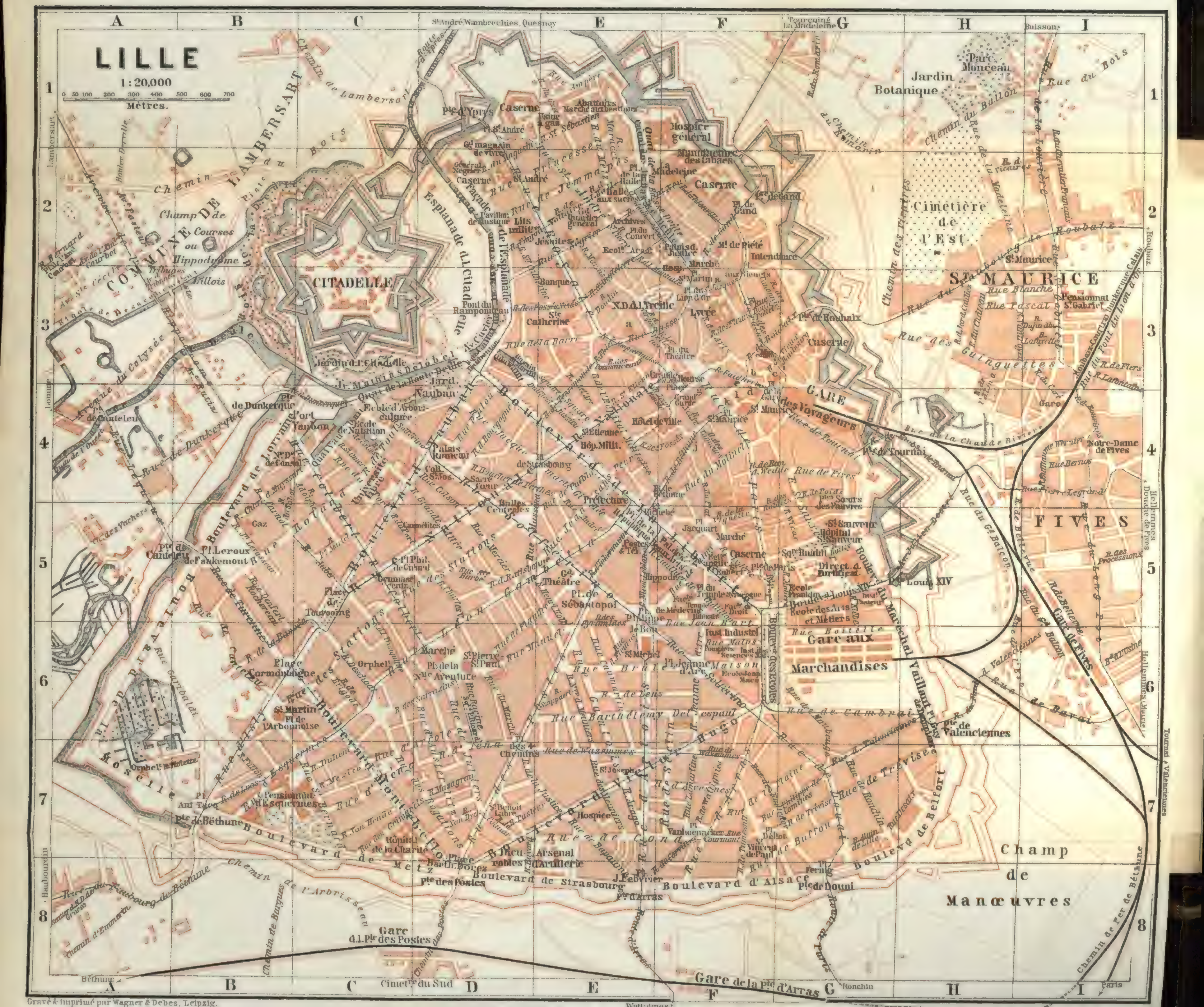
Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Place de la République. Branch-office at the station.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. F, 5), Place de Sébastopol. — *Hippodrome* (Pl. E, F, 5), Rue Nicolas-Leblanc 37. — Cafés-Concerts: *Palais d'Eté*, Square Dutilleul (Easter-Sept.; 40 c.-1 fr. 40 c.); *Casino des Familles*, at the Brasserie Universelle (see above); *Moulin-Rouge*, Avenue de l'Hippodrome.

Baths. *Bains Lillois*, Boul. de la Liberté 219; *Société du Grand-Balneum*, Place de l'Arsenal; *Bains de l'Europe*, at the Hôtel de l'Europe (1 fr.); *Bains Parisiens*, Rue du Quai 18-20; *Swimming Bath* (Pl. C, 4), Quai Vauban 1.

English Church (*Christ Church;* Pl. F, 5), at the corner of the Rue Watteau and the Boul. de la Liberté; services at 11 and 6.30. Chaplain, *Rev. J. S. Phillips, M. A.*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 16.

British Vice-Consul, *J. E. Walker*, Rue des Stations 95. — American Consular Agent, *Christopher J. King*, Rue des Stations 97.



LILLE
1:20,000
Mètres.
CITADELLE
Jardin d.l. Citadelle
Esplanade
Champ de Courses ou Hippodrome Lillois
COMMUNE DE LAMBERSART
Chemin de Lambersart
Parc Monceau
Jardin Botanique
Cimetière de l'Est
St. MAURICE
FIVES
GARE
Gare aux Marchandises
Champ de Manœuvres
Hospice général
Manufacture des tabacs
Caserne
Pt. d'Ypres
Palais Rameau
Hôtel de Ville
Préfecture
Gd. Théâtre
Pl. de Sébastopol
Hôp. Milit.
Halles Centrales
Place de Tourcoing
Place Cormontaigne
Pte. de Béthune
Pte. de Douai
Pte. de Valenciennes
Pte. de Tournai
Pte. de Roubaix
Pte. de Gand
Pte. Louis XIV
Ecole des Arts et Métiers
Hospice
Arsenal d'Artillerie
Hôpital de la Charité
Boulevard de la Liberté
Boulevard de Strasbourg
Boulevard d'Alsace
Boulevard de Metz
Boulevard Vauban
Boulevard Victor Hugo
Boulevard de Belfort
Boulev. du Maréchal Vaillant
Rue Nationale
Rue Solférino
Rue de Paris
Rue de Fives
Rue de Cambrai
Rue de Trévise
Rue Barthélemy Delespaul
Rue Gambetta
Rue Colbert
Rue Jean Bart
Moselle
Gare d.l. Pte. des Postes
Gare de la Pte. d'Arras
Cimetre. du Sud
Béthune
Ronchin
Paris
Gravé & imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Lille, originally *L'Isle*, Flem. *Ryssel*, the chief town of the *Département du Nord*, and the seat of a university, was formerly capital of French Flanders. It is a fortress of the first class, with a citadel said to be Vauban's masterpiece, and is situated in a well irrigated and fertile plain on the *Deûle*, a navigable river with which numerous canals are connected. The population is 205,602. The Musée (p. 54) in itself repays a visit to Lille. Lille is a very important manufacturing place. Its staple commodities are linen and woollen goods, cotton, cloth, 'Lisle thread', machinery, oil, sugar, and chemicals.

Lille is said to have been founded before the middle of the 11th cent., by Count Baldwin IV. It was ceded by Charles V. to Louis de Male in 1369, and passed by inheritance to the dukes of Burgundy, of whom one, Philip the Good, made it his residence. In the course of the many wars that distracted this part of Europe, Lille was held successively by the Austrians and Spanish, and it was taken from the latter by Louis XIV. in 1667. In 1708 it surrendered, after a gallant resistance, to the Duke of Marlborough. The treaty of Utrecht, however, in 1713, finally incorporated Lille with France. Lille sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians at the outbreak of the Revolutionary wars in 1792, but "in vain; Lille, often burning, is quenched again; Lille will not yield. The very boys deftly wrench the matches out of fallen bombs. . . Memorable also be that nimble Barber, who when the bomb burst beside him, snatched up a sherd of it, introduced Soap and lather into it, crying, '*Voilà mon plat à barbe*, My new shaving-dish!' and shaved 'fourteen people' on the spot . . . The *Plat à barbe* became fashionable; 'no Patriot of an elegant turn', says Mercier several years afterwards, 'but shaves himself out of the splinter of a Lille bomb" (Carlyle). — *General Faidherbe* (1818-89) was a native of Lille.

From the station the handsome *Rue Faidherbe* leads straight to the *Place du Théâtre* (Pl. F, 3), named after the Grand-Théâtre, which was burned down in 1903. Thence the *Rue des Manneliers* runs to the left to the *Grande-Place*, the centre of the old town.

The **Bourse** (Pl. F, 3), a brick and stone edifice, with shops on the groundfloor, was begun under the Spanish dominion in 1652. The court (apply to the concierge if closed) is surrounded by arcaded galleries and contains a bronze statue of *Napoleon I.* by Lemaire (1854). The *Column ('la Déesse')* in the centre of the Place commemorates the defence of the town against the Austrians in 1792. On the side of the Place next the Rue des Manneliers rises the *Grand' Garde*, built in 1717, and now occupied by the military staff.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, F, 4) was erected in 1847-59 in the Renaissance style, though the S. wing dates from Louis XV's reign. It occupies the site of a palace of the dukes of Burgundy and contains the *Bibliothèque Municipale* (67,000 vols.; open to visitors on Sun. & Thurs. 11-4, to students on week-days 9 a.m.-10 p.m., Sun. 9-1) and a *Musée of Engravings and Copies* (open Sun., Wed., & Thurs., 10-3).

Returning to the Grande-Place, we follow the *Rue Nationale* (Pl. E-C, 4, 5), to the left, to visit the new town. In the second street to the left are the church of *St. Stephen* (Pl. E, 4; 18th cent.) and the *Military Hospital* (1605), once respectively a chapel and

a college of the Jesuits, while to the right is the *Square Jussieu* (Pl. E, 4), with a monument to *Desrousseaux* (d. 1892), a Lille poet. The Rue Nationale now intersects the Boulevard de la Liberté (see below) and leads to the *Place de Strasbourg* (Pl. D, E, 4), in which is a *Monument to A. Testelin*, organizer of the national defence in the N. of France in 1870-71. Farther on is the church of the *Sacré-Coeur*, a new and elegant structure in the Gothic style, of hich the tower is not yet completed.

The handsome *Boulevard de la Liberté* (Pl. D-F, 3-5), which forms the boundary between the old town and the new quarters built in the Parisian style, begins at the Esplanade (p. 60) on the N.W., and leads to the S.E. to the extensive *Place de la République* (Pl. E, 5), in which rises an **Equestrian Statue of General Faidherbe*, by Mercié. To the N.W. of the Place rises the spacious *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4, 5), dating from 1865-70; to the S.W., the *Hôtel des Postes;* and to the S.E., the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, near which is the *Fontaine Vallon.*

The Rue d'Inkerman leads hence to the S. to the Place Sébastopol (Pl. E 5), with the temporary Grand-Théâtre (comp. p. 53).

The **Palais des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. E, F, 5), a striking edifice, designed by Bérard and Delmas, was opened in 1892, but represents only about one-half of the original plan. The collections which it contains are among the most important in France, the ***Picture Gallery** being especially rich in examples of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The collections are open to the public daily from 10 to 4 or 5 (closed till 2 on Sat.; antiquities closed daily 12-2). Entrance on the left.

GROUND-FLOOR.

PRINCIPAL GALLERY, next the façade: **Sculptures.** At the entrance, *Frémiet*, Knight errant (cast). To the right, in the centre: *Leroux*, Flower-girl; *André d'Houdain*, Girl; *Gheest*, Vittoria Colonna; *Sanson*, Susanna at the bath; *Michel*, Thought; *Bosio*, Henri IV when a youth (silvered bronze); *Peynot*, The prey; *Idrac*, Cupid stung (bronze); *Huguenin*, Hebe; *Allar*, Temptation of Eve; *Barrias*, Model of the Defence of St. Quentin; in front of the door on the right, *A. d'Houdain*, Weighing (cast). — Opposite the windows, as we return: *Cordonnier*, Beheading of John the Baptist (bas-relief in plaster); *Michel*, Form emerging from matter; *Lefebvre*, Blind children (cast; original at the Luxembourg); *Desruelles*, Pastoral; *Deplechin*, Amphitrite; *Thivier*. Fountain of youth (cast); *A. d'Houdain*, Faun; *Feugère des Forts*, Goatherd; *Chaudet*, Bust of Napoleon I.; *Lemaire*, Clelia, Roman girl. — By the 5th window on the left, *Ph. Roland*, Death of Cato of Utica (bronze). — Also, casts and busts. Glass-case with bronzes.

The SMALL GALLERY, parallel with the principal gallery, contains small *Antiquities:* vases, sculptures, glass, bronzes, flint objects, etc.

LEFT GALLERY, facing the entrance: ***Antiquities** *(J. de Vicq Collection).* — *1st Bay:* Mediæval sculptures. — *2nd Bay:* Church plate from the 12th cent. on, ivory carvings, tapestry. — *3rd Bay:* Wood-carvings: enamels, carvings in ivory, books with miniatures; fine 16th cent. tapestry (Esther and Ahasuerus). — *4th Bay:* Locksmith's work, reliquaries, enamels, spoons; furniture, carvings, tapestry, German altar of the 15th cent.; wooden balustrade. — *5th Bay:* Furniture, tapestry; German corporation fountain, in pewter; small sculptures, watches, miniatures, ivory-carvings; wax medallions; bag-pipes (18th cent.); microscope with morocco case (18th cent.), book-bindings; tombstones.

Rotunda to the left. Tapestry and standards. In glass-cases: keys of the town, headsman's sword, lace made at Lille, weights and measures, textiles; hat, epaulets, and sash of Gen. Faidherbe. — Transverse Gallery. Important *Ceramic Collection.* — Rotunda to the right: Sèvres porcelain.

Right Gallery: *Ethnographical Collection (Musée Moillet).*

Two Staircases, one at each end of the sculpture-gallery, lead to the first floor. The one near the main entrance, by which we ascend, leads to the Pavillon Leleux; the other leads to the Pavillon Brasseur (p. 58).

First Floor.

*Picture Gallery *(Musée de Peinture).* The paintings in each room are mentioned from right to left. — Pavillon Leleux or Room II. 727. *Smith-Hald*, Steamboat pier in Norway; 400. *Hoeckert*, Sermon in Lapland. — No number, *Florent-Menet*, Waif; 712. *Sauvaige*, Sea-piece; 134. *Butin*, Ex-voto at Hennequeville. — 1117. *Zuber*, The ravine; 334. *Gelhay*, Bibliophile; 1176. *Duhem*, Peacefulness of night. — No number, *Leclercq*, Maternity. — 1182. *Duvent*, The procession; 1183. *Guinier*, Children of the Virgin. — Bust of Alexandre Leleux, by *Mme. Descat.*

Opposite the entrance is the Musée Wicar (p. 58) and beside it the —

Galerie des Primitifs or Room I, communicating with the Pavillon Brasseur (p. 58). Many of the paintings here are by unidentified artists. 989. Italian altar-piece (14th cent.); *Italian School*, 932. Holy Family, 990. St. Catharine of Siena; 305. *School of Botticelli*, Madonna; 993. *Italian School*, Madonna; *337. *Ghirlandaio*, Madonna with the eglantine; 1126. *Venetian School of the 16th Cent.*, Portrait: 80. *Bonifazio*, St. Peter; 1011. *French School of the 16th Cent.*, Justice; 171. *Clouet*, Portrait; 116. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Holy Family; 33. *Bellegambe*, Trinity; 612. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; *Brueghel the Elder*, 125. Spring, 121. Paying taxes; 1003. Flemish triptych; 1077. *Flemish School*, Madonna; 32. *Bellegambe*, Mystical press; 578. *Van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi. — 504 *Patinir*, John the Baptist preaching. — 1020. *Flemish School*, Satirical subject; 318. *Francken the Elder*. Charles V. assuming the monastic habit; 983. *Flemish School*, Tarquin and Lucretia; 1002. Portion of a Flemish triptych; 813, 812. *M. de Vos*, Portraits; 317. *Francken the Younger*, Christ on the way to Calvary; 346. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 999. *Flemish School*, Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; 53. *H. met de Bles*, Flight into Egypt; *225. *Ger. David*, Madonna; 1071. *Flemish School*, Holy Family; 213. *P. Cristus* (?), Philip IV. le Bon; 1022. *Flemish School*, Young married couple, with their patron saints, at the gates of the celestial city; 385. *Heemskerck*, Allegory of the vices; *747. *Dirk Bouts*, Symbolical fountain; 1046. Dutch farmer's wife; 1006-1009.

Shutters of a German triptych; 8. *Amberger*, Portrait of Emp. Charles V.; 497. *Israel van Meekenen* (?), Assumption; 905. *Wohlgemut* (?), Mocking of Christ; 957. German triptych. — This gallery contains also the *Collection of Coins*, in which the Flemish specimens are especially noteworthy.

Room III, beyond R. II. *401. *Holbein the Younger*, Charity. — 553. *Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 144. *Camphuysen*, Huntsmen resting; *390, *391 (farther on), *Van der Helst*, Portraits; 161. *Van Ceulen the Elder*, Anna Maria von Schurmann (1660); 405. *Honthorst*. Triumph of Silenus; 906. *P. Wouwerman*, Huntsmen resting; 319. *Fyt*, Animals: 631, 630 (farther on), *Van Ravestein*, Portraits; 327. *Van Geest*. Portrait; *Zustris*, 916. Christ and Mary Magdalen, 915. Judith; 218. *J. G. Cuyp*, The family; 104. *Brouwer* (?), Luncheon; 582. *Is. van Ostade*, Butcher; 370. *Fr. Hals*, Hille Bobbe of Haarlem; *328. *Van Geest*, Dutch family; 406. *P. de Hoogh* (?), Dutch interior; 98. *Brakenburgh*, 'Scène galante'; 373 *Dirk Hals*, Domestic scene; 434. *Koedyck*, Interior; 309 *B. Flemalle*, Episode in the life of St. Lambert; *561. *N. Neuchâtel*. J. Neudorfer, the mathematician, and his son.

Room IV. 426 *Jordaens*, Isaac blessing Jacob; above, 729. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *427. *Jordaens*, Temptation; *Rubens*, 674. St. Bonaventura, 675 (farther on), St. Francis in ecstasy; 419. *Jordaens*, Christ and the Pharisees; 60. *Van Bockhorst*, Martyrdom of St. Maurice; 211. *De Crayer*, Salvator Mundi; *287. *Van Dyck*, Miracle of St. Anthony of Padua (a hungry mule kneels before the Host, neglecting the oats placed near him); 423. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night. — *Rubens*, 677. Providence, **671. Descent from the Cross (ca. 1615), 676. Abundance. 1101. Descent from the Cross (sketch). — *627. *Er. Quellin* and *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; *672. *Rubens*, Death of Mary Magdalen; 288. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait; 576. *Van Oost the Elder*, Portraitr *673. *Rubens*, St. Francis and the Virgin; 425. *Jordaens*, Huntsman and dog; 693. *Ryckaert*, Clam-seller; *De Crayer*, 208. The 'Quattro Coronati' (four early martyrs), 210 The son of Tobias and the angel; *289. *Van Dyck*, Marie de Medicis (ca. 1630). — 286. *Van Dyck*, Crucifixion.

Room V. 433 *Van Kessel*, Smell. — 741. *Steen*, Fiddler; 603. *E. van der Poel*, Kitchen; 436. *S. Koninck*, Portrait; 725. *Siberechts*. Landscape; 796. *Versteegh*, Interior; 579. *Ossenbeck*, Strolling musician; 316. *Franchoys*. A prior (1645); *172. *Pieter Codde*, Portrait of a young man; 742. *Steen*, Dutch musician; *Brakenburgh*, 96. Merry meal, 97 (farther on). After the wedding; 724. *Siberechts*, Ford; 484. *Lievens the Elder*, Head of an old man. — 239. *Delft*, Portrait; *686. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 209. *De Crayer*, Miraculous draught of fishes (freely retouched); 739. *Verspronk*, Portrait of a young man (1634); 102. *De Witte*. Church of Delft; *753. *Teniers the Younger*, Strollers; 982. *Unknown Artist (17th Cent.)*, Portrait; 572. *Van Oost the Younger*, Foundation of the Carmelite order. — *761. *Teniers the Elder*, Dives in hell; *173. *P. Codde*, Conversation; 295. *Van den Eeckhout*, Tribute-money; 811. *C. de Vos* (?), Portrait; 162. *De Champaigne*, Annunciation; *751. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 237. *Van Delen*. Portico of a palace; 483. *Lievens the Elder*, Salome; 760. *Teniers the Elder*, Witch-scene. — *752. *Teniers the Younger*. Rustic interior; *De Champaigne*, *163. Holy Night, 164. Good Shepherd; 687. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 692, 691. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes.

S. E. Pavilion or Room VI. *Van Goyen*, 354. Skaters, 352. Windmill; 583. *Is. van Ostade*, Skaters. — 329, 330. *Geeraerts*, Children's games; 770. *Tilburg*, Village festival; 187. *D. de Koninck*, Fruit and animals; 107. *P. van Bredael*, Fair in Italy. — 392. *Van der Helst*, Venus; 519. *Molenaer*, Carnival scene. — 18. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscape; *Van Bloemen*, 59, 58 (farther on), Views of Rome, 57. Flight into Egypt; 774. *A. van Utrecht*, Cock-fight; 520. *Molenaer*, Bleachfield; 353. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *597. *Piazzetta*, Assumption; 728. *Snayers*, Camp; 16, 17. *D'Arthois*, Landscapes; 731. *Snyders*, Danish dog; 108. *Brekelenkam*. The inventory. — 539. *Ant. More*, Portrait; 567. *Ochtervelt*, Family meal; 884. *Wauters*, Prometheus; 216. *B. Cuyp*, Portrait; 105, 106. *Van Bredael*, Fêtes at Antwerp.

Galerie Véronèse or Room VII. *644. *Ribera*, St. Jerome (1643); *Dom. Theotocopuli (il Greco)*, 765. Christ at Gethsemane, 764. St. Francis; 1021. *Spanish School of the 17th Cent.*, Assumption; *917. *French School of the 17th Cent.*, Portrait of an architect; *Franc. Goya*, *349. The young, 350.

The old, 351. The garrote; 470, 1111. *Le Nain*, Interiors; 804. *Vignon the Elder*, Adoration of the Magi; 616. *Poussin*, Time freeing Truth from Envy and Discord (sketch); *Le Valentin (Jean de Boulongne)*, 92. Soldiers casting lots for the vesture of Christ, 93 (farther on), Mocking of Christ; 458. *Lebrun*, Hercules and Cacus. *Mignard*, 512. Madonna, 511. Fortune; 312. *Fragonard*, Adoration of the Shepherds (sketch); *451. *Largillière*, Jean Forest, the landscape-painter, father-in-law of the artist; 459. *Lebrun* (?), Vauban; 206. *A. Coypel*, Atalide and Roxane (from Racine's 'Bajazet'); 665. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape. — 492. *C. Maratta*, Dedication of a temple of peace; 447. *Lanfranchi*, St. Gregory; *780. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; 1139. *B. Strozzi*, Moses; 9. *Caravaggio*, St. John; 34. *Canaletto*. Piazza di San Marco; 654. *Tintoretto*, Paradise (sketch); *P. Veronese*, 139. Entombment, *140. Eloquence, *138. Martyrdom of St. George, *141. Science (spoiled); 609. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ expelling the money-changers; *Tintoretto*, 652. Venetian senator, 653. Martyrdom of St. Stephen; 717. *Andrea Schiavone*, Esther and Ahasuerus; *Domenichino*, 913. SS. Stephen and Niccolo da Tolentino, 911. Victorious Cupid, 912. Diogenes; 636. *Guido Reni*, Sibyl; 768. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo and Armida. — 738. *Spada*, Chastity of Joseph; 258. *Donado*, Scourging of Christ. — 591. *Pantoja de la Cruz*, Archduke Mathias. — In the centre, *Botticelli*, Virgin and Child.

S. W. Pavilion or Room VIII. *L. Boilly*, 75. Jules Boilly as a child, *67. Triumph of Marat; 523-528 (some farther on), *Monnoyer*, Flowers. — 1133. *Boilly*, The game of hot cockles; 862. *Ant. Watteau* (see p. 46), Interior of a park; 260. *Donré* (of Lille), Portrait of himself. — 864. *Fr. Watteau* (nephew of Ant. Watteau), Popular festival at Lille in 1789; *L. Watteau* (nephew of Fr. Watteau), 874. View of Lille, 875 (farther on), Federation at Lille; *Fr. Watteau*, 867. Fête at the Colisée in Lille, 866. Cavalry skirmish, 873. Feast of St. Nicholas, 872. Happy family, 879. Fête in 1792 in memory of the raising of the siege of Lille. — *Fr. Watteau*, 869, 870. Battles of Alexander, 865. 'Braderie', or old clothes fair at Lille, 868. Fête du Broquelet; 259. *Donré*, Sauvage, the painter. — *73. *Boilly*, Series of 28 portraits executed for a picture of the interior of Isabey's studio; 779, 778. *Vaillant* (of Lille) Portraits. Above is a series of large religious paintings by *Arn. de Vuez* (1642-1719 or 1720), brought from churches in Lille. — *Bronze bust of Bonaparte, by *Corbet* (1799).

Room IX. 163. *Chardin*, Portrait; 552. *Nattier*, 'Scène galante'. — 1107. *Marilhat*, Oriental landscape; 310. *Ch. Fortin*, Chouans; 13. *Ansiaux*, John the Baptist before Herod. — 715. *A. Scheffer*, The dead go quickly; 224. *Dauzats*, Algerian scene; 11. *André*, Landscape; 10. *Anastasi*, Hay season. — *772. *Troyon*, Forest of Fontainebleau; 226. *L. David*, Belisarius (1781); 358. *Greuze*, Psyche crowning Cupid. — 869. *Voilles*, Mme. Liénard.

Room X. 194. *Corot*, Antique festival; 669. *P. Rousseau*, Kitchen; 562. *A. de Neuville*, Scouts (Crimea); *135. *Cabanel*, Nymph carried off by a faun; *113. *J. Breton*, Erecting a Mont de Calvaire; 168. *Chintreuil*, Evening mists; 491. *Maillart*, Slayer of monsters; 750. *Tattegrain*, The 'Cessions à Merci' before Philip the Good (1430); 200. *Courbet*, After dinner at Ornans (1849). — 394. *Henner*, Entombment; *27. *Baudry*, Punishment of an erring Vestal; 1164. *Decamps*, Hunting. — 645. *Ribot*, St. Vincent; *280. *Amaury-Duval*, Birth of Venus; *500. *Merson*, 'Le Loup d'Agubbio', the wolf converted by St. Francis of Assisi in the streets of Gubbio; 109. *Em. Breton*, Pond; 545. *C. L. Müller*, Gaming; 445. *Lami*, Battle of Hondschoote (1793); 190. *Benjamin-Constant*, Interior of a harem in Morocco; 223. *Daubigny*, The Oise; 544. *Müller*, Haidée (from Byron's Don Juan); 313. *Français*, Sacred grove. — *514. *J. F. Millet*, Mother feeding her children ('La Becquée'; 1860); 1168. *Rosa Bonheur*, Pasture; *232. *E. Delacroix*, Medea (1838); *193. *Corot*, Morning landscape. — On an easel, no number, *Roll*, Nurse.

Room XI. *Carolus-Duran* (b. at Lille), 151. Sleeping man, 154. Ed. Reynart, 152. Lady and dog; 376. *Harpignies*, Recollection of La Meurthe; 81. *Bonnat*, Adam and Eve finding the body of Abel; 379. 378. *Harpignies*, Landscapes; 448. *Lansyer*, Sea-piece. — 1135. *Carolus-Duran*, Em. de Girardin; 490. *A. Maignan*, The blind admiral Carlo Zeno; 160. *Cazin*, Tobias; 1101. *E. Breton*, Landscape. — 377. *Harpignies*. Landscape; no number, *Chigot*, Quiet evening; 1. *Agache*, Fortune; 240. *Demont*, The betrothal; 380. *Har-*

pignies, Landscape. — *148. *Carolus-Duran*, Assassinated; 888. *Weerts*, St. Francis of Assisi. — Bust of Antoine Brasseur, by *Crauk*.

Pavillon Brasseur or Room XII, at the head of the staircase mentioned on p. 55. 1108. *Henri Martin*, Fate; 378. *Harpignies*, Landscape; 184. *Commerre*, Samson and Delilah. — No number, *Maroniez*, Fishermen of Equihen; *453. *Laugée*, Servant of the poor. — *546. *C. L. Müller*, 'Not this man, but Barabbas'; no number, *E. Breton*, Spring. — Above, 625. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Sleep. — 255. *Deyrolle*, Lesson on the bagpipe; no number, *Denneulin*, Interrupted procession; 111. *E. Breton*, Christmas; 910. *Yon*, Landscape; 188. *P. de Koninck*, Child exposed on the water to test the faithfulness of its mother; above, 499. *Merson*, Vision. — 365. *Guillaumet*, Arab market; above, 656. *Rochegrosse*, Nebuchadnezzar.

Musée Wicar. This room, parallel to the Galerie des Primitifs (p. 55) contains the valuable **Collection of Drawings*, formed by the painter *J. B. Wicar* (b. at Lille in 1762, d. at Rome in 1834), and bequeathed by him to his native city.

The collection, which includes 2838 examples chiefly of the great Italian masters, is arranged in schools, the masters of each being placed in accordance with the dates of their birth. Besides drawings by *Andrea del Sarto*, *Bandinelli*, *Caravaggio*, *Annibale Caracci*, *Correggio*, *Carlo Dolci*, *Domenichino*, *Finiguerra*, *Fra Bartolomeo*, *Giacomo Francia*, *Ghirlandaio*, *Giotto*, *Guercino*, *Guido Reni*, *Giulio Romano*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Mantegna*, *Masaccio*, *Parmigianino*, *Perugino*, *Salviati*, *Tintoretto*, *Veronese*, *Cranach*, *Holbein*, *Dürer*, and many other masters, the collection includes 8 by *Titian*, 196 by *Michael Angelo* (chiefly architectural designs), and 68 ascribed to *Raphael*. Of these last the best are: 479. Study for the 'School of Athens'; 441. Christ crowning the Virgin, sketched from some of his fellow-pupils; 474. Coronation of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, an exquisite design for an altarpiece on panel; 458. Holy Family, on the back of which is an autograph letter. Titian's drawings include a sketch for the painting of the Cornaro family (580). — This collection also includes a famous **Head of a girl, in wax, ascribed by Wicar to the age of Raphael, but more probably a Roman work of the 16th cent.; the drapery of the bust is of terracotta. Among the other works of art exhibited here are a bas-relief in marble by *Donatello* (Beheading of John the Baptist) and a child's head in terracotta ascribed to *Donatello*, but more probably perhaps by *Verrocchio*.

The *Musée Lapidaire*, in the basement, contains baptismal fonts of the 12th cent., tombstones, Madonnas of the 14th and 15th cent., etc.

Beyond the Palais des Beaux-Arts, at the corner of the Rue Watteau, is the tasteful *English Church* (Pl. F, 5; p. 52). The Rue de Valmy leads hence to the S.W. to the *Place Philippe-le-Bon* (Pl. E, 5, 6), in which rises a *Monument to Pasteur* (1822-95). At the end of the Place is the church of *St. Michel* (Pl. E, 6), with an interior decorated with paintings from the life of the saint. To the left is the *Quartier des Facultés* (Pl. F, 5), accommodating in separate buildings the faculties of medicine, science, law, and literature of the University of Lille. Farther on, to the right, are the *Institut Industriel* and the *Institut des Sciences Naturelles;* to the left, the Romanesque *Protestant Church* and the *Synagogue*

The Rue Jean-Bart leads E. past these modern buildings and debouches on the broad Boulevard des Ecoles, at the end of the Boulevard de la Liberté, opposite the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. G, 5, 6), a monumental edifice, completed in 1900. Adjoining, in the Boulevard Louis-Quatorze, is the *Institut Pasteur*, resembling that in Paris.

The Boulevard Papin, running to the N. before the Ecole, brings

us to the **Porte de Paris** (Pl. F, 5), formerly included in the old fortifications. The gate was built in 1682 in the form of a triumphal arch in commemoration of the union of French Flanders with France. The sculptures were restored and the formerly plain inner façade embellished in 1890-95.

The *Rue de Paris* (Pl. F, 4, 5) leads hence, to the N., to the centre of the old town, with its tortuous and narrow streets, passing close to St. Maurice (see below) and near the railway-station. To the E. from the Porte de Paris are the Square Ruault, with the old *Hôtel du Génie*, and the old *Hôpital of St. Sauveur* (Pl. G, 5; founded in 1216; 250 beds). Near the latter are the church of St. Sauveur, rebuilt in 1901 after a fire in 1896, and the *Noble Tour*, a keep of the 15th century.

The church of ***St. Maurice** (Pl. F, 4), at the end of the Rue de Paris and not far from the station, was built in the Flamboyant style in the 14-15th cent. and was restored in 1872.

St. Maurice is almost the only important building in Lille that has survived the wars of the middle ages. Above the W. portal, which has been rebuilt, rises a fine stone open-work spire. When the W. door is closed visitors enter by a door to the right of the choir. The interior is distinguished by the width of the nave and the double aisles, which are all of the same height, by the lightness of its columns, and by its richness of effect. The modern high-altar is in the Gothic style.

The *Rue Esquermoise* (Pl. E, 3), running to the N.W. from the Grande-Place and continued by the broad *Rue Royale*, prolongs the main artery of traffic in the old town.

From the junction of these two streets the Rue de la Barre leads to the W. to the Esplanade (p. 60), passing a little to the S. of the Gothic church of *St. Catharine* (Pl. E, 3), built in the early 16th cent. and enlarged in 1725. The church contains a *Painting of the Martyrdom of St. Catharine, by Rubens (near the entrance).

From the Rue Esquermoise we proceed through the Rue Basse (right) and the Rue du Cirque (left) to *Notre-Dame-de-la-Treille* (Pl. E, F, 3), a church in the style of the 13th cent., designed by the London architects H. Clutton and W. Burges, and begun in 1855. The building was planned on so ambitious a scale that little has been completed. — The Rue Basse leads farther on towards the *Lycée Faidherbe* (Pl. F, 3), which contains a *Natural History Museum* (adm. 10-5).

In this neighbourhood are the *Musée Commercial* (Pl. F, 3; Rue du Lombard 2; open 10-4) and the *Porte de Roubaix* or *St. Maurice* (Pl. G, 3), built in 1622 but altered in 1875.

To the N. of the Lycée is the Place St. Martin, with quaint old houses. Farther on, at No. 32 Rue de la Monnaie, is the *Hospice Comtesse*, founded in 1230 by Jeanne, Countess of Flanders, but dating in its present form from the 15th century. Beyond it is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, F, 2; 1837), situated on the Basse-Deûle, a canal spanned a little farther on by the *Pont-Neuf* (Pl. E, 2; 1701).

The *Halle aux Sucres* (Pl. E, 2), close by, contains an *Industrial Museum*, open 10-4 (Tues. 2-4). — The *Eglise de la Madeleine* (Pl. F, 2), a domed

church in the Greek style (1675), contains a painting by *Rubens* (Adoration of the Shepherds) and one by *Van Dyck* (Crucifixion), both spoiled by restoration. This church has also several other interesting paintings, a fine iron choir-screen, etc. — The *Chapel of the Public Hospital* (Pl. E, F, 1), close by, contains an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Van Dyck*. — The church of *St. André* (Pl. D, 2), an 18th cent. building in the Rue Royale, contains a fine contemporary pulpit, busts, paintings, etc.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 2, 3) extends in front of the *Citadel* (no admission), which will soon be the only relic left of the fortifications of Lille built by Vauban. At the N. end of the Esplanade is a bronze statue, by Th. Bra, of *General Négrier* (Pl. D, 2); farther to the S. is a *Music Pavilion* (military band on Sun. & Thurs. afternoons in summer); and at the end of the Boulevard de la Liberté (p. 54) is the *Jardin Vauban* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a public garden in which concerts are given in summer (adm. 50 c.). On the other side of the canal, to the left, is the *Jardin de la Citadelle* (Pl. C, 3), continued by the *Bois de la Deûle* (Café-Restaurant), the *Race Course* of Canteleu, and the handsome quarter of the Hippodrome, much frequented in summer.

The *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), beginning at the Jardin Vauban (see above), passes in front of the *Palais Rameau* (Pl. D, 4; exhibitions, etc.) and the *Collège Libre St. Joseph*. Near this point, to the right of the Boulevard Vauban, rises the huge *Université Libre* (Pl. C, 4, 5), in the Gothic style, with five faculties.

The church of *Notre-Dame-de-Consolation* (Pl. B, C, 4) has a richly adorned interior and a curious pulpit, representing a ship in full sail.

From this neighbourhood we may return to the centre of the town by the tramway (comp. the Plan).

From Lille (Calais) to *Valenciennes*, *Aulnoye*, *Hirson*, and *Nancy*, see pp. 51, 50, 65-67.

From Lille to Tournai (Brussels), 15½ M., railway in 35-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 20 c.). — 2½ M. *Hellemmes* (p. 50); 5 M. *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Orchies to Tourcoing (p. 51). — 8 M. *Baisieux* is the last French, and (11 M.) *Blandain* (buffet) the first Belgian station, at each of which there is a custom-house. — 15½ M. Tournai (*Hôtel de l'Impératrice; Bellevue; de la Nouvelle-Bellevue; de Hollande*), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

From Lille to Béthune (Abbeville), 25½ M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — The line skirts the S. of Lille, halting at the three *Portes*. — 5½ M. Loos, a town with 10.640 inhab., is situated near an ancient Cistercian *Abbey*, said to have been founded in 1140 by St. Bernard, and now used as a prison. — 7 M. *Haubourdin*, with 8828 inhab. (branch-line to *St. André-lès-Lille*, p. 65). 10 M. *Wavrin*, junction for Lens and Armentières (see p. 18); 12 M. *Don-Sainghin*, junction for Lens (p. 18), Hénin-Liétard (p. 18), and Seclin (p. 50). 17 M. *La Bassée*, a small industrial town, on the line of canals extending from the Deûle to Aire, St. Omer, and Gravelines. — 18½ M. *Violaines*. Branch-lines to *Pont-à-Vendin* and to Bully-Grenay (p. 18). — 25½ M. *Béthune*, see p. 18.

From Lille to Ypres, 22½ M., railway in 1-2¾ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 70 c.). From Lille to (3½ M.) *La Madeleine*, see p. 65. — 13 M. Comines (*Hôtel des Trois-Rois*), with 8431 inhab., the last French station, was the birthplace of Philip de Comines (1445-1509), the celebrated chronicler. The *Lys*, upon which it is situated, is the boundary between France and Belgium. — 14 M. *Comines* (Belgian station), with the custom-house. — 22½ M. *Ypres*, see p. 17.

8. From Paris to Cambrai.

a. Viâ Creil, St. Quentin, and Busigny.

$128^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY in $3^1/_3$-6 hrs. (fares 23 fr. 30, 15 fr. 65, 10 fr. 30 c.). The chief points on this route are *Compiègne* (p. 68) and *St. Quentin* (p. 71). — The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24; p. 1).

To ($112^1/_2$ M.) *Busigny*, see pp. 67-73. — Our line soon diverges to the left from the main line (to Namur; R. 11). The chief station passed is ($118^1/_2$ M.) **Caudry** *(Hôt. de l'Europe; de l'Univers; des Voyageurs)*, a manufacturing town (11,066 inhab.), with a church containing a fine copper-gilt reliquary of the 15th century. — $128^1/_2$ M. *Cambrai*, see p. 62.

b. Viâ Creil, St. Just, and Péronne.

$121^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY in 4-$5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 5, 14 fr. 90, 9 fr. 65 c.).

From Paris to ($49^1/_2$ M.) *St. Just*, see pp. 67, 68 and 24, 23. The line here turns to the N.E. and begins to traverse a flat and monotonous district. — $55^1/_2$ M. *Maignelay-Montigny. Maignelay* has a fine church of the 16th century.

$62^1/_2$ M. **Montdidier** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. St. Eloi; du Cygne)*, a town with 4443 inhab., on a slope above the *Don*, is said to have been named by Charlemagne in memory of his captive the Lombard king Didier, who was at first imprisoned here. The church of *St. Pierre* (1475) contains a tomb and font of the 11th cent., and a 'Holy Sepulchre'. The church of *St. Sépulcre*, of the 15th and 17th cent., with a modern portal, contains a 'Holy Sepulchre' of the 16th century. In the *Palais de Justice* are six fine Brussels tapestries of the 17th century. *Parmentier* (1737-1813), the chief advocate of potato-culture in France, was born at Montdidier, and is commemorated by a statue there.

Railway to *Compiègne* and *Amiens*, see p. 70. — A local branch-line runs from Montdidier to ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Albert* (p. 21) viâ ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Rosières* (p. 64).

$74^1/_2$ M. **Roye** *(Hôt. du Cygne-de-la-Croix; du Commerce)*, a town with 4382 inhab., carries on an extensive trade in the grain raised on the *Santerre*, the fertile plateau which the railway traverses beyond the town. The church of *St. Pierre* was built partly in the 11th, partly in the 16th century. Branch to Compiègne, see p. 69.

$82^1/_2$ M. **Chaulnes** *(Hôt. de la Gare)* has also a station on the line from Amiens to Châlons-sur-Marne (p. 64). The village, $^3/_4$ M. to the N., has a ruined *Château* and an 18th cent. *Church*.

$86^1/_2$ M. *Marchélepot*. The railway enters the valley of the Somme, and beyond (93 M.) *Péronne-la-Chapelette* crosses the canal.

94 M. **Péronne** *(Hôt. St. Claude; des Voyageurs)*, a town with 4525 inhab., is situated on the *Somme*. Its fortifications were razed in 1906-7.

Péronne is of venerable origin and was the seat of a celebrated monastery founded by the Irish monk St. Fursy (d. 650). In the 9th and 10th cent.

it belonged to the counts of Vermandois, one of whom confined King Charles the Simple here from 923 till his death in 929. The cell in which the unfortunate captive is said to have been starved to death is still pointed out. Charles the Bold captured the town in 1465, and when Louis XI. came in 1468 to conclude an agreement with him, he imprisoned that monarch for two days in the castle, in revenge for his having stirred up the town of Liège to revolt. Louis was compelled to sign the disadvantageous 'Treaty of Péronne', and we are told that tame jays and pies used to be taught to cry 'Péronne' and 'Pérette' in derision of the king's unfortunate policy. Louis, however, retook the town in 1477. A statue commemorates *Marie Fouré* (more accurately Catherine de Poix), who distinguished herself in the successful defence of the town against the Duke of Nassau in 1536. The fortress was captured in 1815 by the Duke of Wellington, and in 1870 it capitulated to the Germans, after a week's bombardment.

The church of *St. Jean* (1509-25) has a fine portal and some good railings and stained glass. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small Musée (adm. 50 c.; on Sun. gratis). The *Château* consists of four heavy mediæval towers.

Railway to *Albert* and to *Ham* viâ *Athies*, see p. 21.

From (102 M.) *Roisel* branch-lines diverge for (5 M.) *Hargicourt* and for St. Quentin (p. 71), and from (107 M.) *Epéhy* another, 12½ M. long, runs to Vélu (p. 21). Beyond (112½ M.) *Villers-Plouich* we cross the *Scheldt* and its canal.

116 M. *Marcoing.* Branch-line to (1¼ M.) *Masnières* (2736 inhab.). Railway to Achiet and Bapaume, see p. 21.

121½ M. **Cambrai.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Boissy, de France, du Cygne et du Soleil d'Or, all in the Place aux Bois; Hôt. de l'Europe, 69 Rue des Liniers. — *Railway Restaurant.* — **Cabs.** Per drive 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hour, 1½, 2, and 2½ fr. — *Electric Tramways.* — *Post Office*, Rue Vanderburch 13.

Cambrai has three railway-stations: *Gare Centrale; Gare Annexe*, on the Somain line; and *Gare du Cambrésis*, for the Le Cateau line.

Cambrai, a town with 27,832 inhab., and the seat of an archbishop, is situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Scheldt.*

Cambrai is generally identified with the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary. It afterwards became the capital of a small episcopal province. The bishops, often at strife with the people, confided the defence of their rights first to the dukes of Burgundy, afterwards to the German emperors, who acted as 'châtelains'. The League of Cambrai, directed against Venice, was formed here in 1508 between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand of Aragon; and in 1529 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy, acting respectively for Charles V. and Francis I., signed here the 'Paix des Dames'. In 1595 Cambrai opened its gates to the Spaniards, but in 1678 Louis XIV. recovered it by the treaty of Nimwegen. In 1815 it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington. Fénelon (1651-1715) and Cardinal Dubois, minister of Louis XV., were archbishops of Cambrai; and the chronicler Enguerrand de Monstrelet (1400-1453) was born here. Cambrai gives its name to 'cambric', a fine linen cloth or muslin, invented in the 15th cent. by Baptiste Coutaing, and still one of the chief products of the town. The French call it 'batiste', after the inventor.

As we enter the town from the central station, which lies to the E., beyond the old fortifications, we pass (on the left) the handsome new *College* and the *Citadel*, and then the pleasant *Jardin de l'Esplanade*, embellished with statues of *Baptiste Coutaing* and of *Monstrelet* (see above). The street goes on to the Place aux Bois

and the Place d'Armes, in which is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large and handsome modern edifice, with a façade sculptured by Hiolle of Valenciennes. The *Belfry*, in the Rue St. Martin, farther on, to the left, dates from the 15th and 18th centuries.

The *Cathedral*, or church of *Notre-Dame*, farther on, to the left, an abbey-church of the 18th cent. (rebuilt since 1859), contains statues of Fénelon and Bishop Belmas, by David d'Angers, and eight large paintings in grisaille after Rubens, by Geeraerts of Antwerp.

Facing the exit from the cathedral is the *Chapelle du Grand Séminaire*, a former Jesuit college (17th cent.). The street to the right of it leads to the Rue de l'Epée, at No. 15 in which is a Musée (adm. free on Sun. and holidays, 11-3 or 4; on other days fee), with paintings chiefly of the Dutch and French schools.

In the Place Fénelon rises the church of *St. Géry*, built in the 18th cent., with a tower 250 ft. high and a dome over the crossing. It contains a fine marble rood-screen (below the organ), some antique oak medallions (in the choir), and several paintings, including an Entombment ascribed to Rubens.

The *Château de Selles*, on the banks of the Scheldt, at the N.W. corner of the town, is of very ancient origin, but successive restorations extending back to the 11th cent. have entirely altered it. We may return hence to the Place aux Bois by a street passing near the *Porte Notre-Dame*, the finest of the town-gates, dating from the Spanish period (17th cent.). — The *Public Library*, with 49,640 vols. and 1423 MSS., occupies an old chapel in the Rue Gambetta, near the Place aux Bois (open on week-days, 2-4 and 6-8).

From Cambrai to Douai, 16 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Unimportant stations. From ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Aubigny-au-Bac* a branch runs to *Somain* (see p. 45). — 16 M. *Douai*, see p. 41.

From Cambrai to Bavai (Dour), 33 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.) viâ *Solesmes* ($13^1/_2$ M.; p. 78), and *Le Quesnoy* (25 M.; p. 66). 33 M. *Bavai* (p. 49). — The railway goes on to (12 M.) *Dour*, in Belgium, viâ (5 M.) *Roisin*, where the Belgian custom-house examination is made.

From Cambrai to Valenciennes, 28 M., railway in 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. (fares ca. 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). $^1/_2$ M. *Cambrai-Annexe*. The most important sugar-refinery in France is situated at *Escaudoeuvres* (1000 workmen). — 8 M. *Bouchain*, a small place on the Scheldt, with a church of the 12th, 15th, and 17th centuries. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Lourches*, with glass-works. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Somain* (p. 45). — 28 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 46.

From Cambrai to *Le Cateau*, see p. 73; to *Amiens* viâ Marcoing and Bapaume, see pp. 62 and 21.

9. From Amiens *(Calais, Boulogne)* to Châlons-sur-Marne *(Bâle)* viâ Laon and Rheims.

134 M. Railway in $3^1/_2$-$6^1/_4$ hrs. — From Calais and Boulogne to *Amiens*, see R. 1. — From Amiens to *Laon*, 67 M., in $1^3/_4$-$3^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.). — From Laon to *Rheims*, 32 M., in 1-$1^1/_3$ hr. (5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.). — From Rheims to *Châlons*, 35 M., in 50 min.-$1^1/_2$ hr. (6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.).

This line forms part of the direct route from London to Bâle (day-service in $15^1/_4$ hrs., fares 4*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 5*s.*; night-service in $14^3/_4$ hrs.,

4*l.* 17*s* 6*d.*, 3*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; tickts valid for 15 days; no 3rd cl.). — Another and somewhat longer service ($18^1/_2$ hrs.) runs viâ Calais, Lille, Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and Laon (same fares).

Amiens, see p. 24. — We diverge to the left beyond Amiens from the line to Paris, and cross the line from Paris to Arras. — 5 M. *Blangy-Glisy*. $10^1/_2$ M. *Villers-Bretonneux*, an industrial town with 4636 inhab., was the scene of one of the main engagements in the battle of Amiens (see p. 25), in which the French Armée du Nord was routed. — The fertile district of *Santerre* is now traversed and several small stations are passed, including ($19^1/_2$ M.) *Rosières*, the junction for Montdidier and Albert (p. 61). — $23^1/_2$ M. *Chaulnes* has also a station on the line from Paris to Cambrai (see p. 61). — 29 M. *Nesle* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; 2602 inhab.) is a town of considerable antiquity, with a church partly in the Romanesque style of the 13th century.

$36^1/_2$ M. **Ham** *(Hôtel de France)*, a small town (3233 inhab.) with a *Castle* dating from the 13th cent., the donjon of which ('Tour du Connétable'), 110 ft. broad and 110 ft. high, has walls 35 ft. thick. Here Louis Napoleon was confined, after the failure of his attempt at Boulogne, from 1840 till his escape in 1846. The church of *Notre-Dame*, partly Romanesque, restored in the 18th cent., the *Library*, and the *Belfry*, formerly a church-tower, may also be noted. A statue of *General Foy* (1775-1825), who was born at Ham, stands in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, where also is a small *Musée*.

Beyond (42 M.) *Flavy-le-Martel* (1810 inhab.) we join the line from St. Quentin and follow it in the direction of Paris.

49 M. **Tergnier**, see p. 71. Here our line turns to the E. and crosses the *Crozat* and *Oise Canals* and the river *Oise*.

$52^1/_2$ M. **La Fère** *(Hôtel de l'Europe)*, a fortified town with 4745 inhab. on the Oise, was bombarded and taken by the Germans in 1870. It has a school of artillery founded in 1719. The *Eglise St. Montain* (15th cent.) contains the tomb of Marie of Luxembourg (d. 1546). The *Musée d'Abcville*, on the Esplanade, contains about 500 paintings bequeathed to the town by the Countess d'Héricourt (d. 1875), few of them of great value and several injured by the bombardment. It is open to the public on Sun., 2-4; on other days on application. Catalogue, 1 fr.

From (56 M.) *Versigny* a branch-line runs to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* (p. 78), through the valley of the *Serre*.

67 M. **Laon**, see p. 75. — Beyond Laon *Guignicourt* (p. 83) and other small stations are passed, and the *Aisne* and the *Suippe* are crossed.

99 M. **Rheims**, see p. 84. The through-trains to Switzerland do not enter the terminus at Rheims; passengers for that town change carriages at the station of *Bétheny*.

Beyond Rheims the line ascends the valley of the *Vesle* to St. Hilaire, traversing the monotonous plains of the Haute Champagne.

— $107^1/_2$ M. *Sillery*, noted for its wine. — To the left of the station of ($117^1/_2$ M.) *Mourmelon* stretches the immense *Camp de Châlons* (29,650 acres), established in 1857 by Napoleon III., and before 1870 a very important military centre. It is still used for manœuvres. — At (124 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* the line to Metz viâ Verdun diverges to the left (p. 90). We cross the Rhine and Marne Canal and the Marne.

134 M. **Châlons-sur-Marne**, see p. 103.

From Châlons the Swiss expresses go on to (161 M.) *Blesme*, see pp. 105, 106; thence to (218 M.) *Chaumont*, see R. 46; thence to (330 M.) *Belfort*, see pp. 318-322; and thence to (380 M.) *Bâle* viâ *Mülhausen*, see p. 524.

10. From Calais (London) to Nancy (Strassburg) viâ Lille, Valenciennes, Hirson, and Longuyon.

301 M. RAILWAY, direct in summer in $14^1/_2$ hrs. — From Calais (Gare Centrale) to *Lille*, $66^1/_2$ M., in $1^1/_2$-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 25 c.). — From Lille to *Valenciennes*, $29^1/_2$ M., in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From Valenciennes to *Nancy*, 205 M., through-train in summer in $7^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 36 fr. 65, 24 fr. 80, 16 fr. 20 c.). — From *London* to *Nancy* by this route, $13^3/_4$ hrs.; viâ Amiens, Laon, Rheims, and Châlons (R. 9), 14 hrs. (1st cl. fare by either route 3*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*).

Calais, see p. 3. — From Calais to ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 15-17. We leave the line from Paris to Arras on the right.

$46^1/_2$ M. **Bailleul** *(Faucon)*, a curious and picturesque Flemish town with 13,573 inhab., largely engaged in the production of hand-made lace. The belfry of the *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 15-17th cent., the church of *St. Vaast* from the 14th and 17th. The *Musée* contains a small collection of paintings and antiquities.

$53^1/_2$ M. **Armentières** *(Hôt. du Nord*, R. 2-5, D. 3 fr.; *de Paris)*, a prosperous manufacturing town with 28,613 inhab., is situated on the *Lys*, near the frontier. Its principal product is table-linen. Railway to Lens (Arras), see p. 18.

A branch-railway runs from Armentières to ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Berguette* (p. 17), passing the small towns of (6 M.) *Laventie*, ($8^1/_2$ M.) *La Gorgue-Estaires*, and ($17^1/_2$ M.) *St. Venant*. — Another branch runs to (10 M.) *Comines* (p. 60), viâ (2 M.) *Houplines* and ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Le Touquet*, the frontier-stations.

From ($61^1/_2$ M.) *St. André* a branch runs to Haubourdin (p. 60). — $62^1/_2$ M. *La Madeleine*, an industrial place (13,522 inhab.), whence a branch runs to Ypres (p. 17). — We cross the Deûle and join the lines from Tournai, Valenciennes, Paris, and Béthune.

$66^1/_2$ M. **Lille**, see p. 52. — From Lille to (96 M.) **Valenciennes** in the reverse direction, see pp. 50, 51.

Beyond Valenciennes we leave the line to Maubeuge (p. 49) to the left, and the line to Le Cateau viâ Solesmes (p. 78) and the Canal of the Scheldt to the right. — $98^1/_2$ M. *Le Poirier*, with iron-works. — 100 M. *Maing-Famars*. *Famars (Fanum Martis)* occupies the site of a Roman colony, excavations on which in 1824 yielded no fewer than 30,000 objects (jewels, coins, trinkets, etc.).

$106^1/_2$ M. **Le Quesnoy** *(Hôtel du Grand-Paris)*, a fortress with 3941 inhab., belonged successively to Hainault, Burgundy, and Austria, before the Treaty of the Pyrenees united it finally with France in 1659. Of its numerous sieges the chief is that of 1793, when the Austrians captured it after a bombardment of ten days, which laid two-thirds of the town in ruins. It was, however, recovered by the Republican troops in 1794. After the battle of Waterloo the Dutch garrisoned Le Quesnoy until 1818. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. is the small *Château de Potelle*, a well-preserved relic of the 14th century. — Railway to Cambrai and to Bavai, see p. 63.

We next traverse the *Forest of Mormal* (23,000 acres), and beyond (116 M.) *Berlaimont* (p. 74) cross the *Sambre*.

117 M. *Aulnoye* (p. 74). The railway continues in an E. direction. The canalized Sambre is crossed, and the country traversed is picturesquely diversified. — Several small stations.

$123^1/_2$ M. **Avesnes** (*Hôtel du Nord; de la Gare*), on the *Helpe*, a town with 6013 inhab., and at one time fortified, suffered severely in the wars of the 15-16th centuries. The *Church of St. Nicholas* (13-16th cent.) has a tower 200 ft. high. The *Fondation Villien* contains a small museum of antiquities, etc. Wool-spinning is an active industry in the neighbourhood, centring at *Avesnelles*, the next station. — Railway to Sars-Poteries (Maubeuge), see p. 74.

133 M. **Fourmies** *(Hôt. de la Providence; Grand-Hôtel)*, a town with 13,876 inhab. and an active woollen industry, is the junction for Valenciennes viâ Maubeuge (see p. 74). — $137^1/_2$ M. *Anor* (p. 78).

$141^1/_2$ M. **Hirson** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel de la Poste; du Commerce)*, a town with 8541 inhab., on the Oise, is noted for its basket-making. We here pass from the Chemin de Fer du Nord to the Chemin de Fer de l'Est.

From Hirson to Revigny (Bar-le-Duc), $105^1/_2$ M., railway in $5^1/_3$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 15, 12 fr. 95, 8 fr. 40 c.). By some trains there are long waits at Amagne-Lucquy, Vouziers, or Ste. Menehould. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Aubenton* (Lion d'Or), at the confluence of the *Aube* and the *Thon*, is engaged in wool-spinning. 13 M. *Rumigny* has a château of the 16th century. — 17 M. *Liart* is the junction of the line from Laon to Mézières (p. 77). — $38^1/_2$ M. *Amagne-Lucquy*, also on the line from Rheims to Mézières-Charleville (see p. 93). — $41^1/_2$ M. Attigny *(Hôt. de la Gare; du Commerce)*, an ancient and celebrated little town on the *Aisne* and the *Canal des Ardennes*. Wittikind, the duke of the heathen Saxons, was baptised here in 786; and here in 822 Louis the Debonair performed his public penitence at the instigation of his prelates. The Merovingian and Carlovingian kings had a large and splendid palace here, built in 647, of which the *Dôme*, a sort of portico near the Hôtel de Ville, is the only relic. The *Church* dates from the 15-16th cent., its tower from the 12th. — We now ascend the valley of the Aisne. — 55 M. Vouziers *(Hôt. du Commerce; Lion d'Or)*, a town with 3436 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Aisne, has a church of the 15-16th cent., with a remarkable portal. A statue commemorates *Hippolyte Taine*, the critic and historian (1828-93), who was born here. Narrow-gauge lines run from Vouziers to *Buzancy* (15 M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.) viâ *Châtillon-sur-Bar* (p. 94) and to *Le Châtelet-sur-Retourne* (26 M. in 2-$2^1/_3$ hrs.). — 65 M. *Challerange*, on the line from Bazancourt to Apremont (p. 93). — $75^1/_2$ M. *Vienne-la-Ville*, which appears as *Axuenna* in the Itinerary of Antoninus,



BANLIEUE DE PARIS
Echelle de 1: 800,000
Kilomètres
10 5 0 10 20 30
Méridien 0° de Paris
PARIS
St Denis
VERSAILLES
St Germain en Laye
Sceaux
Vincennes
Beauvais
Compiègne
Soissons
Clermont
Creil
Senlis
Chantilly
Pontoise
Mantes
Meulan
Vernon
Les Andelys
Dreux
Chartres
Rambouillet
Dourdan
Etampes
Corbeil
Melun
Fontainebleau
Meaux
Lagny
Coulommiers
Provins
Château Thierry
Crépy
Villers-Cotterets
La Ferté Milon
Nanteuil-le-Haudouin
Dammartin
Luzarches
Beaumont
L'Isle Adam
Magny
Gisors
Chaumont
Méru
Houdan
Montfort l'Amaury
Épernon
Maintenon
Arpajon
Montlhéry
Longjumeau
Palaiseau
Chevreuse
Nangis
Rozoy-en-Brie
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre
Jouarre
Crécy
Tournan
Brie
Mormant
Donnemarie
Montereau
Bray s. S.
EURE
EURE ET LOIR
SEINE ET OISE
OISE
SEINE ET MARNE
AISNE
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

is on the road from Rheims to Metz viâ Verdun. — 79½ M. *La Neuville-au-Pont* has a modern pilgrimage-chapel and a village-church built partly in the 14th, partly in the 16th century. — 84½ M. *Ste. Menehould* (see p. 91). The train then continues to ascend the valley of the Aisne, but finally diverges into that of its tributary, the *Ante*, and reaches (105½ M.) *Revigny* (see p. 106).

From Hirson to *Laon* (Paris) and to *Givet* (Namur), see p. 78; to *Maubeuge*, see p. 74. — Line to Guise (p. 73) under construction.

The railway beyond Hirson traverses an undulating country, dotted with iron-mines, slate-quarries, and factories. — 143½ M. *St. Michel-Sougland.* The rich abbey of St. Michel is now represented by its church, dating from the 12th and 16th cent., and some buildings of the 18th century. — 162½ M. *Le Tremblois.*

A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (10½ M.) *Petite-Chapelle*, on the Belgian frontier, viâ (7½ M.) Rocroi (*Hôtel du Nord; du Commerce*), a fortified town with 2116 inhab., situated on a plateau about 1300 ft. above the sea-level, 8 M. to the W. It is noted for a brilliant victory won by Condé over the Spaniards in 1643. Diligence to *Revin*, see p. 79.

The slate-quarries of (164½ M.) *Rimogne* are the most important in the N. of France. — 171½ M. *Tournes* (p. 78). — The train passes between Mézières and Charleville.

176 M. **Mézières-Charleville**, see p. 94. — Thence to (232 M.) *Longuyon* and (301 M.) *Nancy*, see pp. 94-99.

11. From Paris to Namur (Brussels, Cologne).

a. Viâ St. Quentin, Maubeuge, and Erquelines.

(Paris-Mons-Brussels.)

191 M. RAILWAY in 5½-10¼ hrs. (fares 33 fr. 25, 22 fr. 95, 15 fr. 5 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. of Paris, B, C, 23, 24). Travellers bound for Brussels follow this route as far as (142 M.) Maubeuge (p. 74), or they may select the route viâ Amiens, Valenciennes, and Mons (RR. 1, II. & 5), which, though longer and dearer, has the advantage of a morning through-express, with second-class carriages. — For farther details of St. Denis, Chantilly, and other places near Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Shortly after the fortifications are passed the line to Soissons, Laon, etc. (p. 81) diverges to the right. 4½ M. *St. Denis*, with the tower of its new church conspicuous on the right, and the tower of the cathedral farther off. The line to Beauvais viâ Méru (p. 32) diverges here to the left. — 7 M. *Pierrefitte-Stains.* On the right rises the Fort de Garches. Beyond (22½ M.) *Orry-Coye* the train crosses a viaduct, 130 ft. high. To the right are the *Château de la Reine Blanche*, a small Gothic structure of 1826, and the pond of the same name. We now enter the *Forest of Chantilly.*

25½ M. **Chantilly** (*Hôtel du Grand Condé; d'Angleterre*, etc.), the first stopping-place of the through-trains, a town with 5083 inhab., famous, especially in the 17th and 18th cent., as the residence of the Condés. The well-known *Race Course* is situated near the station. Farther off are the extensive *Stables* of the Condés (18th cent.), and the two *Châteaux*, with their fine *Park*. The main *Château, with its magnificent art-collections, was presented to the Institut de France

by the Duc d'Aumale (1822-97) and is open to visitors on Sun., Thurs., and holidays in summer, from 1 to 5 (except race-days). For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Chantilly to Crépy-en-Valois, 22½ M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80 c.). This branch diverges to the right beyond the viaduct mentioned below. — 8 M. **Senlis** (*Hôtel des Arènes; du Grand-Cerf; du Nord*), the Roman *Civitas Sylvanectensium*, situated on the *Nonette*, is a pleasant little town with 7126 inhab., which is frequently mentioned in mediæval history. Sixteen towers of the *Gallo-Roman Fortifications* are still preserved. The Gothic **Cathedral*, a handsome building of the 12-16th cent., possesses a portal (1154) adorned with bas-reliefs and statues, and two square towers, one of which is 250 ft. in height. The rich façade of the S. transept is in a late-Pointed style. The churches of *St. Pierre* (16th cent.), *St. Frambourg* (12th cent.), and the former abbey-church of *St. Vincent* (12th cent.) are also worthy of inspection. — 22½ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 82.

Beyond Chantilly the train crosses the valley of the *Nonette* by a *Viaduct*, 485 yds. in length and 72 ft. in height, commanding a fine view. To the left is a modern château of the Rothschilds. The train passes through a cutting, traversing the quarries of *St. Maximin*, which yield excellent building-stone, and soon crosses the *Oise*. To the right is another handsome modern château of the Rothschilds. To the left are the church of St. Leu-d'Esserent (p. 32), the line to Pontoise (p. 128), and the village and manufactories of Montataire (p. 32).

31½ M. **Creil** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Chemin-de-Fer*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.: *du Commerce*), a town with 9272 inhab., prettily situated on the Oise, is an important junction on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, which has large works here. The church of *St. Médard* is a building of the 12-15th centuries. Behind the *Hôtel de Ville* (1902) are some remains of an ancient royal château.

Branch-line to *Pontoise* and *Beaumont*, see p. 32; to *Amiens*, etc., see pp. 24, 23; to *Beauvais* and *Le Tréport*, see R. 3.

Beyond Creil the train skirts the Oise; the Amiens line diverges to the left. — 38½ M. *Pont-Ste-Maxence* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Argent), with a handsome bridge, built in 1774-85, and an interesting church.

To the S.E. (¾ M.) are the important remains of the *Abbaye de Moncel* (partly 14th cent.; visitors admitted). — Near the station is the *Forêt d'Hallate*, traversed by a road to (3½ M.) *Fleurines* and (7½ M.) *Senlis* (see above).

44½ M. *Longueil-Ste-Marie* (to Verberie and Estrées-St-Denis, see p. 70). — 46½ M. *Le Meux* (to Crépy-en-Valois, see p. 70).

52 M. **Compiègne** (*Buffet*, good). — **Hotels.** *Palace Hotel, R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. ½ fr. open April-Nov.; Hôt. de la Cloche, R. from 4, déj. or D. 3½, in the restaurant 5, pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr., good; de France, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr.; du Grand-Cerf, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de Flandre, near the station; de la Gare, with café, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr. — **Pensions.** *M. & Mme. Caron*, Rue d'Ulm 10, 20 R., pens. 8-10 fr., English; *Mlle. Bochelé*, Rue des Doméliers 2, 25 R., pens. 6-7 fr.

Cafés in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; others near the station.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. ¾ fr., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10 c., 4 pers. 1½ fr.; per hr. 1½, 2, or 2½ fr. To *Pierrefonds* (for 4 pers.) 12 fr., to *Champlieu* 20 fr. (bargain desirable). — **Brakes** to *Pierrefonds* on Sun. & Thurs. in summer

(seat 2 fr.; enquire at the hotels). — **Omnibus** from the station to the town 50 c., with 66 lbs. of luggage.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Napoléon 5, near the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church. *St. Andrew's*, Avenue Thiers; chaplain, *Rev. H. Newcomb.*

Compiègne, on the *Oise*, a town with 16,868 inhab., was always a favourite country-residence of the monarchs of France and is, therefore, a place of some historical importance. It was here that Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the Burgundians in 1430. A monument to her memory, by *Leroux*, was erected in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville in 1880. The tower in which she was confined is shown near the river.

Turning to the right on leaving the station and crossing the Oise, we soon reach the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., with a fine façade, now adorned with modern statues, above which rises a belfry, 154 ft. in height. It contains a small but interesting *Museum* of paintings and other works of art (open free Sun. & Thurs., 2-5, in winter till 4; on other days for a gratuity).

The early-Gothic church of *St. Jacques*, a little farther on, was much disfigured in the 15th century. Above the façade (15th cent.) rises a tower with a Renaissance dome, 160 ft. high. The coloured marbles in the choir and the wood-carvings are noticeable. — The church of *St. Antoine* (12th and 16th cent.), on the other side of the town, has a fine portal and some stained glass of the Renaissance period.

The Château or *Palace*, the most important though not the most attractive edifice at Compiègne, situated a little beyond the church of St. Jacques, was built by *Gabriel* in the reign of Louis XV. In front of the façade next the town is a double colonnade, 47 yds. in length. The façade overlooking the park is 211 yds. in length and has a terrace commanding a fine vista through an avenue in the forest, nearly 4 M. in length. An iron trellised walk, $^7/_8$ M. in length, leading from this terrace to the forest was constructed by Napoleon I. to remind the Empress Marie Louise of her favourite trellis at Schönbrunn; only a portion of it now exists. Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. also frequently resided at Compiègne. The château is open free every day from 10 to 5 (11 to 4 in winter); the 'appartements réservés' are shown on application to the custodian.

The Interior is maintained in almost the same state as under the Empire and contains much to interest visitors. The contents include furniture in the style of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI., Sèvres porcelain, tapestries, ceiling-paintings and panels by *Girodet*, *Dubois*, *Coypel*, and others. sculptures, etc. The palace contains also a large number of paintings belonging to the Louvre collection. In the Galerie des Fêtes are statues of Napoleon I. and his mother, by *Canova*. The chapel (not shown) contains some small works by Italian masters.

The **Park*, entered by a gate on the left as we quit the palace, is embellished with statues. The *Forest of Compiègne*, which is intersected by 354 roads and paths and affords many beautiful walks, is 35,850 acres in area and 58 M. in circumference.

Branch-railways lead from Compiègne to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Roye* (Péronne

and Cambrai; pp. 61, 62) and to (25 M.) *Soissons* (p. 82), by the valley of the *Aisne*, diverging from the line to Villers-Cotterets at (4 M.) *Rethondes*. Branch-line from Compiègne to ***Clermont*** and ***Beauvais***, see p. 24.

From Compiègne to Villers-Cotterets viâ Pierrefonds, 23 **M.**, railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). To Pierrefonds, $10^1/_2$ M., railway in 20-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 85 c.). — The line crosses the Oise and skirts the forest to the E. and S.E. — $10^1/_2$ M. **Pierrefonds** (**Hôt. des Bains*, with baths, R. from 6, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$, pens. from 12, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *des Etrangers*, opposite the château and near the station, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 8 fr.; *des Ruines*, Rue Carnot; *de l'Enfer*, Rue Viollet-le-Duc; *Hôt.-Restaurant du Lac*, facing the lake, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $2^3/_4$, pens. 7 fr.), prettily situated on a small lake and possessing a bathing establishment, is chiefly interesting on account of its magnificent *Feudal Castle (open 9.30-5.30 or 10-4). This building, which stands on a rocky height above the village, was erected in 1390 by Louis of Orléans, brother of Charles VI., and was one of the strongest and handsomest of the castles of that period. It was still a powerful fortress under Henri IV, but was dismantled in 1617. During the Revolution it was sold, and it was afterwards purchased by Napoleon I. It was restored by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879), and now belongs to the nation. At the corners and in the centre of each side rise massive loopholed towers (eight in all), 115 ft. in height, with walls 16-20 ft. thick. The entrance is on the S. side. The donjon, with its rich decorations, conveys an excellent idea of the splendour of a mediæval feudal lord. Above the fire-place in the hall of state are statues of the nine 'preuses', or heroines, of mediæval romance: Semiramis, Lampedo, Deiphila, Tomyris, Tanqua, Penthesilea, Menelippe, Hippolyta, and Deifemme. — 23 M. *Villers-Cotterets*, see p. 82.

From Compiègne to Crépy-en-Valois, $21^1/_2$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). The railway diverges from the line to Paris at *Le Meux* (p. 68). — 10 M. *Verberie*, a small town, once a favourite residence of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings of the 8-9th cent., retains, however, no relics of its early greatness. Here, in 856, Ethelwolf of England married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The church dates from the 14th century. A branch runs hence to Longueil (p. 68) and ($10^1/_2$ M.) Estrées-St-Denis (Boves-Amiens; see below). — 15 M. *Orrouy*, about $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of which is **Champlieu**, with a ruined church of the 12th cent., and some Roman remains (baths, theatre, temple, etc.). The custodian of the ruins lives at Orrouy. — $21^1/_2$ M. ***Crépy-en-Valois***, see p. 82.

From Compiègne to Amiens, $45^1/_2$ M., railway in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.). — $9^1/_2$ M. ***Estrées-St-Denis***, formerly chief town of the barony which gave name to the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées, mistress of Henri IV. (Railway to Verberie, see above.) — 23 M. ***Montdidier***, see p. 61. — $33^1/_2$ M. ***Moreuil***, with a large ruined castle and the church and other remains of a Benedictine priory of the 14-15th centuries. — At ($40^1/_2$ **M.**) ***Boves*** we join the railway from Paris to Amiens (p. 23).

67 M. **Noyon** *(Hôtel du Nord; de France)*, an ancient town with 7336 inhab., of which St. Médard and St. Eloi (Eligius) were bishops. Here Chilperic was buried in 721, Charlemagne crowned king of the Franks in 768, and Hugh Capet elected king in 987. Noyon was the birthplace of Calvin (1509-64), the reformer, and of Jacques Sarrazin (1592-1660), painter and sculptor, to whom a bronze statue, by Molknecht, was erected on the promenade in 1851. — The *Cathedral* is one of the most beautiful examples in France of the Transition style of the 11-12th centuries.

Round and pointed arches are used promiscuously, but the latter are the more numerous. The two W. towers, 200 ft. high, are unfinished; the portico (14th cent.) has three portals, unfortunately much injured in the course of time. In the interior of the nave square pillars with engaged

columns alternate with single columns. The aisles have galleries with pointed arches, above which is a triforium with round arches. The transepts have a triforium and two rows of coupled windows, one row Gothic, the other Romanesque. The choir-apse is surrounded by small circular chapels, recalling, as do also the apsidal terminations of the transepts, the cathedral of Tournai, whose bishop was subject to Noyon until 1135. The chapels of the nave were added in the 14-16th centuries. On the N. side of the cathedral, and behind the choir, are a *Chapter House* and the remains of a Gothic *Cloister*.

77 M. **Chauny** (*Hôt. du Pot-d'Etain*, good), an industrial town of 10,496 inhab., with bleach-fields and a branch of the St. Gobain mirror-works (see below).

From Chauny to Laon viâ *Coucy-le-Château*, $26^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). To *Coucy*, 8 M. in $^1/_2$ hr. (1 fr. 45 c., 1 fr., 60 c.). — 3 M. *Sinceny*, with an old porcelain-factory. From ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Rond-d'Orléans* a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *St. Gobain* (Hôt. du Point-du-Jour), celebrated for its *Mirror Works*, founded in 1693, and probably the most ancient in the world (visitors require permission from the office in Paris). — 6 M. *Folembray*, where there is a large glass-work.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Coucy-le-Château** (*Hôt. des Ruines*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *Pomme d'Or*, R. $1^1/_2$-3, D. 3 fr.), a village famous for its formidable *Castle, now in ruins, one of the most striking monuments of the feudal ages in Europe. This huge stronghold, which covered an area of 10,000 sq. yds., was built early in the 13th cent. by Enguerrand III., and till about 1400 it remained in the possession of his family, who bore the proud motto: 'Roi ne suys, ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi; je suys le sire de Coucy'. The wealthy Louis of Orléans, who built Pierrefonds, then bought it and altered it in the interior. It was dismantled in 1652 by Mazarin's orders, but had for its last lord Philippe 'Egalité' of Orléans. It is now public property and open to visitors (fee). The donjon, according to Viollet-le-Duc, is the finest specimen in Europe of mediæval military architecture; 'compared with this giant', he says, 'the largest towers known appear mere spindles'. It is 210 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, and the walls are in some places 34 ft. thick. Four smaller towers, a moat, and high walls also protected the fortress, which stands on an eminence, approached by long steep slopes on all sides but one.

At (16 M.) *Anizy-Pinon* we join the line from Paris to Laon (p. 75) viâ Soissons.

At ($81^1/_2$ M.) **Tergnier** (*Buffet; Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer*) are large railway-workshops. Railway from Amiens to Rheims, see p. 64. An electric tramway to Anizy-Pinon (see above) viâ St. Gobain (see above) is to be opened in 1909.

The main line now quits the Oise, and for some time skirts the *Canal de Crozat*, which joins the Oise and the Somme.

$95^1/_2$ M. **St. Quentin.** — **Hotels.** Du Cygne (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue St. Martin, R. $2^1/_2$-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. 1 fr.; de France et d'Angleterre (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue St. Martin 28, R. from 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., good; Moderne et du Commerce (Pl. c; B, 2), Rue du Palais-de-Justice 27, R. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Buffet-Hôtel, R. from $2^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de la Gare (Pl. d; B, 5); Grand-Hôtel Terminus (building). — Cafés. *Café de l'Univers*, *Grand Café*, *Café de Paris*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c., per hr., $1^1/_2$, 2, or $2^1/_2$ fr.; at night (11 p.m.-6 a.m.), per drive, 2 pers. $1^1/_2$, 3-4 pers. 2 fr., per hr., $2^1/_2$ or 3 fr. — **Electric Tramways** from the station to the *Cimetière du Nord* (comp. Pl. C, 1); to the *Barracks* (Place Thiers; Pl. B, 1); and to the *Faubourg d'Isle* (Pl. B, 5); from *Rocourt* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to *Remicourt* (comp. Pl. C, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Rue de La Tour 6.

Baths. Rue Jumentier 9; Place du Huit-Octobre 12.

St. Quentin, an ancient town with 52,768 inhab., is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Somme, at the point where it is joined by the *Canal de St. Quentin* and the Canal Crozat. It carries on extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

St. Quentin was known to the Romans as *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and derives its modern name from the youthful martyr who introduced Christianity here in the 3rd century. It afterwards became the capital of the Counts of Vermandois. In 1560 it formed part of the dowry of Mary, Queen of Scots, who derived a revenue from it until her death. In 1557 the Spaniards, with their English, German, and Flemish auxiliaries, under the Duke of Savoy, signally defeated the French under Coligny and the Constable Montmorency near St. Quentin. The battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day, and it was in gratitude for this victory that Philip II. vowed the erection of the Escurial. On the 19th Jan., 1871, the French 'Armée du Nord' under Faidherbe was defeated near St. Quentin by the Prussians under General Goeben.

Quitting the *Station* (Pl. B, 5) we cross the Somme and the Canal de St. Quentin by a handsome *Bridge*, decorated with bronze groups by *Corn. Theunissen* (1907), and enter the town. In front of us is the *Place du Huit-Octobre* (Pl. B, 4), embellished with a handsome *Monument*, by Barrias, symbolizing the successful defence of the town against the first attack of the Germans on Oct. 8th, 1870.

The Rue d'Isle leads thence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rises the **Monument of the Siege of 1557*, with sculptures by C. Theunissen (1896). On the N. side of the Place is the *Hôtel de Ville (Pl. B, 3), a fine Gothic building begun at the end of the 15th century. The façade (1509) consists of an arcade of seven pointed arches, above which are nine fine windows in the Flamboyant style, separated by niches originally intended for statues and surmounted by a tasteful balustrade and three gables ornamented with rosettes. The *Salle du Conseil*, the roof of which rests upon two circular wooden vaults, contains a large and elaborate chimney-piece, a curious mixture of the Gothic and the Renaissance styles.

The *Church of St. Quentin (Pl. B, C, 3), a little to the E. of the Hôtel de Ville, is a fine example of French Gothic of the 12-15th cent., but is unfortunately much masked by other buildings. The nave is 370 ft. long and 130 ft. high. The W. portal, which was formerly adorned with statues, is one of the oldest parts of the church.

Interior. The nave, completed in 1456, the W. transept, and the choir are embellished with splendid stained glass and a graceful triforium. Many of the chapels date from the 14-15th cent., and, like the choir, are adorned with polychrome painting. Beside the 1st chapel on the right is a Tree of Jesse in stone (15th cent.) and in the chapel is a small 16th cent. altar-piece. In the 2nd chapel is a fresco of the 15th cent. (restored), and some of the others contain interesting sculptures. The **Choir Screen* is embellished with bas-reliefs (restored in the 19th cent.) referring to the history of St. Quentin and his fellow-martyrs, SS. Victoricus and Gentianus, all of whom are buried in the crypt (9th cent.).

In front of the church rises the statue, by Langlet (1854), of *Quentin de La Tour* (1704-88), the famous pastelist, who was born at St. Quentin. — *Henri Martin*, the historian (1810-83), another native, is commemorated by a statue in front of the *Lycée* (Pl. B, 2).



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The huge new building (interior unfinished) to the N. of the Hôtel de Ville is the Palais de Fervaques (Pl. B, 2), so called after the former convent whose site it occupies. It accommodates the Palais de Justice, the municipal library, and a spacious banqueting-hall containing a Gobelins tapestry (18th cent.) and several modern paintings (Exodus, by F. Tattegrain, etc.). The rooms above the hall are to contain a Musée of fine art.

At No. 22, Rue Antoine-Lécuyer, is the *Musée Lécuyer* (Pl. B, 2), containing a rich collection of antiquities and works of art, including a series of **Pastels* by De La Tour (see p. 72). The Musée is open free on Thurs. & Sun., 2-5 (1-4 in winter); on Mon., Tues., Wed., & Sat. on application. The public park of St. Quentin, known as the *Champs-Elysées* (Pl. C, 3), lies to the E. of the older quarters of the town.

From St. Quentin to Guise, 25 M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 10, 2 fr. 25 c.). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Ribemont* (Tonnelier; Dubois), an industrial town with 2627 inhabitants. — 25 M. **Guise** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Couronne)*, an industrial town with 7776 inhab., is commanded by an ancient castle, part of which dates from the 16th century. In 1339 the English, under John of Hainault, burned the town, but the castle was successfully defended by the wife of its lord, no other than the daughter of John of Hainault himself. Guise was the birthplace of Camille Desmoulins (1762-94), the revolutionary. In the Rue de Cambrai is the exceedingly interesting *Familistère*, or communistic workmen's colony, including a *Phalanstère*, or large common dwelling-house for the members, founded about 1850 by J. B. Godin (d. 1888) on the plan advocated by Fourier. — Railway to *Laon* and *Valenciennes* (see p. 78); another to *Hirson* (p. 66) is under construction.

Another line runs to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Roisel* (Epéhy, Vélu, and Bertincourt: p. 62), viâ ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Vermand*, which some authorities identify with the *Augusta Veromanduorum* of the Romans (comp. p. 72). — A narrow-gauge line connects St. Quentin with ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Caudry-Cambrésis* (see below).

$108^1/_2$ M. **Bohain** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, an ancient town with 6788 inhab., many times besieged and captured between 1183 and 1815. — $112^1/_2$ M. **Busigny** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. du Nord)*.

A branch-line runs from Busigny to (35 M.) *Hirson* (p. 66), passing various places of industrial importance, including ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Wassigny*, also a station on the line from Valenciennes to Laon viâ Guise (see p. 78).

From Busigny to *Cambrai* and thence to *Valenciennes*, see pp. 61, 63.

Beyond Busigny our line diverges to the right from the line to Cambrai and crosses the valley of the *Selle* by a viaduct 85 ft. high.

118 M. **Le Cateau** (*Mouton Blanc*), a town with 10,700 inhab., on the Selle, with important woollen and merino spinning-mills, derives its name from an ancient château, originally built about the 11th cent. by the Bishops of Cambrai. A peace between England, France, and Spain, was signed here in 1559.

A railway runs from Le Cateau to (16 M.) *Cambrai* (p. 62), passing ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Caudry-Cambrésis*, whence there are branch-lines to *St. Quentin* (see above) and *Denain* (p. 45). — The railway proceeds to the E. of Caudry to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Catillon*.

From Le Cateau to *Valenciennes* and to *Laon*, see p. 78.

$122^1/_2$ M. *Ors*. The valley of the *Sambre* is now entered. — $125^1/_2$ M. **Landrecies** (*Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or*, D. 3 fr.), a fortress on

the Sambre, with 3924 inhab., was the birthplace of *Dupleix* (1697-1764), founder of the French power in India, who is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Fagel. — We pass the S.E. end of the forest of Mormal (p. 66). — 129 M. *Hachette* (Maroilles). — Beyond (132 M.) *Sassegnies* we cross the Sambre and pass under the line to Valenciennes. To the right is the line from Hirson; to the left is *Berlaimont*.

134 M. **Aulnoye** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*, $1^1/_4$ M. from the village. Railway from Valenciennes to Hirson (Calais-Nancy), see R. 10.

The main line continues to follow the valley of the Sambre, crossing the river several times. — 139 M. **Hautmont** *(Hôt. du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 13,128 inhabitants. At (141 M.) *Sous-le-Bois* the line to Mons (see below) diverges to the left.

142 M. **Maubeuge** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. du Grand-Cerf*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; *de la Poste et du Nord*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), a fortress of the first class, situated on both banks of the Sambre, with 21,520 inhab., owes its origin to a nunnery and monastery, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Aldegonda. The veil and a sandal of the saint are preserved in the church. Maubeuge became the capital of Hainault, and passed to France by the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. In 1793 the town was invested by the prince of Saxe-Coburg, but it was relieved by the battle of *Wattignies* (a hamlet $7^1/_2$ M. to the S.), commemorated since 1893 by a *Monument* in the town. It carries on very extensive manufactures of tools, implements, horse-shoes, and other metal goods. The painter Jan Gossaert (1470-1532), better known as Mabuse, was born here.

From Maubeuge to Mons *(Brussels)*, 13 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — 1 M. *Sous-le-Bois* (see above). — $1^3/_4$ M. *Feignies* (buffet) is the last French station. About $1^3/_4$ M. to the W. is *Malplaquet*, where Marshal Villars was defeated in 1709 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, and where General Pichegru defeated the Duke of York in 1794. — The Belgian custom-house examination takes place at ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Quévy* (buffet). Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind Parisian time. — Beyond (12 M.) *Cuesmes* we traverse the coal-fields of Mons, the richest in Belgium. — 13 M. **Mons** *(Hôtel Schmitz; de l'Espérance; Jadot)*, Flem. *Bergen*, the capital of Hainault, with 27,000 inhab., has a fine *Cathedral* (1460-1589), a *Belfry* of 1662, an *Hôtel de Ville* of the 15th cent., etc. For farther details, and for the railway from Mons to Brussels, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

From Maubeuge to Hirson *(Cousolre)*, $33^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). — From ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Ferrière-la-Grande* a branch runs to *Cousolre*, a town $6^1/_2$ M. to the E., with marble-quarries. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Sars-Poteries*, with important glass-works. A branch-line ($9^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr.) runs hence to *Avesnes* (p. 66). — 13 M. *Solre-le-Château*. The château no longer exists. The *Church* (15th cent.) has good old stained glass; the *Mairie* and some other houses date from the 16th century. — At ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Liessies* is an ancient abbey-church of the 16th century. The *Forest of Trélon*, which we next traverse, is 7400 acres in extent. $25^1/_2$ M. *Fourmies* (p. 66); $28^1/_2$ M. *Anor* (p. 78). — $33^1/_2$ M. *Hirson*, see p. 66.

From Maubeuge to *Valenciennes*, see p. 49.

146 M. *Recquignies*, with mirror-works. — 148 M. *Jeumont* (buffet) is the last French station. Passengers' luggage coming from Belgium is examined here, unless booked through to Paris.



LAON
1 : 16,000
Mètres
0 100 200 300 400
Soissons · Tergnier
La Fère
Gare
Liart
Hirson Reims
Faubg de St Marcel
Faubg de Vaux
Faubg de Semilly
Faubg d'Ardon
Redoute de Classon
Caserne d'Artillerie
Place du Champ St Martin
Cimetière
Prison
Hôpital
Hôtel Dieu
St Martin
Porte St Martin
Tour Penchée
Lycée
Ecole Normale
Caserne
Arsenal
Anc. Abbaye St Vincent
Cuve de St Vincent
Cathédrale
Pal. de Justice
Citadelle
Préfecture
Pte d'Ardon
Rempart du Nord
Rempart du Midi
Promenade de la Couloire
Rue des Ecoles
Rue Sérurier
Rue du Cloître
Eglise de Vaux
Sta Viator
Bousson
Route de Paris
Légende:
1. Bibliothèque C.1.
2. Hôtel de Ville C.1.
3. Poste & Télégraphe D.2.
4. Statue de Sérurier C.1.
5. Théâtre C.D.1.
6. Monumt d. Instits B.2.
7. Maison Romane D.2.
8. Petit-Vincent C.1.

150 M. **Erquelines** (*Buffet-Hôtel*, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.). Luggage not registered to pass through Belgium is here examined by the Belgian custom-house officers. The railway continues to follow the valley of the Sambre. — 158 M. *Thuin.*

168 M. **Charleroi** (*Buffet; Hôtel Beukeleers; Siebertz; Gruber*), a manufacturing town and fortress, with 24,500 inhab., was founded by Charles II. of Spain in 1666. — 177 M. *Tamines* is the junction for Dinant (29 M.), Fleurus ($5^1/_2$ M.), etc.

191 M. *Namur*, see p. 81.

b. Viâ Soissons, Laon, and Anor.

194 M. Railway in $7^1/_2$-$12^1/_2$ hrs. (fares about 33 fr. 30, 22 fr. 45, 14 fr. 25 c.; no through-tickets). Trains start from the Gare du Nord (see p. 81).

From Paris to (65 M.) *Soissons*, see pp. 81, 82. The line to Laon diverges to the left from that to Rheims, and crosses the *Aisne*. Fine view of Soissons. — $67^1/_2$ M. *Crouy;* 71 M. *Margival.* Then, beyond a tunnel 700 yds. long, (74 M.) *Vauxaillon.* — 76 M. *Anizy-Pinon.*

Railway to *Chauny*, see p. 71. — A diligence plies from Anizy to (5 M.) *Prémontré*, formerly celebrated for its *Abbey*, founded by St. Noribert in 1120, and the mother-house of the Præmonstratensian order of canons regular, who followed the rule of St. Augustine. The present buildings, dating from the 18th cent., are occupied as a lunatic asylum. — An electric tramway to ($4^1/_2$ M.) St. Gobain (p. 71) is to be opened in 1909.

80 M. *Chailvet-Urcel. Urcel*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S., has a curious church of the 11-13th centuries. The town of Laon comes in sight on the right. At (84 M.) *Clacy-Mons* we join the line from Tergnier.

87 M. **Laon.** — **The Railway Station** (270 ft.) is connected with the town by an electric railway (ascent in 7 min., 40 or 25 c., down in 4 min., 25 or 15 c.; omnibus 50 c.).

Hotels. De l'Ecu-de-France (Pl. b; C, 1), Rue David 23, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; de la Hure (Pl. a; C, 1), Rue du Bourg 4; de la Bannière (Pl. c; C, 1), Rue David; du Nord (Pl. d; D, 1), opposite the station. — **Cafés.** *De la Comédie*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; others at the station.

Cabs. From the station to the town 1 fr.; per drive 75 c.; per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr. (2 fr. beyond the octroi-limits). Double fare after 11 p.m.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3; D, 2), Rue Châtelaine 45.

Laon, with 15,288 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Aisne* and a fortress commanding the 'Trouée de l'Oise'. The town is built in the midst of an extensive plain, on a long, isolated hill (595 ft.) running E. and W., with an elongated spur stretching to the S. and bounding the curious valley mentioned at p. 77.

Laon is the ancient *Lugudunum Remorum*, subsequently named *Laudunum*. It was a favourite residence of the later Carlovingian kings. From before 500 until 1789 it was the seat of a bishop, second in rank to the Archbishop of Rheims alone; and in the middle ages its history is mainly a record of the struggles of the townsmen to found their liberties and maintain them against the encroachments of the bishops. The English occupied Laon from 1410 till 1429; and it suffered severely in the later religious wars, being captured by Henri IV in 1594. In 1814 Napoleon was defeated under the walls of Laon and compelled to fall back upon Soissons; and in 1815 the Allies occupied the town after a fortnight's siege. In 1870 Laon capitulated to the Germans without a blow, but as the latter were entering

the citadel, a French private of engineers, named Henriot, blew up the powder-magazine, killing 79 Germans and 229 Frenchmen (including himself). — Laon was the birthplace of the *Abbé Marquette*, who discovered the Mississippi in 1673, of the brothers *Le Nain*, painters in the 17th cent., and of *Marshal Sérurier* (see below).

The carriage-road ascends in curves to the left from the end of the avenue opposite the *Station* (Pl. D, 1); but pedestrians may mount directly to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) town, by means of a stairway with 263 steps, interrupted by inclined planes. A little farther on we turn to the left into the Rue du Bourg, which leads to the cathedral. On the right side of the street is the public *Library* (Pl. 1, C, 1; open daily 1 to 4 or 5, except Sun. & holidays); a fine *Mosaic* of Orpheus and the animals (2nd cent. A.D.) is shown here. A short distance beyond is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 1; with the terminus of the electric railway), embellished with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Sérurier* (Pl. 4; 1742-1819), by Doublemard.

The Rue du Bourg, continued by the Rue Châtelaine, leads to the church of *Notre-Dame (Pl. D, 2), still called the *Cathedral*. A church existed on this fine site at the beginning of the 12th cent., but it was burned down in 1112, and the present building, one of the most interesting churches in the N. of France, dates from the 12-13th centuries. It is at present under restoration. The length of the church (outside measurement) is 397 ft., the breadth across the nave is 100 ft., across the transepts 175 ft.; the vaulting is 79 ft. high. The characteristic feature of this church is its fine group of lofty towers and spires. The **Façade*, a masterpiece of pure Gothic, is flanked by two bold and graceful towers, 184 ft. high, which were originally surmounted by spires. The lower part of these towers is square, the upper octagonal, while above the buttresses at the angles rise belfries of two stories, adorned on the second story with figures of oxen, in memory of the animals who dragged the stones from the plain to the site of the building. It was originally intended to erect two similar towers at each end of the transepts, but only two of these have been completed (198 ft. high). The square lantern-tower above the crossing, 159 ft. high, is now crowned by a low pyramidal roof instead of the original tall spire.

The Interior vies in interest with the exterior. The transepts also are divided into nave and aisles, which, like those of the nave itself, are separated by substantial cylindrical columns, from the capitals of which (all sculptured differently) slender columns rise to the vaulting. The aisles are furnished with lofty galleries beneath the triforium; the chapels at the sides were added in the 13-14th cent., but the screens at the entrances, fitted into the arcades of the former windows, date from the 16-17th centuries. At the end of each transept is an ancient chapel of two stories. The E. end of the choir, pierced by a rose-window and three other windows, is square, as in English cathedrals, a form which frequently recurs in the churches of this diocese and is said to be due to the influence of an Englishman who held the see in the early part of the 12th century. There are rose-windows also above the W. and N. portals, but that above the S. portal was replaced at a later date by one huge window occupying the whole wall. The stained glass in the rose-windows and in the windows of the choir is good. The carved wooden pulpit dates from 1681.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the choir, was formerly the bishop's palace (13th cent.). It retains a few remnants of a Gothic cloister and a subterranean chapel.

The Ruelle des Templiers, the second street to the right of the Rue du Cloître beyond Notre-Dame, leads into a street running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the *Citadel* (Pl. E, 2).

Opposite the 'Ruelle' is the Musée (Pl. D, 2), in a building at the side of a garden surrounding a *Chapel of the Templars*, of 1134. The Musée is open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., 1-5 (1-4 in winter), on other days on application. It contains antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood, small bronzes, antique vases, and some ancient and modern paintings. The marble statue of Gabrielle d'Estrées (d. 1599), mistress of Henri IV, is noteworthy.

From the *Promenades* (Pl. C, D, 2) to the S. of the Musée a charming *View is obtained of the opposite side of the hill of Laon. The hill here, with its steep sides, encloses a V-shaped valley or ravine, partly wooded and partly covered with gardens and vineyards, which is known as the *Cuve de St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 2). The 13th cent. Gothic gateway seen here (*Porte d'Ardon;* Pl. D, 2) is a relic of the early fortifications. Farther to the W. is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the former Abbaye St. Jean. A street leads hence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, near which is the *Porte des Chenizelles* (Pl. C, 2), another 13th cent. gateway (restored in 1895). Other interesting old buildings are to be seen in different parts of the town (*e.g.* Rue Sérurier, Nos. 7, 33, 53).

The Rue St. Jean and Rue St. Martin lead from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the Church of St. Martin (Pl. B, 1, 2), at the other end of the town, a collegiate church of 1140, in the Transition style, with two transeptal towers, built in the 13th century. In the interior, to the right of the entrance, is a tomb in black marble (12th cent.), with a recumbent statue, erroneously described as that of a Sire de Coucy (p. 71). The white marble tomb opposite has a fine statue representing the widow of one of the Sires de Coucy, who died as an abbess in 1335. A chapel on the S. side of the nave, with a stone screen of 1540, contains an Ecce Homo of the 16th century.

Behind the church are the *Lycée* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Hôtel-Dieu*. A little farther on, near the ruined *Porte St. Martin*, is the *Monument des Instituteurs* (Pl. 6; B, 2), raised in 1899 to the memory of three schoolmasters shot by the Germans in 1870. — On the S. end of the heights forming the 'cuve' is the former *Abbaye St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 3), now occupied by military engineers.

From Laon to Mézières-Charleville viâ Liart, 58 M., railway in 3½-3¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 60 c.). Carriages are changed at Liart, where we pass from the Chemin de Fer du Nord to the State railway. — 8 M. **Liesse** (*Trois Rois; St. Nicolas; Lion d'Or*), a village famous for the miraculous image of *Notre-Dame-de-Liesse*, dating from the 12th century. The church was built in the 14-15th centuries. — Several small stations are passed, including (21 M.) *Montcornet*, a small town with a ruined mediæval château and remains of fortifications of the 16th century. —

37 M. *Liart* (p. 66) is the junction of the line from Hirson to Revigny. — At (52 M.) *Tournes* (p. 67) we join the railway from Hirson to *Mézières*.

From Laon to Valenciennes, 80 M., railway in 4⅓-5 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 35, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 35 c.). At (12 M.) *Mesbrecourt* we cross the *Serre*, an affluent of the Oise, and at (28 M.) *Flavigny-le-Grand* we enter the valley of the *Oise*. — 31 M. **Guise**, see p. 73. — The Oise is crossed, and several small stations are passed. — From (38 M.) *Wassigny*, on the line from Busigny to Hirson, express-trains run direct viâ (42½ M.) *St. Souplet* to (45 M.) Le Cateau, while other trains make a detour viâ Busigny. — 56½ M. **Le Cateau**, see p. 73. — To the right is the line to Maubeuge (p. 74). — 64 M. *Solesmes* (Soleil d'Or), a linen-manufacturing place with 5910 inhabitants. To Cambrai and Bavai, see p. 63. — We continue to traverse an industrial district, passing numerous stations. — 75½ M. *Prouvy-Thiant* is the junction for Somain viâ Lourches. — 80 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 46.

From Laon to *Amiens* and to *Rheims*, etc., see R. 9.

Beyond Laon the line to Hirson soon diverges to the left from that to Rheims. From (96 M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* a branch-line runs to Versigny (p. 64). We ascend the valley of the *Serre*. Beyond (102 M.) *Marle* (narrow-gauge line to *Montcornet*, see above) the train passes into the valley of the *Vilpion*. — 111 M. **Vervins** *(Hôt. du Cheval-Noir; de la Gare)*, a town with 3187 inhab., is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1598 between Henri IV and Philip II. of Spain. — 119 M. *Origny-en-Thiérache. La Thiérache* was the name given to this district because from 596 to 613 it formed part of the domains of Thierry, King of Burgundy. Its capital was Guise (p. 73). — The valley of the *Thon* is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 60 ft. high.

122½ M. **Hirson** *(Buffet)*, see p. 66. — 128 M. **Anor** *(Cloche d'Or; de la Gare)*, with 4604 inhabitants. Railway to Aulnoye and Valenciennes, see pp. 66, 65. — 133 M. *Momignies* is the first Belgian station (custom-house examination). — 140½ M. *Chimay* (Hôt. de l'Univers), a town with 3000 inhab., has a château belonging to the Prince of Chimay and a statue of *Froissart*, the chronicler (d. 1410). — 150 M. *Mariembourg*. Railway to (29½ M.) Charleroi (p. 75); to (10½ M.) Vireux, see p. 80. — 158 M. *Romerée*. — 164 M. *Doische*, junction for Châtelineau (27 M.) and for Givet (p. 80). — 165 M. *Agimont-Village*. At (169 M.) *Hastière-Lavaux* (p. 80) we join the line from Givet to Namur.

c. Viâ Soissons, Rheims, and Mézières.

228 M. Railway in 8¼-13¼ hrs. No through-tickets. Fares from Paris to *Givet* about 35 fr. 25, 23 fr. 85, 15 fr. 50 c.; from Givet to *Namur* 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 95 c. Trains start from the Gare du Nord, though between Soissons and Givet the Chemin de Fer de l'Est is traversed.

From Paris to (154 M.) *Mézières-Charleville*, see RR. 12, 14 d.

The railway soon begins to descend the picturesque ***Valley of the Meuse**, at the W. extremity of the *Ardennes*, a region formerly famous for its forests, and containing on this side hills more than 1600 ft. high. The river pursues its capricious course between lofty slate-cliffs, raising their steep wood-clad slopes to the height of several hundred feet, and often approaching so close as to leave no room even for a footpath beside the river. The railway-journey through this beautiful region is very interesting and com-


Givet à Namur
Doische
Fort de Charlemont
Givet
Gimnée
Foisches
Vaucelles
Niverlée
le Ham
Hierges
Chooz
Mazée
Aubrives
Vireux-Molhain
Vireux-Wallerand
Molhain
Montigny sur Meuse
Risdon Tannerie
Hargnies
le Mesnil
Fépin
Harbes
Fumay
Haybes
Hte Butte
Hte Manise
Malgré-Tout
Mt Trauet
Mt Malgré-Tout
Anchamps
Rochers de Laifour
Laifour
Petite Commune
Grande
Les Vieilles Forges
Montherme
Laval Dieu
Deville
Tournavaux
Haulmé
Secheral
Renwez
Regnault
Bogny
Braux
Joigny
Meillier-Fontaine
Arreux
Nouzon
Houldizy
Sorel
Charoue
Tournes
Damouzy
Etion
Bel-Air
Mohon
Charleville
MÉZIÈRES
Warcq
Reims Sedan
FORÊT DES ARDENNES
Tirlemont
Forville
Vedrin
Gelbressée
Champion
Marche-les-Dames
Namêche
St Marc
Bouge
St Servais
Beez
Brumagne
Samson
Thon
Maizeret
Loyers
NAMUR
Jambes
Erpent
Andoy
Wierde
Lives
Mozet
Amée
Naninne
Fort Dave
Dave
Wépion
Fooz
Sart-Bernard
Courrière
Assesse
Bois de Villers
Tailfer
Maillen
Frêne
Arche
Walgrappe
Profondeville
Lustin
Crupet
Burnot
Rivière
Mont
Durnal
Godinne
Rouillon
Annevoie
Yvoir
Bioul
Evrehailles
Dorinne
Purnode
Warnant
Moulins
Anhée
Houx
Haut le Wastia
Tour de Monay
Bouvignes
Falaën
Montaigle
Rostenne
Sommière
Dinant
Sorinnes
Weillen
St Médard
Serville
Onhaye
Gerin
Anseremme
Furfooz
Celles
Waulsort
Hastière
Falmignoul
Falmagne
Hermeton sur Meuse
Gochenée
Hulsonniaux
Mesnil-St Blaise
Mesnil-Eglise
Heer
Agimont
Feschaux
Doische
Baronville
Beauraing
St Hilaire
Givet
Charleville
Hermeton
Lesse
Lesse
Hastière
Dinant
Waulsort
Meuse
Gedinne
Gesponsart
Hautes-Riv.
Mettet
Ciney
Florennes
Rochefort
Luxembourg
1:300.000
Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

mands constantly varying, though often only too momentary, views as the train crosses and recrosses the meandering stream. Some of the finest points, moreover, are passed in the train by means of tunnels, so that it is advisable to visit them on foot, *e.g.* the country between Monthermé and Fumay, and the neighbourhood of Dinant. The valley is enlivened by numerous iron-works, nail-works, and other industrial establishments.

The railway now follows the right bank of the Meuse to near Monthermé, traversing the peninsula of Mont Olympe (see p. 94). 158 M. *Nouzon* (Hôt. du Nord; de la Poste), picturesquely situated, with 7574 inhab., is an important centre of the metallic industry. 161 M. *Joigny-sur-Meuse.* — Beyond (164 M.) *Braux-Levrezy* the line enters one of the most picturesque parts of the valley. The *Rochers des Quatre-Fils-Aymon* are pierced by a tunnel 560 yds. long.

The 'Four Sons of Aymon', Renaud, Guiscard, Adélard, and Richard, 'preux chevaliers' of the court of Charlemagne, are the heroes of various remarkable adventures related in numerous chansons and legends of the middle ages. They were in the habit of riding one behind the other on the wonderful horse Bayard, presented to them by the fairy Orlande.

$164^1/_2$ M. *Monthermé-Château-Regnault-Bogny*, industrial villages on the right and left bank.

Monthermé (*Hôtel de la Paix*, by the bridge), with 4170 inhab. and extensive slate-quarries, lies about 2 M. to the N. (omnibus 30 c.; also tramway to *Lavaldieu*, $1^1/_4$ M. on the way). The village occupies a peculiar site, at the head of a loop formed here by the Meuse, not far from its junction with the *Semoy*, which enters it at Lavaldieu (see below).

The heights of the neighbouring peninsula command fine views. We may descend thence, on the S.W., to the station of (3 M.) *Deville* (see below). A preferable route leads to the N.W. to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Laifour* (see below). Pedestrians will find the valley interesting as far as Revin, 6 M. farther on. The route follows the Meuse, and beyond Laifour comes in sight of the *Dames de Meuse* (see below). 3 M. *Anchamps*; 3 M. *Revin* (see below).

The **Valley of the Semoy**, still more sinuous than that of the Meuse, offers many picturesque points, especially in its lower or French part, in which a narrow-gauge line runs from Monthermé to *Lavaldieu*, *Thilay* (7 M.), and *Les Hautes-Rivières* (11 M.; Hôt. Robinet). — The excursion may be extended to *Bohan* (inn), the first Belgian village, or even to Bouillon (p. 97).

Beyond Monthermé station we cross to the left bank of the Meuse by means of a bridge and a tunnel $^1/_2$ M. long, penetrating the peninsula of Monthermé. — 167 M. *Deville*, with large slate quarries. On the right rise the fine *Cliffs of Laifour*. Beyond ($169^1/_2$ M.) *Laifour* are a bridge and a tunnel, 540 yds. long. On the left are the *Cliffs of the Dames de Meuse*. Another bridge and tunnel.

174 M. **Revin** (*Hôt. de la Gare*, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.), an industrial town with 5377 inhab., occupies two peninsulas formed by the river. It has two suspension-bridges. The *Mont Malgré-Tout* (1310 ft.), to the E., commands a splendid view. — A diligence ($1^1/_2$ fr.) plies from Revin to *Rocroi* (p. 67).

The railway crosses the Meuse once more and traverses the isthmus of Revin. A subterranean canal about 600 yds. long also crosses the isthmus, cutting off the circuit of 3 M. made by the river.

180 M. **Fumay** (*Hôtel de la Gare; du Commerce*), a town with

5836 inhab., is situated about 3/4 M. to the N.E. of the station (omn. 25 c.), on an oval-shaped peninsula. Besides iron-works, it possesses the largest slate-quarries in the valley. The handsome *Church* is modern.

Beyond Fumay the train enters a long tunnel and emerges on the bank of the river near the town. 183 M. *Haybes*. 187 M. *Vireux-Molhain* (Hôt. de la Gare) is the junction of a line to Charleroi viâ Mariembourg (p. 78). In the distance (left) appears the picturesque ruined *Château des Hierges*. — 189 M. *Aubrives*. A little farther on the river makes another bend, cut off by the railway and a partly subterranean canal. We approach Givet by a tunnel below the citadel.

194 M. **Givet** (*Buffet; *Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. or D. 4, omn. 1/2 fr.; *Mont-d'Or*, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 1/2, omn. 1/2 fr., good), with 7648 inhab., is situated on both banks of the Meuse, about 1/2 M. to the right of the station. The fortifications were demolished in 1892, with the exception of the citadel of *Charlemont*, perched on a rock 700 ft. high, on the W. side, and so called because founded by Charles V. Givet became French at the close of the 17th century. The composer *Méhul* (1763-1817) was born here, and a statue was erected to him in 1892 near the station. The best view of the picturesque town is obtained from the bridge uniting it with *Givet-Notre-Dame*, the suburb on the right bank. The citadel commands another fine view.

Excursion-cars ply twice daily in summer to the *Grottes de Nichet*, curious caverns (adm. 2 fr.) at *Fromelennes*, 2 1/2 M. to the E., and to *Landrichamps*, 5 M. farther on (return-fares 75 c. and 1 1/2 fr.). — Excursion-steamers in July-Sept. ply both up and down the Meuse. — From Givet an omnibus (1 fr.) plies daily to (6 M.) *Beauraing*, whence a visit may be paid to the grottoes of *Han-sur-Lesse* and *Rochefort* (see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*).

Givet is the last French station. The railway still follows the valley of the Meuse; for details see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*. The line to Doische (p. 78) and Châtelineau diverges to the left. — The Belgian custom-house is at (199 M.) *Heer-Agimont*. Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind French time. The line to Hirson (p. 78) diverges to the left. — 201 1/2 M. *Hastière-Lavaux* (p. 78).

211 M. **Dinant** (*Hôt. des Postes*, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *de la Tête-d'Or*, R. from 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; *des Familles*, R. from 3, D. 2 fr.; *des Ardennes*, R. from 2, D. 2 1/2 fr.), a town with 7700 inhab., is very picturesquely situated at the base of barren limestone cliffs, crowned by a *Citadel*. The cliff-scenery of the neighbourhood is interesting.

Branch-line to *Jemelle* (grottoes of Han-sur-Lesse and Rochefort), see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*.

Beyond Dinant, to the left, lies its ancient rival *Bouvignes*, with the ruined castle of *Crèvecoeur*. We cross the Meuse. — 216 M. *Yvoir*, about 1 1/2 M. to the W. of which is the castle of *Montaigle*, the finest ruin of the kind in Belgium. — Beyond a tunnel is the

station of *Taillefer.* — On the left the old citadel of Namur is seen. The Meuse is crossed for the last time.

228 M. **Namur** *(*Hôtel d'Harscamp*, R. from 3, D. 4 fr.; *Hôt. St. Aubin; de Flandre; de la Couronne; de Hollande)*, the strongly fortified capital of the province, with 31,200 inhab., at the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

12. From Paris to Rheims.

a. Viâ Meaux and La Ferté-Milon.

97 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in $1^3/_4$-$4^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 90, 7 fr. 70 c.). Dining-car on the afternoon-express (déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr.).

From Paris to ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Trilport*, see R. 15. The Rheims line diverges to the N. from that to Châlons, and beyond ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Isles-Armentières* crosses the *Marne* and then ascends the valley of the *Ourcq*. Three small stations.

50 M. **La Ferté-Milon** *(Hôt. du Sauvage)*, a small town on the Ourcq, was the birthplace of *Racine* (1639-99), the dramatist, to whom a statue, by David d'Angers, has been erected here. The ruins of the *Castle* (begun by Louis d'Orléans, p. 70) date mainly from the 14th century. In a niche on each of the towers is a statue of one of the nine 'preuses' (p. 70). The churches of *St. Nicolas* (Gothic and Renaissance) and *Notre-Dame* (12th and 16th cent.) contain good stained glass of the 16th cent., etc.

Branch-lines run hence to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Villers-Cotterets* (p. 82) and to ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Château-Thierry* (p. 101) viâ *Oulchy-Breny*.

68 M. **Fère-en-Tardenois** *(Hôt. du Pot-d'Etain)* has an interesting church. On a hill, $1^3/_4$ M. to the N., rises a picturesque ruined *Castle*, built in the 13th cent., but altered in the 16th by the Constable Anne de Montmorency. — Beyond Fère the train quits the valley of the Ourcq by means of a long and deep cutting. — $75^1/_2$ M. *Mont-Notre-Dame*, with a church of the 12-13th cent. and an 18th cent. château. We cross the *Vesle*, and join the line from Soissons (see p. 83). — $77^1/_2$ M. *Bazoches*, with a ruined castle (12-13th cent.). — 71 M. *Fismes* (Hôt. Véron), a small town, the *Fines Suessionum* of the Romans. — 97 M. *Rheims* (buffet), see p. 84.

b. Viâ Soissons.

$99^1/_2$ M. Railway (Gare du Nord; Pl. B, C, 23, 24) in $2^1/_2$-5 hrs. (fares as above). — For farther details as far as Crépy-en-Valois, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris.*

The train traverses the district of La Chapelle, quits Paris near St. Ouen, and at ($2^1/_2$ M.) *La Plaine-St-Denis* diverges to the right from the main Ligne du Nord. $4^1/_2$ M. *Aubervilliers-la-Courneuve.* — 6 M. *Le Bourget-Drancy. Le Bourget*, to the left, was the scene of sanguinary struggles between the French and Germans in 1870. —

9½ M. *Aulnay-lès-Bondy* (p. 100). On the right is the forest of Bondy. The train skirts the *Canal de l'Ourcq*. — 21½ M. *Dammartin*, near which is the *Collège de Juilly*, founded by the Oratorians in the 17th century. — 26½ M. *Le Plessis-Belleville*. In the park of the château of *Ermenonville*, 3 M. to the left (omnibus, 1 fr.), is the original tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose remains were removed to the Panthéon at Paris in 1794.

40 M. **Crépy-en-Valois** (*Hôt. des Trois-Pigeons; de la Gare*), with 5375 inhab., was the ancient capital of a district which belonged from the 14th cent. to a younger branch of the royal family of France. Branch-railways to Chantilly and Compiègne, see pp. 68, 70.

48½ M. **Villers-Cotterets** (*Hôtel du Dauphin; Pomme d'Or; Epée*), with 5381 inhab., was the birthplace of *Alexandre Dumas the Elder* (1803-70), to whom a statue, by A. Carrier-Belleuse, was erected here in 1885. The ancient *Château*, rebuilt under Francis I. but disfigured in the 18th cent., is now a poor-house.

A branch-line runs hence through the *Forest of Villers-Cotterets* (pleasant excursions) to (8½ M.) *La Ferté-Milon* (p. 81). — Railway to Pierrefonds and Compiègne, see p. 70.

56 M. *Longpont* (hotels) has a ruined abbey, dating from the 12th century. — Beyond (58½ M.) *Vierzy* the train traverses a tunnel, upwards of ¾ M. in length, and reaches (62 M.) *Berzy-le-Sec*. On the left runs the line from Compiègne to Soissons.

65 M. **Soissons**. — **Hotels**. Lion Rouge, Rue St. Martin 53, R. from 3, B. 1¼-1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; Croix d'Or, Rue St. Christophe 25, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr., good; Soleil d'Or. — *Café du Lion Rouge*, adjoining the hotel; *Buffet*, with bedrooms, at the station, meal 1½-3½ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1-2 pers. 75 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10, 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c., outside the octroi-limits and also per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr. — **Tramway** from the station to the town (½ M.; 10 c.) and to *St. Waast*, see p. 83.

Soissons, an ancient town formerly fortified, with 14,334 inhab., is situated on the *Aisne*, ½ M. from the station. It carries on a considerable grain-trade, and is noted for its haricot-beans.

Soissons is generally identified with *Noviodunum*, the chief town of the *Suessones*, mentioned by Cæsar, called under the early empire *Augusta Suessonum*, and afterwards *Suessiona*. It is celebrated for the defeat of the Romans under Syagrius in 486 by Clovis. Under the Franks Soissons was an important town and became the capital of Neustria. It enjoys an unenviable notoriety for the great number of sieges it has undergone, the record only closing in October, 1870, when the Germans entered it after a bombardment of four days. SS. Crispin and Crispinian are said to have suffered martyrdom here in 297, and their successor St. Sinice is regarded as the first bishop of Soissons. In 829, and again in 833, Louis the Debonair was imprisoned in the town by his undutiful sons.

An avenue leads from the station to the Place de la République, where a *Monument* was erected in 1901 to the citizens shot by the Germans in 1870. A turning to the left of the Place leads us to the ancient **Portal of St. Jean-des-Vignes*, the chief part now remaining of the *Abbey* (founded in 1076) in which Thomas Becket spent nine years. It is in the style of the 14th cent., flanked by handsome towers of a later date (15-16th cent.), rising with their

spires to the height of 230 and 245 ft. There are also beautiful cloisters adjoining the S. tower (adm. to portal and cloisters 20 c. each).

The **Cathedral (Notre-Dame)*, which rises on the right a little farther on, is a fine example of mixed Romanesque and Gothic of the 12-13th centuries. The W. façade, with three doors and a beautiful Gothic rose-window, is flanked on the S. side by a tower 215 ft. high (14th cent.).

The admirably proportioned Interior contains some tapestry of the 15th cent., an Adoration of the Shepherds, attributed to Rubens, some excellent old stained glass, and a few tombs of historical interest. The transepts, which also have aisles, form as it were a church in themselves, the choir being represented by the S. transept (the oldest part of the church), which ends in an apse and has an ambulatory, galleries, and a triforium. On the E. it is adjoined by a chapel of two stories. The present choir dates from 1212.

From the Grande Place, where the *Theatre* is situated, we next enter (to the right) a long street traversing the entire town, and containing several edifices of interest. The *Abbaye St. Léger* retains its church partly of the 13th cent., with a façade of the 17th. There are two crypts (one of the 9th and 10th cent.) and remains of cloisters of the 14th century. Intending visitors apply at No. 8, Rue de la Congrégation. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.), near the N.E. extremity of the town, contains the *Library* on the ground-floor, and a small *Musée* (antiquities, paintings, etc.) on the first floor. — The *Abbaye Notre-Dame*, at the end of the Rue du Commerce (to the left of the Hôtel de Ville), is now used as a barrack. In the neighbouring Place are the scanty remains of the Romanesque *Church of St. Pierre* (12th cent.).

On the right bank of the Aisne is situated the suburb of *St. Waast*, and a little farther down is the hamlet of *St. Médard*, famous for its once powerful and wealthy abbey. This abbey played a leading part even under the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings, and in 1530 it was visited by 300,000 pilgrims. Its decline dates from the religious wars of the close of the 16th cent. (1568), and its site is now occupied by a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. Among the scanty remains of the old buildings are pointed out a cell in which Louis the Debonair is said to have pined (833), and a tower reputed to have been the prison of Abélard. The inscription on the wall of the former is not older than the 14th century.

Railway to *Compiègne*, see pp. 70, 69; to *Laon*, see p. 75. — A narrow-gauge railway runs from Soissons viâ ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Condé-sur-Aisne* (Roman camp; church and chapel of the 12th cent.) to ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Guignicourt* (p. 64), whence it is continued to *Rethel* (p. 93; 23 M. farther).

Beyond Soissons the line to Rheims ascends the valley of the Aisne to (72 M.) *Ciry-Sermoise*, where it enters that of its tributary the *Vesle*. — 76 M. *Braisne* (Croix-d'Or), a large village $^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., contains, in the **Church of St. Yved*, a most interesting example of early French Gothic (12th cent.), strongly resembling in style the cathedrals of Laon and Trèves; unfortunately the porch and part of the nave have been destroyed. Braisnes was formerly a seat of the Merovingian kings. — 80 M. *Bazoches*, and thence to ($99^1/_2$ M.) *Rheims* (buffet), see p. 81.

c. Viâ Meaux and Epernay.

107 M. Railway in $2^3/_4$-$4^3/_4$ hrs. (fares as in R. 12a). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to (88 M.) *Epernay*, see R. 15. — The railway to Rheims trends to the left and crosses the *Marne* and the parallel canal. At (90 M.) **Ay**, or *Aï (Hôt. des Voyageurs; Lion d'Or)*, champagne of excellent quality is produced, and we are now in the centre of the champagne vineyards. 92 M. *Avenay*, birthplace of Gaston Paris (1839-1903). The country becomes hilly and wooded. Beyond (97 M.) *Germaine* we thread a tunnel 2 M. long beneath the *Mont Joli* (900 ft.). the highest point of the so-called *Montagne de Reims*. 100 M. *Rilly-la-Montagne* is noted for its wines. Distant view of Rheims to the right. The train crosses the Vesle and the Aisne and Marne Canal. — 107 M. *Rheims* (buffet), see below.

13. Rheims.

Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. du Lion-d'Or (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite the cathedral, with first-rate cuisine and cellar, R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. à la carte, D. 5, pens. from 14, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; C, 4), near the cathedral, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 11, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Continental (Pl. c; B, 3), opposite the station, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 8. omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. du Nord (Pl. f; B, 3), Place Drouet-d'Erlon 75, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr., good; Hôt. du Commerce et Métropole (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), Rue Robert-de-Coucy 2, R. from 3, B. 1, déj 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de l'Europe (Pl. e; B, 4), Rue Buirette 29, commercial, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de Metz (Pl. g; B, 3), Rue de Talleyrand 57, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; de la Croix-d'Or, Rue Buirette 22. — **Pensions.** *Castella*, Boul. de la Paix 19bis, 20 R., pens. 8-15 fr.; *Maison Jehanne-d'Arc*, Rue de Talleyrand 49, for ladies, 25 R., pens. 8-10 fr.

Restaurants. *Taverne Flamande*, Rue de l'Etape 37, déj. $2^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Restaurant-Hôtel de la Place Royale*, Rue du Cloître 9, behind the cathedral, déj. $1^1/_2$, D. 2 fr. — **Brasseries.** *De Strasbourg*, Rue de l'Etape 18. déj. $2^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of; *Alsacienne*. Place Drouet-d'Erlon 76; *Buffet*, at the station, good.

Cafés. *De la Banque*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 4; *du Palais*, Rue de Vesle 6, opposite the theatre, with restaurant; *de Paris*, Rue Chanzy 4.

Cabs. *Per drive*, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. $1^1/_4$ fr.; with two horses, 1-4 pers. 1 fr. 40 c.; at night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter 7 a.m.) 1 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 90 c. *Per hour*, 2 fr., 2 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c. (outside the octroi-limits $2^1/_2$ & 3 fr.); at night 2 fr. 80 c., 3 fr., 3 fr. 25 c. Each box 20 c.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). 1. From the *Faubourg de Paris* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Faubourg Cérès* (Cimetière de l'Est, comp. Pl. E, 2), white pennon. — 2. From the *Faubourg de Laon* (Pl. A, 1) to the *Pont Huon* (Dieu-Lumière; Pl. E, 7), red pennon. — 3. From *Neufchâtel* (comp. Pl. B, 1) viâ the Avenue de Laon and the Rues Chanzy and Gambetta to *Fléchambault* (Pl. C, 6), white and blue pennon. — 4. From the *Faubourg de Clairmarais* (Pl. A, 2) viâ the station and the Faubourg Cérès to the *Rue de Cernay* (Pl. E, 3), white and red pennon. — 5. Circular route from the *Pont Neuf* (Pl. C, 5) viâ the outer boulevards and the station back to the *Pont Neuf*, blue and red pennon. Fares, including 'correspondance', 2nd cl. 10 c., 1st cl. 15 c. — The cars stop at the white-painted posts.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. C, 4), Rue de Vesle 1 (50 c.-4 fr.). — *Cirque*, Boul. de la République. — *Casino*, Rue de l'Etape 20.


A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
Casernes de Neufchâtel
Laon
Charleville Châlons
Cimetière de l'Est
Réservoir
St. Benoit
Ston des Tramways de Banlieue
Hospice des Petites Sœurs
Hôp. St. Marcoul
Hôpl. Militaire
Rue Léon Faucher
Pl. Bétheny
Faubg. de Laon
Cimetière du Nord
Rue du Champ de Mars
Faubg. Cérès
Bethléem
Rue de Sébastopol
Rue d'Alsace
Rue des Gobelins
R. Croix St. Marc
Rue de Strasbourg
R. Boucher de Perthes
Porte Bould
Usine à Gaz
R. Ernest Renan
Rue de Courcelles
R. des Romains
Pte de la Républ.
Arc de Triomphe
Boulevard Lundy
Gare des Voyageurs
Faubg. Clair Marais
R. Vernouillet
R. Soussillon
R. des Jardins
Square Colbert
Hôtel de Ville
Banque
Temple Protest.
St. André
Rue du Faubg. Cérès
Rue David
Rue du Bastion
Rue de Reims
Rue de Bétheniville
Rue de Pont Faverger
Poste & Télégr.
Place Royale
Cirque
Manège
Parc de la Patte d'Oie
Théâtre
Pal. de Justice
Cathédrale
Sous Préfecture
Belle Tour
Chap.
Boulev. de la Paix
Pal. Archi.
Grd. Séminaire
Milon, Soissons, Cormicy


REIMS
1 : 21,700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Mètres
P. & T. - Bureaux auxiliaires des Postes et Télégraphes
Faubg. de Paris
Faubg. Fléchambault
Les Coutures
Parc Pommery
Caves Pommery
Vesle Rivière
Canal de l'Aisne à la Marne
Abattoirs
Synagogue
Hôtel-Dieu
Cimetière du Sud
Esplanade du Sud
Boulevard Gerbert
Boulev.d Victor Hugo
Avenue de Châlons
Rue St Léonard
Rue de Sillery
Route de Reims à Epernay
Avenue d'Epernay
Rte d'Orléans
Hospice Rœderer Boisseau
Nazareth
Ste Geneviève
St Remi
St Nicaise
Morgue
Bains froids
Source
Usine des Fontaines
Fismes
Epernay
A B C D E
5 6 7
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Post & Telegraph Offices, Rue Cérès 30 (Pl. C, 3), Rue Gambetta 64 (Pl. D, 5), Avenue de Laon 10 (Pl. B, 2), Rue de Vesle 151 (Pl. B, 4).

Baths. *Bains Rémois*, Rue de Vesle 147; *Bains de Santé*, *Bains Neptune*, Place Drouet-d'Erlon 52 and 59.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, 3), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 1; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Carnot 25; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Rue Carnot 11; *Société Générale*, Rue Courmeaux 18.

American Consul, *William Bardel.* **British Vice-Consul,** *J. W. Leuthwaite.*

French Reformed Church, Boul. Lundy 10; service at 10.

Rheims, Fr. *Reims*, one of the most historically interesting cities of France, with 109,859 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the *Vesle*, in a plain bounded by vine-clad hills. It is the seat of an archbishop, an important centre of the champagne industry, and carries on very extensive manufactures of woollen and merino fabrics.

Rheims, the ancient *Durocortorum*, the capital of the *Remi*, was an important town even under the Romans. Christianity was preached here towards the end of the 3rd cent., the consul Jovinus being one of the earliest converts. After the Vandals and the Huns had ceased to harass it Rheims became a religious centre of the first importance. On Christmas Day, 496, Clovis was baptised here by St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims; Pope Stephen IV. here crowned Louis the Debonair in 816; and Councils were held in the city in 1049, 1119, 1131, and 1148. Since the beginning of the Capetian dynasty Rheims has been the place of coronation of the French kings (see p. 87), the only exceptions being Hugh Capet, who was crowned at Noyon (p. 70), Henri IV, at Chartres, Napoleon I., at Paris, and Louis XVIII., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., who were not crowned at all. The most famous coronation was that of Charles VII., in 1429, which was brought about through the efforts of Joan of Arc, after she had driven the English from the walls. In the 16th cent. Rheims, where there was an English seminary, was a great centre of the Roman Catholic activity against Queen Elizabeth and England.

The washing and combing of the fine wools used in the manufacture of merinos, cashmeres, and the fine flannel for which Rheims is celebrated, are almost exclusively carried on in establishments owned by English firms. Messrs. Holden & Son of Bradford, Yorkshire, have branches here and at Croix-Roubaix (p. 51). Connected with their Rheims establishment is a colony of about 100 English people.

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 3) is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Colbert* (1619-83), the illustrious minister of Louis XIV., who was born at Rue Cérès 13, and in the Place Drouet-d'Erlon, which leads thence to the S.E., rises the tasteful *Fontaine Subé* (1906), with symbolical representations of the industries and rivers of the district. Beyond the *Church of St. James* (Pl. B, C, 4; 12-18th cent.) we reach the Rue de Vesle, in which, to the left, are the *Theatre* and the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4). The short street between these leads direct to the cathedral, in front of which rises a small equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Paul Dubois (1896).

The ****Cathedral** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), one of the most magnificent examples of the early-Gothic style, was founded in 1211. The choir (finished in 1241), the transepts, part of the nave, and finally the superb **W. Façade* all date from the 13th century. The last, 'perhaps the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages' (Fergusson), is adorned with three exquisite recessed portals, containing about 530 statues, some of which, however, have suffered from the ravages of time.

'Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose-window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a basement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition' *(Fergusson).*

Though the tympana of the portals are, curiously enough, occupied by rose-windows in lieu of sculptures, the sides and overhead vaulting of the arches, as well as the gables above them, are most elaborately and beautifully adorned with statues and carving. Central Portal: at the sides and in the gable, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the vaulting, angels, ancestors of the Virgin, confessors, martyrs, and holy virgins; on the lintel and jambs, the months and seasons; on the pier, Virgin and Child. — Left Portal: at the sides, Patron-saints of the cathedral, guardian angels, the arts and sciences; on the lintel, Conversion of St. Paul; in the gable vaulting and adjacent arch, Scenes from the Passion, and the Invention of the Cross. — Right Portal: at the sides, Patriarchs, apostles, angels, vices, and virtues; on the lintel, History of St. Paul; in the vaulting and adjoining arch, End of the world (from the Apocalypse).

The façade above the portals is pierced by three large windows, the magnificent **Rose Window* in the centre being nearly 40 ft. in diameter. Sculpture also is lavishly employed. In niches in turrets at the spring of the towers are figures of Christ and St. John (left), and the Madonna and St. Paul (right). Then, at the same height, the other Apostles, David, Saul, History of David and Solomon, David and Goliath. Still higher, extending quite across the façade, is a row of 42 colossal statues in niches, representing the Baptism of Clovis, in the middle, with the Kings of France at the sides. The two fine W. *Towers (14th cent.), with their large windows and aërial turrets, are 267 ft. high. The spires were never executed. The belfry (59 ft.) on the ridge of the chevet, which is decorated with eight colossal statues, was built about 1485 after a fire.

The **N. Portal*, with statues of bishops of Rheims, etc., is also very fine. Beside it is another doorway, now walled up, the tympanum of which is filled with a masterpiece of the early-Gothic period, representing the Last Judgment, the finest figure in which is the 'Beau Dieu', or Christ in an attitude of benediction. Adjacent is another pretty *Doorway*, with a Romanesque tympanum, probably a relic of an earlier church. — The S. transept is adjoined by the bishop's palace, and has no portal. — Other noteworthy features of the exterior are the statues in niches crowning the buttresses, the fine flying buttresses themselves, and the open arcade just below the spring of the roof.

Interior. The church, which is cruciform, is 455 ft. long, 99 ft. wide, and 125 ft. high. The transepts are short, and are divided into nave and aisles. This church has escaped restoration more successfully than most other cathedrals and has therefore preserved an air of striking simplicity and almost severity. The bright light admitted through the lower windows, which lost their stained glass in the 18th cent., contrasts disagreeably with the subdued light filtering through the magnificent 13th cent. **Windows* above. — Elaborate **Framework* surrounds the portals, which are embellished with 122 statues in niches. The statues at the principal portal represent the death of St. Nicasius, the first archbishop of Rheims. — In the nave and transepts is preserved some valuable tapestry, comprising the 'Tapisseries de Lenoncourt', fourteen pieces representing scenes form the life of the Virgin, and named after the donor (1530); two 'Tapis

series du Fort Roi Clovis', presented in 1573, but of a much greater antiquity; two 'Tapisseries de Pepersack' (comp. below), presented in 1640; and two elaborate pieces of the 19th cent., after Raphael's cartoons of St. Paul at Lystra and St. Paul on Mars Hill. In the S. transept is a painting by *Poussin* (Shower of Manna), and in the adjoining chapel are an altar-piece by *Pierre Jacques* of Rheims (d. 1596) and a crucifix of the 15th century. — The *Clock*, with mechanical figures, in the N. transept, dates from the 16th century.

The *Choir* embraces not only the crossing but also two bays of the nave, an extension demanded by the ceremonies at the coronation of the Kings of France (see p. 85). The possession of the Sainte Ampoule (see below) probably led to the choice of this cathedral as the coronation-place; and on the Archbishops of Rheims, as Primates of the kingdom, devolved the honour of performing the ceremony.

The **Treasury* is open 9-12 and 2-5 (Sun. & holidays 1.30-2.30); free. It contains some costly reliquaries and church-plate, a chalice and monstrances of the 12-14th cent., vessels and ornaments used at the coronations of different kings, including the Vase of St. Ursula (16th cent.), the massive gold *Chalice of St. Remigius (11th cent.), an ivory liturgical comb (12th cent.), crucifixes of the 11-12th cent., and the *Sainte Ampoule.* The last is the successor of the famous Ampulla Remensis, which a dove is said to have brought from heaven filled with inexhaustible holy oil at the baptism of Clovis in 496. During the Revolution the sacred vessel was shattered, but a fragment was piously preserved, in which some of the oil was said still to remain. This was carefully placed in a new Sainte Ampoule, and used at the coronation of Charles X. in 1825.

Tickets ($^1/_2$ fr. and fee) for the ascent (recommended) of the *Outer* and *Inner Galleries* and of the *Towers* may be obtained at the principal entrance.

To the S. of the cathedral is the **Archiepiscopal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; apply to the concierge), a large and handsome edifice dating from the 15-17th centuries. The *Grande Salle* or *Salle du Tau* (1498), the hall where the coronation banquet was given, has a fine Gothic timber roof and chimney-piece, and contains five 'tapisseries de Pepersack' (see above), and modern portraits of fourteen kings crowned at Rheims. The *Chapel* (1230), in two stories, contains some good tapestry. The court commands a good view of the S. side of the cathedral.

The short street running to the N. from the E. end of the cathedral leads us to the regularly-built *Place Royale* (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze statue of *Louis XV.*, erected in 1818 in the place of one destroyed at the Revolution. The original figures of Mild Government and Popular Happiness still adorn the base. — The broad Rue Colbert connects this square with the *Place des Marchés* (Pl. C, 3), to the N., No. 9 in which is the *Maison de l'Enfant-d'Or* (Roy), with a 15th cent. timber façade. In the Rue de Tambour (Nos. 18 and 20), to the right, is the *House of the Musicians*, the most interesting of the many quaint old houses in Rheims (late 13th cent.). The *Maison Couvert* (1522), at the corner of the Rue du Marc (No. 1), the *Hôtel de La Salle* (1545), Rue de l'Arbalète 4, in which the Abbé de La Salle, founder of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, was born in 1651, and a pretty 16th cent. building in the Rue Linguet may be mentioned also.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3), reached by the Rue Colbert, is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, begun in 1627 under

Louis XIII. (whose equestrian statue adorns the pediment), but finished only in 1888. It is surmounted by a lofty campanile, and contains a *Library* of 120,000 vols., 200 incunabula, and 1800 MSS. (open daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. 12-4), and the public *Musées*.

The latter (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, but accessible on other days also 10-12 & 1-4) include a collection of paintings, embracing a few German, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, a large triptych of the school of Rheims (15th cent.), and some modern works; a museum illustrating the manufacture of champagne; collections of fayence and china; a Japanese collection; a collection of local caricatures; a collection of scenery ('toiles peintes') used in mystery plays in the 15th cent.; an antiquarian museum; and an archæological museum. On the first floor is a large Roman mosaic, discovered at Rheims, 36 ft. long by 26 ft. broad, representing the sports of the amphitheatre.

The GALERIE HENRY VASNIER, Boulevard Lundy 72 (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), a fine collection of modern French paintings (*Corot*, *Courbet*, *Millet*, *Rousseau*, *Meissonier*, etc.), was bequeathed to the city in 1907. Adm. on application.

The chief Roman monument at Rheims is the ***Porte de Mars** (Pl. B, C, 2), a triple gateway or triumphal arch, reached from the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue Henri-Quatre. It is referred to the 4th cent. of our era. On the central archway are represented the Months (five destroyed); on the right archway, Romulus and Remus; and on the left archway, Leda and the Swan. The fluting of the eight Corinthian columns on the outer side should be noticed.

The modern church of *St. Thomas* (Pl. B, 1, 2), built in the style of the 14th cent., and situated in the suburb of Laon, beyond the railway, contains the tomb and statue of Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims (d. 1866).

The most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims is the abbey church of ***St. Remi** (Pl. D, 5, 6), at the extreme S. end of the town (tramways Nos. 2 & 3, see p. 84), which, though freely altered in modern times, 'retains the outlines of a vast and noble basilica of the early part of the 11th cent., presenting considerable points of similarity to those of Burgundy' (*Fergusson*). The first church on this site was founded in the 6th cent., but this was practically rebuilt in the 11-12th cent., while the Flamboyant façade and S. end of the S. transept date from about 1506. The W. façade is in the Gothic style of the 12th cent., but both the towers are Romanesque; the N. tower was entirely rebuilt in the 19th cent., when the whole façade was restored. The nave also is Romanesque, but the choir is Gothic.

The *INTERIOR produces an effect of great dignity. The aisles are provided with galleries, that in the N. aisle containing tapestries presented by Rob. de Lenoncourt, the donor of those in the cathedral (p. 86). The choir, like the choir of the cathedral, is continued into the nave; part of it is surrounded by a tasteful marble screen of the time of Louis XIII. The choir-windows are still filled with magnificent stained glass of the 11-13th centuries. Off the apse open five chapels, with arcades supported by graceful columns. Behind the high-altar is the **Tomb of St. Remi* or *Remigius*, in the style of the Renaissance, but restored in 1847 for the third time. It presents the form of a kind of temple in coloured marbles, with a group in white marble representing the saint baptising Clovis, surrounded by white marble statues of the Twelve Peers of France (the Bishops of Rheims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, and Noyon, the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, and the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse). These statues are the only relics of the tomb

of 1533-37, which was destroyed at the Revolution. — The S. transept contains a Holy Sepulchre of 1532 and three high-reliefs of 1610, representing the Baptisms of Christ, Constantine, and Clovis. - The treasury, shown daily until 4 or 6 p.m., contains an enamelled cross of the 13th cent. and 30 Limoges enamels (apply to the sacristan, Place St. Remi 6; 50 c.).

The *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital*, adjoining the church, occupies the former abbey of St. Remi, part of the cloisters of which contain a ***Musée Lapidaire*** (ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures, including the *Cenotaph of Jovinus, p. 85), open on Sun. 1-4, on other days on application (concierge, Rue Simon 53).

Beside the church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt since 1867, is the ***Hôpital Général***, occupying a former college of the Jesuits (fine library-hall).

The quaint Place St. Timothée, in the old quarter between St. Remi and the Boulevard Victor-Hugo, and the *Hôtel Féret de Montlaurent* (Pl. D, 5; 1540-1647), Rue du Barbâtre 137, will appeal to lovers of architecture. Near the latter, at the junction of the Boulevard Victor-Hugo and Boulevard Gerbert, is a colossal statue of *Marshal Drouet d'Erlon* (1765-1844), a native of Rheims.

The visitor to Rheims should visit one of the vast ***Champagne Cellars*** (closed 12-2), among the most important being those of the ***Maison Pommery***, to the S.E. of the town, in the Boul. Gerbert (Pl. E, 6; apply at the office; gratuity to the guide). For an account of the process of champagne-making, see p. 103.

A local line runs from Rheims viâ ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Verzy* (Hôt. Dupuis), skirting the vineyards of the 'Montagne de Reims', and (23 M.) *Ambonnay* (junction for *Epernay*; p. 103), to (37 M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne* (p. 103); another to (14 M.) *Cormicy* (Croix Blanche), on the line from Soissons to Guignicourt (p. 83); and a third to (15 M.) *Bouleuse*, where it forks for (27 M.) *Fismes* (p. 81), on the N.W., and (31 M.) *Dormans* (p. 102), on the S.W.

From Rheims to Paris, see R. 13; to Laon, p. 64; to Châlons, pp. 64, 65; to Soissons, p. 83; to Metz, R. 14.

14. From Paris to Metz.

a. Viâ Châlons and Frouard.

244 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 7-$10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 10, 29 fr. 90, 19 fr. 30 c.; less viâ Verdun, see p. 93).

From Paris to (214 M.) *Frouard*, see R. 15. The train returns in the direction of Paris for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. — 215 M. *Pompey* (3119 inhab.), with iron-mines and extensive factories.

A branch-railway runs hence viâ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Custines*, formerly *Condé*, to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nomeny* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small though ancient town on the ***Seille***.

We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Moselle*, and after crossing the river continue to follow its left bank almost the whole way to Metz. A canal also runs along the left bank. — 222 M. *Dieulouard* (Hôt. du Commerce), commanded by a hill bearing a ruined castle. In this neighbourhood was situated the Roman town of *Scarpona*, noted for a defeat of the Allemanni by Jovinus in 366.

226 M. **Pont-à-Mousson** (*Hôtel de France*, Place Duroc; *de la Poste*, Rue Victor-Hugo, near the station), an attractive town of 13,543 inhab., situated on the Moselle. The triangular *Place Duroc*,

surrounded with arcades, contains the *Hôtel de Ville* and a handsome *House* (No. 6) in the Renaissance style, decorated with sculptures.

The late-Gothic church of *St. Laurent*, with a 17th cent. façade, has interesting vaulting and (in the 2nd chapel on the left) a curious 16th cent. altar-piece. — The Rue du Pont leads from the end of the Place Duroc to the old town, crossing the Moselle by a bridge built in the 16th century. To the left of the latter is the church of *St. Martin* (13-15th cent.), with two handsome towers, containing a fine Holy Sepulchre in the right aisle, and a gallery of the 15th cent., now used as the organ-loft. — Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Mary* (1705), with an ancient abbey, now a seminary.

On a hill (1010 ft.) to the E. of the town is the little village of **Mousson**, with the scanty ruins of a *Castle*. The tower of the *Chapel* of the castle is surmounted by a statue of Joan of Arc, by the Duchesse d'Uzès.

232 M. **Pagny-sur-Moselle** *(Buffet; Hôtel-Café de la Gare)*, is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. Good wine is produced on the hills of the left bank. About $1^1/_4$ M. to the W.S.W. are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Preny*, built by the dukes of Lorraine and dismantled by Card. Richelieu. — Railway to Longuyon viâ Conflans-Jarny, see p. 92.

235 M. **Novéant** *(Buffet)*, the German frontier-station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. *Corny*, connected with Novéant by a suspension-bridge, was the German headquarters during the siege of Metz. — $237^1/_2$ M. *Ancy-sur-Moselle.* At *Jouy-aux-Arches*, which lies to the right, and at (239 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*, with iron-works, are perceived the extensive remains of a Roman *Aqueduct, 60 ft. in height and 1220 yds. in length, constructed by Drusus to bring water to *Divodurum*, the modern Metz. *Gravelotte* (omn.) lies $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.E., in the valley of the *Mance.* The train crosses the Moselle. To the right are the fort of St. Privat and the château of Frescati; to the left Mt. St. Quentin.

244 M. *Metz*, see p. 99.

b. Viâ Châlons and Verdun.

216 M. Railway in $8^1/_3$-$11^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 38 fr. 95, 26 fr. 25, 17 fr. 5 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to ($107^1/_2$ M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see R. 15. Thence to (118 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*, the junction for Rheims, see p. 65. — $121^1/_2$ M. *Cuperly*, near the large military *Camp de Châlons* (p. 65).

At *La Cheppe*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the E., is a large circular entrenchment, known as *Attila's Camp*, though really an ancient Roman camp or a Gallic oppidum. The *Campi Catalauni*, where Attila was defeated by Ætius in 451 at the famous battle of Châlons (p. 104), were therefore probably adjacent.

140 M. **Valmy** *(Hotel)*, noted for the defeat of the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick by the French under Dumouriez and Kellermann in 1792. This was the famous 'Cannonade of Valmy', 'wherein



Gravé et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

the French Sansculottes did *not* fly like poultry' (Carlyle). A pyramid on the battlefield, to the S. of the village, contains the heart of Kellermann, Duc de Valmy (1747-1820), and his statue was added in 1892. Dumouriez, having afterwards deserted to the enemy, is ignored. The train descends through the fertile valley of the *Aisne*.

146 M. **Ste. Menehould** *(Hôtel de Metz; St. Nicolas)*, on the *Aisne*, a town with 4992 inhab., noted for its pork. Part of the *Walls* of the old town are preserved, and also a *Church*, dating from the 13-14th centuries. No. 8 in the Avenue Victor-Hugo was the posting-station where Louis XVI. was recognized by 'Old-Dragoon Drouet' on his attempted flight from France in June, 1791 (comp. p. 93). — Railway from Hirson to Revigny and Bar-le-Duc, see p. 66.

A well-wooded and picturesque district is now traversed, including the *Forest of Argonne*, well-known from the campaign of 1792. — 154 M. *Clermont-en-Argonne* (Belle-Vue, pens. 7-8½ fr.), on a hill to the right (branch to Bar-le-Duc, see p. 108). — From (157½ M.) *Aubréville* an omnibus plies to Varennes-en-Argonne (p. 93).

174 M. **Verdun** (comp. the Plan, p. 91). — **Hotels.** Trois Maures (Pl. a; C, 3), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 7, R. from 3, B. 1-1½, déj. or D. 3½, pens. from. 9½, omn. 1 fr.; Coq Hardi (Pl. b; B, 2), R. from 3½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8, omn. 1 fr., Petit St. Martin (Pl. c; B, 2), Rue du St. Esprit 8 and 2; Cloche d'Or, Place St. Paul. — **Cafés** in the Place Chevert, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and Rue St. Paul. — **Buffet** at the station. — **Cabs.** Per drive 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hr., 1½, 2, 2½ fr.; double fare after midnight. — **Tramway** from the station, 20 c.

Verdun, a first-class fortress and an episcopal see with 21,706 inhab., is situated on the *Meuse*, which divides at this point into several branches. The narrow, winding streets of the upper town are most picturesque.

Verdun, the Roman *Virodunum*, holds an important place in early European history, for by the Treaty of Verdun in 843 the possessions of Charlemagne were divided among his three grandsons, Lothaire, Louis the German, and Charles the Bald (p. xxiv), and the French and German members of the empire were never again united. The town was early the seat of a bishop, and remained a free imperial town until 1552, when it was taken by the French, although it was not formally united to France until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, by which Austria gave up the three famous bishoprics of Verdun, Toul, and Metz. Verdun was bombarded by the Prussians in 1792, and, having surrendered after a few hours, the inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of the bonbons ('dragées') for which Verdun is noted. The Revolutionists recovered the town after the battle of Valmy, and sent three of these innocent maidens to the scaffold. The town was again bombarded by the Germans in 1870, and taken after a gallant resistance of three weeks.

The Avenue de la Gare leads straight to the town through the Porte St. Paul, beyond which are the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 1) and the *Collège* (Pl. B, 2). The first street diverging to the left leads to the *Porte Chaussée* (Pl. C, 2), a gateway (partly 15th cent.) with two crenelated towers, now used as a military prison. Beyond it is a bridge across the Meuse. — The Rue Mazel, to which we

return, leads to another bridge across the main channel of the river. On the left bank is the Place Chevert (Pl. B, C, 3), embellished in 1855 with a bronze statue, by Lemaire, of *General Chevert* (1695-1769), a native of the town, distinguished for his capture and defence of Prague (1741-42). — The *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3), on the Quai de la Comédie, to the right before the bridge, overlooks the attractive *Promenade de la Digue.* — In the court of the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3; 1623) are four cannons presented to the town by the French Government in memory of its gallant resistance in 1870. The left wing contains the *Musée* (free on Sun. 2-4; 50 c. on Thurs.). — The *Public Library* (Pl. B, 3; open Thurs. & Sun. 2-4), near the Canal des Augustins, contains 52,000 vols. and valuable MSS.

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame* (Pl. B, 2, 3), in the upper part of the town, dates from the 11-12th cent., but has been much altered in the 14th and 17th, especially in the interior. The aisles are now divided from the nave by semicircular arches. The space beneath the organ in the W. apse is occupied by a fine *Chapel.* The high-altar is placed beneath a gilded canopy, resting on marble columns. In the S. transept are a relief dating from 1555 and a marble statue of Notre Dame de Verdun.

The *Bishop's Palace* and the *Grand Séminaire* (Pl. A, B, 3) adjoin the cathedral. From the *Place de la Roche* (Pl. A, 3) a good view is obtained, to the W., of the pastoral valley of the Meuse. Beyond the Place rises the *Citadel* (Pl. A, 2, 3; no adm.).

Verdun is also a station on the railway from *Sedan* to *Lérouville* (Nancy; see p. 97). — To *Bar-le-Duc*, see p. 108.

The railway to Metz crosses the Meuse, ascends an incline *(Côtes de Meuse)* on the other bank (view to the right), passes through a tunnel $^3/_4$ M. long, and beyond the plateau of the *Woëvre* enters the valley of the Moselle.

$187^1/_2$ M. **Etain** *(Hôt. de la Sirène)*, on the Orne (3082 inhab.) has an interesting church of the 13th and 15th cent., in which is a Madonna attributed to Ligier Richier (pp. 97, 107).

199 M. **Conflans-Jarny** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*, near the confluence of the *Orne* and *Yron.*

Conflans-Jarny is the junction of the railway from Longuyon to *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (see p. 90). The first station to the S. is ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (see p. 98). — A narrow-gauge railway runs from Conflans-Jarny to (19 M.) *Audun-le-Roman* (p. 99) viâ ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Valleroy-Moineville* (junction for *Homécourt-Joeuf*) and (8 M.) **Briey** *(Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; de la Gare)*, an industrial town with 2630 inhabitants.

204 M. *Batilly*, with the French custom-house. The train then crosses the battlefield of *Gravelotte.*

208 M. *Amanvillers* (buffet; hotel opposite), the first German station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. Gravelotte lies $4^1/_2$ M. to the S., St. Privat (omnibus) $1^1/_4$ M. to the N., and Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W.

We change carriages at Amanvillers, and descend the valley of *Monvaux*. On the left are the forts of Plappeville and St. Quentin. — 213 M. *Moulins-lès-Metz*. The line to Thionville (p. 99) is seen to the left. The train crosses the *Moselle*, joins the railway from Frouard (R. 14a), and then the line from Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

216 M. *Metz*, see p. 99.

c. Viâ Rheims and Verdun.

(Rheims-Châlons.)

220 M. in 9¼-11¾ hrs., 222½ M. in 9¾-12½ hrs., or 230 M. in 10½-12½ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ La Ferté-Milon (Ligne de l'Est), viâ Soissons (Ligne du Nord), or viâ Epernay (Ligne de l'Est). Fares about 42 fr., 28 fr. 50, 18 fr. 50 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 12. Thence to (122 M. from Paris viâ La Ferté-Milon; 2½ or 10 M. more by the other routes) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*, where we join the railway to Metz viâ Châlons and Verdun (R. 14b), see pp. 64, 65.

d. Viâ Rheims and Mézières-Charleville.

(Givet, Namur, Luxembourg.)

259 M. in 9¼-14¾ hrs., 261½ M. in 9¾-15½ hrs., or 269 M. in 10¼-15½ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ La Ferté Milon, viâ Soissons, or viâ Epernay. Fares 45 fr. 70, 30 fr. 85, 20 fr. 15 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 12. — 102½ M. (from Paris viâ La Ferté-Milon, 2½ and 10 M. more by the other routes) *Witry-lès-Reims*. — 107½ M. *Bazancourt*.

From Bazancourt to Apremont, 48½ M., railway in 2⅓-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 90, 3 fr. 85 c.). The line at first follows the valley of the *Suippe*, with its active woollen industry. — 33 M. *Challerange* (p. 66). 39 M. *Grandpré* has a church of the 15th century. — 48½ M. *Apremont* is an iron-working village. About 4½ M. to the S.W. is the little town of *Varennes-en-Argonne*, where Louis XVI. was arrested in 1791 on his attempted flight from France; and 4½ M. farther on is *Aubréville* (p. 90; omnibus), on the line from Châlons to Verdun.

Beyond (115½ M.) *Tagnon* the train passes through a tunnel and enters the basin of the *Aisne*, where the scenery becomes more varied.

120½ M. **Rethel** *(Hôt. de France; du Commerce)*, an industrial town with 5708 inhab., is partly situated on a hill to the right of the Aisne and of the *Canal des Ardennes*, which connects the Aisne and the Meuse. The church of *St. Nicholas* is in reality formed of two churches, different both in size and style, placed end to end. The oldest part, dating from the 13th cent., belonged originally to a priory. The *Hôtel Dieu* and several other edifices in the town date from the 17th century. — To Guignicourt and Soissons, see p. 83.

About 2½ M. to the N. is the village of *Sorbon*, birthplace of *Robert de Sorbon* (1201-74), founder of the Sorbonne at Paris; and 2½ M. to the W. is *Barby*, birthplace of *Jean Gerson* (1363-1429), supposed by some to be the author of the 'De Imitatione'.

127 M. *Amagne-Lucquy* (buffet-hôtel), with a large sugar factory, is also a station on the line from Hirson to Revigny (see p. 66).

Beyond (131 $^1/_2$ M.) *Saulces-Monclin* the railway enters the wooded and mountainous district of the *Ardennes*. — 141 $^1/_2$ M. *Poix-Terron* (Hôt. de la Gare).

A narrow-gauge line runs hence viâ (12 $^1/_2$ M.) *Vendresse* (junction for Raucourt, p. 97) to (25 M.) *Châtillon-sur-Bar* (p. 66).

To the right of the line, a little beyond (148 M.) *La Francheville*, rises the large powder factory of St. Ponce. At (150 $^1/_2$ M.) *Mohon* are situated the workshops of the railway. We cross the *Meuse* twice, the river making a wide bend here to the left.

151 $^1/_2$ M. **Mézières-Charleville** (**Buffet-Hôtel*). The station is at Charleville; Mézières lies about $^3/_4$ M. to the left.

Charleville. — **Hotels.** Lion d'Argent (Pl. a; A, 2), Rue Thiers 20, D. 3 $^1/_2$ fr.; du Commerce (Pl. b; B, 2), Rue de l'Eglise 1; du Nord (Pl. c; B, 3), opposite the station, R. 3-5, D. 3 fr.; de Nevers (Pl. d; A, 1), Notre Dame, Place de Nevers 20 and 15; Terminus.

Electric Tramways. 1. From *Mohon* (see Pl. A, 5) to *Le Moulinet* (see Pl. A, 1), viâ the station. 2. From the *Faubourg de Pierre* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Faubourg de Flandre* (Pl. A, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), Rue Victor-Cousin.

Charleville, with 20,702 inhab., derives its name from Charles of Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers and Mantua and Governor of Champagne, who founded the town in 1606. The chief industries are nail-making type-founding, and the manufacture of other small hardware goods. The road leading from the station is met at the bridge connecting the two towns by a fine boulevard, which extends to the *Place Ducale* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), in the centre of Charleville, a square bordered by arcades. The rest of the town is uninteresting. On the N. side rises *Mont Olympe* (670 ft.), a height at one time fortified, but now private property.

Mézières (*Hôtel du Palais-Royal*, Pl. e, A, 5), the chief town of the department of the *Ardennes*, with 9393 inhab., is situated on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, and until recently was strongly fortified.

In 1521 the Chevalier Bayard, with a garrison of 2000 men, successfully defended Mézières for 28 days against an Imperial army of 35,000. In 1815, after a siege of six weeks, the town was compelled to capitulate to the Germans, though not before the general pacification. In Jan. 1871 Mézières surrendered after a severe bombardment.

To the right, near the bridge which connects the two towns, is a *War Monument* of 1870-71. The only noteworthy building in Mézières is the *Parish Church* (Pl. A, 5), a handsome Gothic edifice of 1499-1556, with a conspicuous Renaissance tower. The portal on the S. side is very richly ornamented. Within this church Charles IX. was married to Elizabeth of Austria in 1570. In the newer part of the town is a *Statue of Bayard* (Pl. 5, A, 4; see above), by Croisy (1893).

Railways to *Hirson*, *Aulnoye*, *Valenciennes*, *Lille*, and *Calais*, see pp. 67-65; to *Givet* and *Namur*, see pp. 78-81.

Trains for Sedan, Thionville, and Metz, on leaving Mézières-Charleville, return in the direction of Rheims as far as beyond the


MÉZIÈRES-
CHARLEVILLE
1 : 16.000
Mètres
Charleville :
1 Mon. des Ardennais A 3
2 " Ch. de Gonzague B 1
3 " Arth. Rimbaud B 3
Mézières :
4 Poste et Télégr. A 5
5 Statue de Bayard A 4
6 Tour de l'Horloge A 5
CHARLEVILLE
FAUBOURG D'ARCHES
MÉZIÈRES
FAUB. DE PIERRE
Meuse
Mt Olympe
le Moulinet
Lycée Chanzy
Promenade du Petit Bois
Pl. du Sépulcre
Ecole Norm.
Bibl.
Église
Gymnase
Poste et Télégr.
Pal. de Justice
Pl. Carnot
Place Ducale
Théâtre
Pl. de Nevers
Lycée Sévigné
Gare
Square
Abattoir
Usine à Gaz
Préfecture
Citadelle
Square Mialaret
Pt d'Arches
Pt de Pierre
Casernes
Porte du Theux
Route du Theux
Rue Bourbon
Rue Forest
Av. de Mézières
Cours d'Orléans
Boulevard Carnot
Rue des Forges St. Charles
Chemin de Ronde
Rue de la Gravière
Rue Delvincourt
Avenue Pasteur
Mohon
Reims
Sedan
Givet
est imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

station of *Mohon* (p. 94). Here they diverge to the left into the valley of the Meuse, which is crossed at (154 M.) *Lumes.* From ($159^1/_2$ M.) *Vrigne-Meuse* a tramway runs to (3 M.) *Vrigne-aux-Bois*, where large quantities of hardware are produced. — $161^1/_2$ M. *Donchery* is the point where the German forces crossed the Meuse, at the battle of Sedan, in order to cut off the retreat of the French army to Mézières. The railway crosses the river, and immediately to the right is seen the *Château de Bellevue*, where Napoleon III. surrendered his sword, and where the capitulation of Sedan was signed on Sept. 2nd, 1870. The captured army were detained as prisoners for three days on the *Peninsula of Iges*, formed here by the Meuse. The bombardment of Sedan was begun by a battery posted on the heights of *Frénois*, to the right. The German army took up its position in that direction and still farther to the E., while the French posted themselves on the heights immediately surrounding Sedan. By the end of the day the French position had been turned by the Germans, who had made themselves masters of the hills commanding it on the N.

164 M. **Sedan**. — **Hotels.** De la Croix d'Or, Place Turenne, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr; de l'Europe, Rue Gambetta 27, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; de France, Place de la Halle 2, déj. or D. 3 fr.; de la Poste, Place Verte 2. — *Buffet* at the station.

Sedan, a town with 19,599 inhab., formerly strongly fortified, is famous for the battle and capitulation of Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1870 (see p. 96). Of no great antiquity, the town at one time belonged to the Dukes of Bouillon (p. 97), and the revolt of one of these noblemen in 1591 led to the siege and capture of Sedan by Henri IV. Sedan carries on a prosperous manufacture of fine cloth. Within recent years the fortifications have been removed, and their place largely taken by handsome new suburbs.

From the station the Avenue Philippoteaux, crossing the Meuse and traversing a new suburb, leads to the Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, at the S. extremity of the town, in which are situated the *War Monument for 1870*, the *Collège Turenne*, and the *Fondation Crussy*, embracing an asylum and a small Musée (adm. on application). Thence the Avenue du Collège leads to the Place d'Armes, inwhich rises the *Church of St. Charles*. Beyond the church is the *Donjon*, of the 15th cent., the only relic of the ancient *Castle*. The Place Turenne, farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue of *Marshal Turenne*, erected in 1823. The marshal (1611-75), born at Sedan, was the son of Henri de La Tour-d'Auvergne, Viscount of Sedan and Duke of Bouillon, an ambitious noble who took part in many plots against Cardinal Richelieu, and was finally forced to purchase his life by yielding up to Louis XIII. the barony of Sedan. — Crossing the Meuse, we again enter a new quarter, beyond which are the viaduct and suburb of *Torcy*. From Torcy the Rue Wadelincourt leads back to the station.

The best point from which to visit the battlefield of Sedan is the village of *Bazeilles*, about 3 M. to the S.E. (cab, $2^1/_2$-3 fr.; tramway from the Place Turenne, 10 or 20 c.; station, see p. 97). The road leads to the S. from the Place Nassau, at the end of the Avenue Philippoteaux.

The **Battle of Sedan**, fought Sept. 1st, 1870, raged most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Bazeilles. Marshal MacMahon, acting under orders from Paris dictated by political rather than military considerations, and endeavouring to march from the Camp de Châlons (p. 65) to the relief of Bazaine in Metz viâ Montmédy (p. 97), had been forced back upon Sedan by the victorious armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The French crossed the Meuse at Mouzon (p. 97) and took up a position on the heights of *La Moncelle*, *Daigny*, and *Givonne* (p. 97), on the right bank of the *Givonne*, a small tributary of the Meuse, flowing to the E. of Bazeilles, while their line was continued to the W., viâ *Illy* and *Floing*, until it rested upon the Meuse near the peninsula of Iges (p. 95). The battle began at daybreak, and from 4.30 to 10 a.m. Bazeilles and La Moncelle were the chief points of attack. Step by step the fighting was forced farther to the N., to Daigny and Givonne, until finally, about 2 p.m., the right wing of the Saxons, who attacked from the E., and the left wing of the Prussians, who attacked from the W., effected a junction at Illy, and the ring of steel was closed round the French. Early in the afternoon some of the French troops began to retire in disorder upon the town, and not all the brilliant gallantry of the cavalry, who dashed themselves against the solid German lines in one desperate charge after another, could turn the tide of battle. When a German battery opened fire upon the town from the heights of Frénois (p. 95) there was nothing for it but surrender. Napoleon III., who was at Sedan, though not in command, delivered his sword to the King of Prussia; and 83,000 men (including 1 marshal, 39 generals, and 3230 other officers), with 6000 horses, 419 cannons, and an enormous quantity of stores fell into the hands of the victors. The Germans are said to have lost 9000 men and the French 17,000. The victory was mainly due to the superior strategy of the German commanders. The French were completely out-manœuvred by the Germans, who had managed to concentrate at Sedan a tried force of 240,000 men, and to coop up there the French army of 127,000 men, who had no time to recover from the disorganization of their previous retreat. The German attack was aided by the double change of command in the French camp. MacMahon was wounded early in the day, and was succeeded by Ducrot, who was in turn replaced by De Wimpffen.

Near the beginning of the village of Bazeilles, to the left of the road, is the small tavern *A la Dernière Cartouche*. The name recalls the fact that this was the last French position in the village, desperately defended by the marines under Martin des Paillères against Von der Tann's Bavarians. The inn, which was the only house in the whole village not burned down, now contains a small *Museum* of relics of the battle (fee), and one of the rooms on the first floor is still preserved in the same state as is depicted in A. de Neuville's painting of 'The Last Cartridge', the scene of which is laid in the house which has borrowed its name.

The street to the right of the road leads into the village, passing near the cemetery, rendered conspicuous by its *Ossuaire*, containing the bones of 2035 French and German soldiers removed from their temporary graves on the battlefield. Visitors obtain admission on applying at the nearest tavern, the keeper of which is the sexton.

The small monument in front of the Ossuaire commemorates 500 Bavarians who fell in the battle. — The French soldiers and villagers who were killed in the defence of the place are commemorated by a truncated *Pyramid* in the village. — Farther down, near the Meuse, is the railway-station of Bazeilles (see below).

From Sedan to Bouillon, 12 M., diligence (2 fr.) thrice daily. The road ascends to the N.E. by the *Fond de Givonne*, and crosses part of the battlefield of 1870 (p. 96). 3 M. *Givonne*, on the streamlet of the same name, was the centre of the French position. At (5 M.) *La Chapelle* is the French custom-house; and beyond it we enter the *Forest of Ardennes*. After 3 M. more we enter Belgium. — 12 M. Bouillon (*Hôtel de la Poste*, good; *des Ardennes*), a little town dominated by a *Castle* in which Godfrey de Bouillon (1058-1100) was born. Here Napoleon III. spent the night of 3rd-4th Sept., 1870, in the Hôtel de la Poste. The town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the *Semoy*, an affluent of the Meuse. The valley as far as (28-30 M.) Monthermé may be explored on foot in one day (comp. p. 79). Steam-tramway from Bouillon to *Paliseul* (10 M.; 1 fr. 15, 80 c.). Road from Monthermé to the most attractive parts of the valley, see p. 79.

From Sedan to Lérouville, 91 M. (to Nancy, 127 M.), railway in $4^3/_4$-$7^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 15, 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 95 c.). — At ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Pont-Maugis* the line diverges to the left from that to Metz and begins to ascend the attractive valley of the *Meuse*. $3^1/_2$ M. *Remilly*. Branch-line to *Raucourt* and thence to *Vendresse* (p. 94). — 9 M. *Mouzon*, the ancient *Mosomagus* ('Field of the Meuse'), a little town which enjoyed some importance down to 1650, contains a church of the 13-15th cent. and the remains of an abbey founded in the 10th century. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Létanne-Beaumont*. At *Beaumont*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W., 3000 men under General de Failly guarded the passage of the Meuse, but were defeated and captured by the Saxon troops on Aug. 30th, 1870. — 24 M. *Stenay*, a small town in the Pays Messin in Lorraine, was at one time strongly fortified. At (32 M.) *Dun-Doulcon* the valley contracts.

57 M. Verdun, see p. 91. Our line leaves the railway to Metz on the left and that to Châlons and Rheims on the right, and runs to the S.W.

80 M. St. Mihiel (*Hôtel du Cygne; des Bons-Enfants; Moderne*), with 9661 inhab., on the Meuse, grew up round an ancient *Abbey of St. Michael*, now occupied by the municipal offices. Both the abbey and the *Church of St. Michael* date from the 17th century. The church contains a fine statue of the Madonna, by Ligier Richier (p. 107; in the choir); a child beside two skulls, perhaps by Jean Richier (in the 1st chapel on the right); and good choir-stalls, organ-case, and modern stained glass. The *Church of St. Stephen*, in the old town, contains a group of life-sized statues representing the **Entombment*, considered the masterpiece of Ligier Richier. Various quaint old houses may be seen in this part of the town.

91 M. *Lérouville*, on the line from Paris to Nancy, is $3^1/_2$ M. from Commercy (p. 108).

Beyond Sedan the railway continues to skirt the Meuse for some distance. $166^1/_2$ M. *Pont-Maugis* (see above). — Crossing the Meuse, the line now ascends the valley of the *Chiers*. $167^1/_2$ M. *Bazeilles* (p. 96). — $177^1/_2$ M. *Carignan*, a town with 2134 inhab., was at one time fortified. Formerly named Yvois, it changed its name when Louis XIV. made it a duchy in favour of Eugène Maurice of Soissons, son of the prince of Carignan. A branch-line runs hence to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Messempré*, with metal-works. — $190^1/_2$ M. *Chauvency*. In the distance, to the right, is the citadel of Montmédy, beneath which the train passes by means of a tunnel, $^1/_2$ M. long.

195 M. Montmédy (*Hôt. de la Croix-d'Or; de la Gare*), a fortress of the second class, with 2441 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the

Chiers. The rocky and isolated hill (Mons Medius) from which the name is derived is occupied by the citadel. Montmédy was taken by Louis XIV. in 1657 and by the Germans in 1870.

The **Church* of **Avioth,** $4^1/_2$ M. to the N., dating from the 13-14th cent., is one of the most interesting in this district. It has two beautifully decorated portals and contains good stained glass of the 15th cent. and admirable sculptures. Adjoining is a beautiful little hexagonal chapel of the end of the 14th cent., known as the *Recevresse.*

A branch-railway runs from Montmédy, viâ *Ecouviez* (frontier-station, with the custom-house), and *Lamorteau* (with the Belgian custom-house), to ($12^1/_2$ M.) the little Belgian town of *Virton.* — A 'courrier' (railway projected) plies from Montmédy to (14 M.) *Damvillers*, birthplace of Bastien-Lepage (1848-84), who is commemorated by a statue (by Rodin).

$198^1/_2$ M. *Velosnes-Torgny.* — Several bridges and two tunnels. — $207^1/_2$ M. **Longuyon** *(Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. de Lorraine; Marquet)*, with 3243 inhab., pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Chiers and the *Crusne*, is a centre of the hardware trade.

From Longuyon to Luxembourg, $29^1/_4$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. [From Paris to Luxembourg by this route, 234 M., express in $6^3/_4$-$8^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 40 fr. 70, 27 fr. 65, 18 fr. 10 c.).] — We leave the line to Thionville and Metz on the right, and ascend the upper valley of the Chiers, traversing a picturesque region, studded with iron mines and foundries. $5^1/_2$ M. *Cons-la-Grandville*, with a handsome Renaissance château (right); 8 M. *Rehon.*

9 M. **Longwy** *(Buffet-Hôtel*, good; *Terminus; de la Paix; de la Croix d'Or)*, on the Chiers, a town with 9911 inhab., and a fortress of the second class, has belonged to France since 1678. It was taken by the Prussians in 1792 and 1815 and by the Germans in 1871. It consists of two distinct parts, *Longwy-Bas* and *Longwy-Haut*, united by a tramway that goes on to Mont St. Martin (see below). In the lower town are several important iron-works and a porcelain manufactory. The picturesque upper town lies nearly $1^1/_4$ M. from the station by the road (tramway, see above), though there are short-cuts for pedestrians. It commands a fine view. — The branch-line from Longwy to (11 M.) *Villerupt* and ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Audun-le-Roman* (p. 99) is chiefly of industrial importance.

11 M. *Mont-St-Martin* (hotel), the last French station (but custom-house at Longwy), has a handsome Romanesque church. Branch-line viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Athus* (frontier-station) to (13 M.) *Arlon*, see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland.* — The Luxembourg custom-house is at (14 M.) *Rodange* (buffet). Luxembourg railway-time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. — 16 M. *Pétange;* branch-line to *Ettelbrück* and ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Diekirch* (see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*). $18^1/_2$ M. *Bascharge;* $21^1/_2$ M. *Dippach;* 25 M. *Lendelange.*

$29^1/_4$ M. *Luxembourg* (Hôt. Clesse, Staar, near the station; Brasseur. Continental, de Cologne, etc., in the town), the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. For details and for the railways from Luxembourg to Spa, to Trèves, and to Thionville, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine.*

From Longuyon to Nancy (and Metz, viâ Conflans-Jarny or Pagny-sur-Moselle), $69^1/_2$ M., railway in $3^3/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 75 c.). This line forms part of the route traversed by the through trains from Calais to Nancy, Strassburg, etc. (R. 10). It runs to the S.E. through a monotonous district. — 14 M. *Baroncourt* (junction for Audun-le-Roman, see p. 99). — 26 M. *Conflans-Jarny* (buffet) is also a station on the line from Verdun to Metz (p. 92). — At ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (Hôt. du Commerce) several sanguinary cavalry-engagements took place during the battle of Rezonville, on Aug. 16th, 1870. A large *Monument*, passed before we reach the station, commemorates the French who fell, and is surrounded with vaults containing the bones of 10,000 soldiers. — From (4 M.) *Onville* a branch-line runs to ($6^1/_2$ M.) *Thiaucourt*, situated to the S.W. in the pretty valley of the *Rupt de Mad*, which the main line also

traverses towards the E. — At (46 M.) *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (p. 90) our line unites with that from Metz to Frouard and Nancy (see pp. 90, 89, and 109).

Beyond Longuyon the line to Thionville and Metz threads a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Crusne*, which it continues to ascend, crossing the stream several times. Beyond (213 M.) *Pierrepont*, picturesquely situated, a tunnel ($^1/_2$ M.) is traversed. — We quit the valley by another tunnel.

223 M. *Audun-le-Roman* is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. Branch-lines to Baroncourt (see p. 98), to Conflans-Jarny (p. 92), and to Longwy (p. 98). — The German custom-house is at (228 M.) *Fentsch* (Fr. *Fontoy*), where the time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. Beyond another tunnel we begin to descend the valley of the Fentsch. 233 M. *Hayingen* (Fr. *Hayange*), with important iron-works.

238 M. **Thionville**, or *Diedenhofen* (*Hôt. Terminus; Mehn; de la Poste*), a fortified town on the *Moselle*, with 11,930 inhab., was captured in 1643 by the Prince of Condé and in 1870 by the Germans.

From Thionville to *Luxembourg* (p. 98), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* or *Baedeker's Rhine*; to *Trèves* ($43^1/_2$ M.), *Saarbrücken*, *Saargemünd*, etc., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The Metz line now ascends the valley of the Moselle. $241^1/_2$ M. *Ueckingen* (Fr. *Uckange*); 242 M. *Reichersberg* (Fr. *Richemont*); $245^1/_2$ M. *Hagendingen* (Fr. *Hagondange*), the centre of the iron-founding carried on in the valley of the *Orne*, which is traversed by a short goods-line; $248^1/_2$ M. *Maizières;* 254 M. *Devant-les-Ponts*, near Fort Moselle. The line describes a curve to the W. and crosses the Moselle. To the right diverges the line to Verdun and Paris, then the lines to Frouard and Paris and to Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

259 M. **Metz** (*Grand-Hôtel; Grand-Hôtel de Metz; Grand-Hôtel Royal; Angleterre*, etc.). For details of *Metz* and the *Battlefields of 1870*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

15. From Paris to Nancy (Strassburg).

219 M. Railway (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in $4^1/_4$-$10^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 39 fr. 65, 26 fr. 80, 17 fr. 50 c.). — From Paris to *Strassburg*, 312 M., Chemin de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine beyond Avricourt (p. 341), in $7^1/_3$-11 hrs. (fares 56 fr. 55, 37 fr. 90, 24 fr. 60 c.). The German second-class carriages are as good as the French first-class carriages.

Besides the ordinary express-trains an *Oriental Express* leaves Paris every evening at 7.20, reaching Nancy in 5 hrs. and Strassburg in $7^1/_2$ hrs. This train, which is made up of a limited number of sleeping-carriages, saloons, and dining-carriages, takes passengers for all intermediate stopping-places, if there is room. Supplement to Châlons-sur-Marne 5 fr. 35 c., to Nancy 11 fr., to Avricourt 12 fr. 80 c., and to Strassburg 15 fr. 10 c., all in addition to the ordinary 1st cl. fares. Places may be booked in advance at the office of the Compagnie des Wagons-lits, Boulevard des Capucines 5, in Paris, and at 122 Pall Mall, London. — Dinner 6 fr., wine extra.

Another line has been opened to *Vitry-le-François* (p. 103), viâ *Coulommiers* (p. 308), but though $1^1/_4$ M. shorter it is served by slower trains ($6^3/_4$-$7^1/_4$ hrs. instead of 3-$5^1/_2$ hrs.).

I. From Paris to Châlons-sur-Marne.

$107^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY in $2^1/_4$-5 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 55 c.).

The train passes under several streets, intersects the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, and crosses the Canal de St. Denis and the fortifications. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Pantin* (32,696 inhab.). Beyond the Canal de l'Ourcq we reach ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec.* To the left is the large station of the Chemin de Fer de Grande Ceinture; to the right diverges the railway to Belfort (R. 45). — 7 M. *Bondy.*

A branch-line runs hence to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Gargan*, where it forks, the right branch running to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Livry*, with an ancient abbey, the left branch viâ the *Forest of Bondy* to (5 M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy*, on the line to Soissons (p. 82).

8 M. *Le Raincy-Villemomble. Le Raincy*, to the left, is a modern town of 8080 inhab., built in the park of the château, which belonged to the Orléans family and was pillaged in 1848.

An electric tramway runs from Le Raincy to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Montfermeil* in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 45 c., 35 c.).

$11^1/_2$ M. *Chelles-Gournay.* At *Chelles*, to the left, was the villa of the Merovingian kings, in which Fredegunda caused Chilperic I. to be murdered in 584. Chelles was celebrated for its abbey, destroyed after 1790. Farther on is a fort. — 14 M. *Vaires-Torcy.* At *Noisiel*, $^1/_2$ M. to the E. of Torcy, is Menier's huge chocolate-factory.

$17^1/_2$ M. **Lagny** (*Hôtel du Pont-de-Fer*, on the Marne; *de la Renaissance*, Place du Marché-au-Blé), the *Latiniacum* of the Romans, is a commercial town of 5560 inhab., situated on the *Marne*. It was burnt by the English in 1358, sacked by Jacques de Lorraine in 1544, and taken by Henri IV from the Duke of Parma in 1591.

The early-Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, with double aisles, is worth a visit. It is really the choir of an immense abbey-church, no more of which was ever built. In the square near the church is a curious old fountain; and not far off are some remains of a famous *Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Fursy (p. 61).

A branch-railway runs from Lagny to (12 M.) *Mortcerf*. The trains start from a local station on the left bank of the river, about 1 M. from the main station (omnibus). $7^1/_2$ M. *Villeneuve-le-Comte* contains a church of the 13th century. At (12 M.) *Mortcerf* (p. 308) the line meets the branch-railway from Gretz to Vitry-le-François.

Diligence from Lagny to (6 M.) *Ferrières* (p. 308), 75 c.

Beyond Lagny the train crosses the Marne and enters a short tunnel. The river here makes a detour of 10 M., which vessels avoid by means of the *Canal de Chalifert* (to the right), which is also carried through a tunnel. — 23 M. *Esbly*, on the *Grand Morin*.

Branch-line to (6 M.) *Crécy-en-Brie* (Hôt. des Familles; Trois Rois), a small town with remains of its mediæval fortifications. *Chapelle-sur-Crécy*, $^1/_2$ M. to the E., has a remarkable church of the 13th century.

28 M. **Meaux** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Sirène*, Rue St. Nicolas, R. from $2^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr.; *Trois Rois*, Rue des Ursulines, near the cathedral, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.), a town with 13,921 inhab., is situated on the *Marne* and carries on an active trade in grain and Brie cheeses.

Meaux, the ancient *Iatinum*, was the capital of the province of Brie in the middle ages. In 865 it was burnt by the Normans; the English captured it in 1422, but in 1429 it was re-taken by the French. It was one of the first places in France to adopt the Reformation.

We enter the town viâ the *Place Lafayette*, adjoined on the left by handsome boulevards. Farther on is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a library of 20,000 vols. and a small *Musée* (Sun. 2-5).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne* is a Gothic edifice of the 12-16th centuries. The façade, well worth examination, is unfortunately marred by the slated roof of the still unfinished S. tower. The N. tower, which has no spire, is 250 ft. high and commands an extensive view.

The transept is adorned with elaborate enrichments. The choir, the latest portion of the building, belongs to the best period of Gothic art. In the Chapelle des Fonts are a Visitation (high relief) and an Adoration of the Magi, attributed to Phil. de Champaigne. *Bossuet*, Bishop of Meaux from 1681 to 1704, is buried in the sanctuary, and the nave contains two statues of him (erected in 1822 and 1907). On the left in the ambulatory are a handsome portal of the 15th cent. (*Porte Maugarni*) and the kneeling statue of Philip of Castile (d. 1627). Organ-case of 1627.

To the left of the façade of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a garden laid out by Le Nôtre; to the left of the choir, the *Maîtrise* (12th or 13th cent.). — Some curious old *Mills* are situated in the bed of the river, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

Motor-omnibuses (starting in the Place du Marché) ply thrice a day from Meaux to *Coulommiers* (p. 308) viâ Crécy-en-Brie (p. 100).

The train passes close to the cathedral as it quits Meaux, and crosses the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Marne. — At ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Trilport* the line to Rheims viâ La Ferté-Milon diverges to the left (R. 12a). Farther on is a tunnel, 735 yds. long. 36 M. *Changis-St-Jean.*

41 M. **La Ferté-sous-Jouarre** (*Hôtel de l'Epée; de Paris*), on the Marne, a town with 4841 inhab., is famous for its mill-stone quarries. The valley in which it lies is fertile and well-cultivated, and the hills are covered with woods or vineyards.

Jouarre (hotels), the Gallic *Divodurus* ('divine fortress'), $1^3/_4$ M. to the S. (omnibus), was formerly noted for its abbey, founded in the 7th cent., afterwards replaced by a Benedictine convent. One of the 13th cent. towers of the latter still remains. Behind the *Church* (15th cent.) is a crypt of an earlier structure, with Merovingian columns of marble and sarcophagi of various periods. — A branch-line runs from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to (30 M.) *Montmirail* (p. 102).

The train crosses two bridges, threads a tunnel, 1030 yds. long, crosses a third bridge, and skirts the left bank. — 46 M. *Nanteuil-Saacy.* Beyond (52 M.) *Nogent-l'Artaud-Charly* is another tunnel. — 55 M. *Chézy-sur-Marne.* To the left diverges the line from Château-Thierry to La Ferté-Milon (see p. 81).

59 M. **Château-Thierry** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Eléphant; Cygne*, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.), on the Marne, $^1/_2$ M. from the station, is an attractive town with 7347 inhab. and manufactories of mathematical and wind instruments. A fierce battle was fought here in 1814.

At the entrance of the town, to the right, is a mediocre *Statue of La Fontaine* (p. 102). Farther on are a *Belfry* dating from the

16th century, and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville with the handsome new *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Theatre.* We ascend from the square by a flight of 102 steps to the ruined *Castle*, which we enter from the right. This castle, said to have been built by Charles Martel in 720, was besieged and taken by the English in 1421, by Charles V. in 1544, and by other assailants on various other occasions.

Quitting the ruins by the small gateway in the tower on the outer wall, opposite the entrance, we descend in the direction of the *Collège.* In the adjoining house (Rue de La Fontaine 12) *Jean de La Fontaine* (1621-95), the fabulist, was born; it now contains a library and a small museum. In the Grande-Rue, lower down, rises the uninteresting *Church of St. Crépin* (15th cent.).

From Château-Thierry to Romilly, $54^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.). — This line diverges from the Châlons railway at ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Mézy* (see below), the first station, and ascends the valleys of the ***Surmelin*** and the *Dhuis.* Part of the water-supply of Paris is derived from the Dhuis by means of an aqueduct, 81 M. long, beginning at (15 M.) *Pargny-la-Dhuis.* — $21^1/_2$ M. **Montmirail** (*Hôtel de la Tour-d'Auvergne; du Grand-Condé*), a town of 2335 inhab., situated on a hill commanding the pretty valley of the *Petit Morin*, is noted for a victory gained by Napoleon over the Allies in 1814. The *Château*, which lies to the S.W., surrounded by a large park, was magnificently rebuilt in the 17th cent. by Louvois, the minister of war of Louis XIV. Cardinal de Retz (1614-79) was born at Montmirail. — 34 M. ***Esternay*** is also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry viâ Coulommiers (p. 308). — Beyond (51 M.) ***Lurey-Conflans*** we cross the *Seine* and join the line from Paris to Troyes. — $54^1/_2$ M. ***Romilly-sur-Seine***, see p. 311.

A branch-line also runs from Château-Thierry to ($28^1/_2$ M.) *La Ferté-Milon* (p. 81) viâ ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Oulchy-Breny* (p. 81), on the line from Paris to Rheims.

At Château-Thierry begin the vineyards of Champagne. — $64^1/_2$ M. *Mézy* (see above). At ($72^1/_2$ M.) *Dormans* Henri of Guise defeated the Germans and Huguenots in 1575, but received the wound which gave him the surname of 'Le Balafré' or 'the scarred'. To Rheims, see p. 89. A little farther on, to the right, is *Troissy*, with a handsome church of the 16th cent., and to the left are the ancient priory of *Binson* and the plateau of *Châtillon-sur-Marne*, where a colossal statue of Pope Urban II. (1042-99), who was born in the neighbourhood, was erected in 1887, from a design by Roubaud. — 78 M. *Port-à-Binson-Châtillon.* Near (84 M.) *Damery-Boursault* rises (to the right) the **Château of Boursault*, in the Renaissance style, the property of the Duchesse d'Uzès.

88 M. **Epernay.** — **Hotels.** De l'Europe, Rue Porte-Lucas 18, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. or D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 9, omn. 1 fr.; de Paris, Place Auban-Moet 28, pens. $7^1/_2$ fr.; de Châlons, Rue des Berceaux 6; Terminus, R. from 2, D. $2^3/_4$ fr., de la Cloche, de la Gare, Place Thiers, 1, 5, and 2. — **Cafés.** *Du Centre*, Rue Flodoard; *de Rohan*, Rue de Châlons; *de Paris*, Rue Porte-Lucas. — Good ***Buffet*** at the station.

Epernay, the *Sparnacum* of antiquity, a town with 21,637 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the Marne, is the centre of the champagne-trade. The handsome houses in the suburb of *La Folie*, on the E., close to which the train passes as it quits the town, afford


CHALONS-s-MARNE
1 : 16,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Faubourg St Antoine
Casernes
Faubg St Jacques
Esplanade
Porte St Jacques
Prison
Avenue de Valmy
Nouveau Port
Porte St Antoine
St Joseph
Collège
Chap. de l'Adoration
St Loup
Théâtre
Pal. de Just.
École des Arts & Métiers
Hôtel Dieu
Porte de Marne
Cathédrale
Évêché
Hôtel de Ville
St Alpin
Musée
Dames de la Congrn
Cimetière
Pl. des Ursulines
Caserne
Banque de France
Halles
Porte du Jard
Temple protest.
Jard
St Jean
Porte St Jean
Square St Jean
Caserne
Pré-fecture
Archives
Pl. des Buttes
Jardin des Plantes
Cirque
All. de Forêts
Porte Ste Croix
Faubg Ste Croix
Faubg St Jean
Allées St Jean
Jardin Anglais
Marne
Rivière
Faubg de Marne
Gare
Ste Pudentienne
Troyes
Nancy
Ambonnay
Mont-Héry
l'Épine
St Memmie
Petit Bagnières

some indication of the lucrative nature of the local industry. Either here or at Rheims (p. 89) a visit should be paid to one of the vast *Cellars* of the champagne-makers, consisting of long galleries, hewn in the chalk rock, containing hundreds of thousands of bottles (the number laid down annually is estimated at 5 millions) and admirably adapted for the numerous delicate operations necessary for the production of the wine.

Champagne is said to have been invented at the beginning of the 18th century. Its distinguishing quality of effervescence is due to the carbonic acid gas generated by fermentation, which, under its own pressure of 4 or 5 atmospheres, is held in a state of liquefaction until the cork is removed. The best wines are made from mixtures (in various proportions) of black and white grapes. The must that first issues from the presses is reserved for the 'vins de cuvée', or first quality brands. After the lees have had time to settle, sugar is added to increase the alcoholic strength of the liquid, which is then placed in casks to ferment. Two or three months later (usually about the end of December) it is racked off (the sediment remaining behind), diluted or strengthened as required, and finally strained and fined. In spring, after more sugar has been added, it is again drawn off into bottles made of very strong and thick glass, weighing 25-30 oz. each., which are then placed head downward in cellars kept at a constant temperature of 46-50° Fahr. The sediment thus collecting in the necks of the bottles is got rid of by a process known as 'dégorgeage', in which the cork is allowed to fly out. The bottles are immediately filled up with a carefully compounded mixture of old wine, cognac, and sugar; and after being allowed to rest for some weeks or months the champagne is ready for sale.

From Epernay to Fère-Champenoise (Romilly), 25½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — This line diverges to the right from the Strassburg railway at (4½ M.) *Oiry-Mareuil*, and traverses a wine-growing district, viâ (8½ M.) *Avize* and (14 M.) *Vertus*. — 25½ M. *Fère-Champenoise* is also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry-le-François (p. 309), from which there diverges, at *Sézanne*, 6 M. to the W., a branch to *Romilly* (p. 311).

From Epernay to Montmirail, 38½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 3⅓ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 85 c.). — 16 M. *Montmort* has a castle of 1580 and a 13th cent. church. — 38½ M. *Montmirail*, see p. 102.

From Epernay to *Rheims* viâ Ay, see p. 84. Another line runs viâ *Ambonnay* (p. 89), on the local line between Rheims and Châlons-sur-Marne.

92 M. *Oiry-Mareuil*, see above. About 3 M. to the S. of (99 M.) *Jâlons*, near the *Château d'Ecury* at *Champigneul-Champagne*, is very ancient heronry, occupied by the birds from Feb. to August.

107½ M. **Châlons-sur-Marne.** — **Hotels.** De la Haute-Mère-Dieu (Pl. a; C, 2), R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ¾ fr., du Renard (Pl. b; C, 2), R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, omn. ½ fr., Place de la République 26 and 24; de la Cloche et du Palais (Pl. c; D, 2), Rue St. Jacques 2, near Notre-Dame, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; du Chemin-de-Fer, near the station. — **Restaurants.** *Sampoux*, Place de la République, D. 2½ fr.; *Buffet* at the station, déj. or D. 3½ fr., good. — **Cafés.** *De la Bourse*, *Belle-Vue*, Place de la République 32 and 48; *des Oiseaux*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *de Paris*, Porte de Marne. — **Brasseries.** *De Tantonville*, Rue de Marne 32; *Alsacienne*, Rue Thiers 13.

Cabs. Per drive between 6 or 7 a.m. and 10 or 8 p.m., 1 fr.; between 10 or 8 p.m. and midnight, 1¼ fr.; at night 2 fr.; per hr., 2, 2¼, or 3 fr. — To *L'Epine*, 8 fr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr. — **Electric Tramways** (10 c.). From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jean* (Pl. E, 3); from *Petit-Fagnières* (comp. Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 1). — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 2), Rue Lochet 8.

Châlons-sur-Marne, with 27,808 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Marne*, the headquarters of the 6th army corps, and the seat of a bishop. It is also an important centre of the champagne trade.

Châlons, the *Catalaunum* of the Romans, is mentioned as early as the 3rd century. In 451 the neighbourhood was the scene of the great defeat of Attila and his Huns by the Romans and the allied Franks and Visigoths. This sanguinary and hard-won victory, reckoned by Sir Edward Creasy among the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World', checked Attila's 'mighty attempt to found a new anti-Christian dynasty upon the wreck of the temporal power of Rome'. In 1430 and 1434 the town successfully defended itself against attacks by the English; but in 1814 it was occupied by the Prussians, in 1815 by the Russians, and in Aug., 1870, by the Germans.

From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) we turn to the left, cross the railway, the Marne (which flows in an artificial channel excavated in 1776), and finally the lateral canal, at the entrance of the town proper. Thence the Rue de Marne leads straight to the Hôtel de Ville.

The CATHEDRAL (Pl. B, C, 2), to the right in this street, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built in the 13th cent. and recently restored. The large portal, in the classic style, was added in 1628. The fine interior contains some stained glass of the 13-16th cent., a canopied high-altar, with six marble columns, two handsome tombstones, on the pillars to the left and right of the choir, and several other works of art. The choir is prolonged into the nave, as at Rheims.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Institution St. Etienne*, a theological seminary. The square in front of it is embellished with a reproduction of Mercié's 'Gloria Victis', now in Paris. To the left is the *Hôtel Dieu* (Pl. B, 2), founded in the 16th cent., and farther on in the same direction is the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. C, 1, 2).

The HÔTEL DE VILLE (Pl. C, 2), erected in the 18th cent., presents few features of interest. In front is a *Monument to President Carnot*. The building to the right contains the *Library*, with about 73,000 vols. (open daily, except Wed., 12 to 5), and the *Musée* (adm. Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; on other days on application).

In the court between the library and the Musée a church-portal of the 17th cent. has been re-erected, and a good collection of Hindoo gods arranged. — On the groundfloor are antiquities, casts, and modern sculptures. — On the first floor are natural history collections, reproductions in carved wood of noted French works of art, and the *Collection Picot*, consisting chiefly of furniture, small works of art, and paintings. Among the last are specimens of *Francken*, *Primaticcio*, *Holbein*, *P. van Bredael*, *Giotto* (fresco), etc.

The church of NOTRE-DAME (Pl. C, D, 2), a few yards behind the Hôtel de Ville, the most interesting building in Châlons, was erected between 1158 and 1322 and restored in 1852-70. It has two towers, surmounted by modern spires, on the façade, and two others to the E. of the transepts. The stained-glass windows (16th cent.) are fine, especially the first two on the left side. The aisles are provided with capacious galleries, and the three chapels in the apse are each preceded by two columns, from which the vaulting springs. There are several fine monuments.

On the E. outskirts of the town is the church of *St. Loup* (Pl. E, 2), dating from 1420, with a handsome and recently restored interior. It contains a statue of St. Christopher, referred to the 15th cent., and a few ancient paintings, including a small triptych (Adoration of the Magi; visitors may open it), by a Flemish master of the 16th cent., in the 2nd chapel on the right. — The church of *St. John* (Pl. E, 3), at the S.E. extremity of the town, dates from the 11-15th cent. and unites a Gothic choir with Romanesque nave and aisles. — *Notre Dame de l'Epine*, see below.

To the S. of the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is the church of *St. Alpin* (Pl. C, 2; 12-13th and 15-16th cent.), which contains numerous ancient paintings (Ecce Homo, on a gold ground, on the 1st pillar of the choir) and some fine stained glass of the 16th century.

The *Place de la République* (Pl. C, 2), a little beyond St. Alpin, forms the centre of the town. To the right, at its other end, is the *Jard* (Pl. B, C, 3; band on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons), a public park lying in front of the little *Château du Marché* (17-18th cent.), now occupied by a savings-bank. The Rue Lochet, built above a canal passing under the château, leads hence back to the town, passing on its way a handsome *Synagogue* and a *Protestant Church*. The Jard is bounded on the right by a canal, between which and the Marne lies the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. B, 3). — On the left is the *Cours d'Ormesson* (Pl. C, 3), with an *Agricultural Laboratory* and the *Jardin des Plantes*. At the end of the Cours is the *Préfecture* (Pl. D, 3), erected in the 18th century. Facing it are the modern *Archives*. At the end of the Rue Carnot rises the *Porte Ste. Croix* (Pl. D, 3), a triumphal arch, 60 ft. high, erected in 1770 to welcome Marie Antoinette, and left unfinished.

The *Musée Garinet* (Pl. D, 2), Rue Pasteur 13, containing paintings, tapestries, etc., is open free on Tues. 2-5 (1-3 in winter).

Not far from the station, from which its two towers are visible, is the former *Manor of Jacquesson*, now used as a distillery, brewery, and malt-house. Connected with it are 7 M. of cellarage, hewn in the chalk, which are generally shown on application.

About 5 M. to the E., on the road to Ste. Menehould, is the village of **L'Epine**, famous for its beautiful and much-frequented **Pilgrimage Church*, built in 1420-1529 (recently restored) to shelter a miraculous statue of the Virgin, found in a thorn-bush by some shepherds. The portal is especially elaborate. The miraculous image (restored), the organ of the 16th cent., the choir-screen, the treasury, and the representation of the Holy Sepulchre should be noticed.

From Châlons-sur-Marne to *Troyes*, see p. 316 (local station near the main-line station); to *Chaumont*, see R. 46; to *Amiens* (Rheims), see R. 9; to *Rheims* viâ *Ambonnay* (Epernay), see p. 89; to *Metz* viâ Verdun, see pp. 90-93.

II. From Châlons-sur-Marne to Nancy.

112 M. Railway in $2^3/_4$-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 35, 13 fr. 80, 8 fr. 90 c.).

The line skirts the chalk hills on the right bank of the Marne, traversing the wide plain known as the *Champagne Pouilleuse*. At ($108^1/_2$ M. from Paris) *Coolus* the line to Troyes (p. 316) diverges to the right. $116^1/_2$ M. *Vitry-la-Ville* has a château of the 18th cent., to the right; $123^1/_2$ M. *Loisy-sur-Marne*, with a handsome church of the 13th cent., to the left. We next cross the *Marne* and reach —

127 M. **Vitry-le-François** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, Rue de Vaux 34, R. from 3, D. 3¼, pens. from 8 fr., good; *de la Cloche*, R. from 2½, D. 3½ fr.), a town with 8487 inhab., formerly fortified, founded on a regular plan in 1545 by Francis I. in place of *Vitry-le-Brûlé*, 2½ M. to the N.E., which was destroyed by Charles V. in 1544. At the end of the Avenue Carnot, leading straight on from the station, is a *Monument* commemorating the *Review at Vitry* in 1891. Behind is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, which includes natural history and antiquarian collections, a picture gallery, and Oriental curiosities. From the *Place d'Armes*, in the centre of the town, radiate the four chief streets. On the left side of the Place is the church of *Notre Dame*, a large and handsome edifice of the 17th cent., containing two noteworthy monuments of the end of the 18th century. In a small square to the right is a bronze statue, by Marochetti, of *Royer-Collard* (1763-1845), a native philosopher and politician.

From Vitry-le-François to Jessains (Troyes, Chaumont), 33½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 5 fr. 90 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — At (21 M.) *Valentigny* a branch diverges to *St. Dizier* (p. 325). — 25 M. **Brienne-le-Château** (*Croix Blanche; Havard*) is famous as the seat of a military school (suppressed in 1790), of which Napoleon I. was a pupil (1779-84). A bronze statue of *Napoleon* at the age of sixteen, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, commemorates the fact. It was also the scene of a sanguinary struggle in 1814, between Napoleon and Blücher, in which the latter was forced to retire. Brienne has given name to a family of distinction, one of whose members, Jean, was King of Jerusalem in 1209 and Emperor of Constantinople in 1231-37. Above the town rises the large *Château* of the Prince de Bauffremont-Courtenay, dating from the 18th century. The park is open to the public, and the collection of paintings (numerous portraits) in the interior may also be visited. The *Church* dates from the 16th century. — Railway to *Troyes* viâ Piney, see p. 316.

The railway to Jessains next ascends the valley of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (28½ M.) *Dienville*. We now join the line from Troyes to Chaumont, and reach (33½ M.) *Jessains* (p. 318).

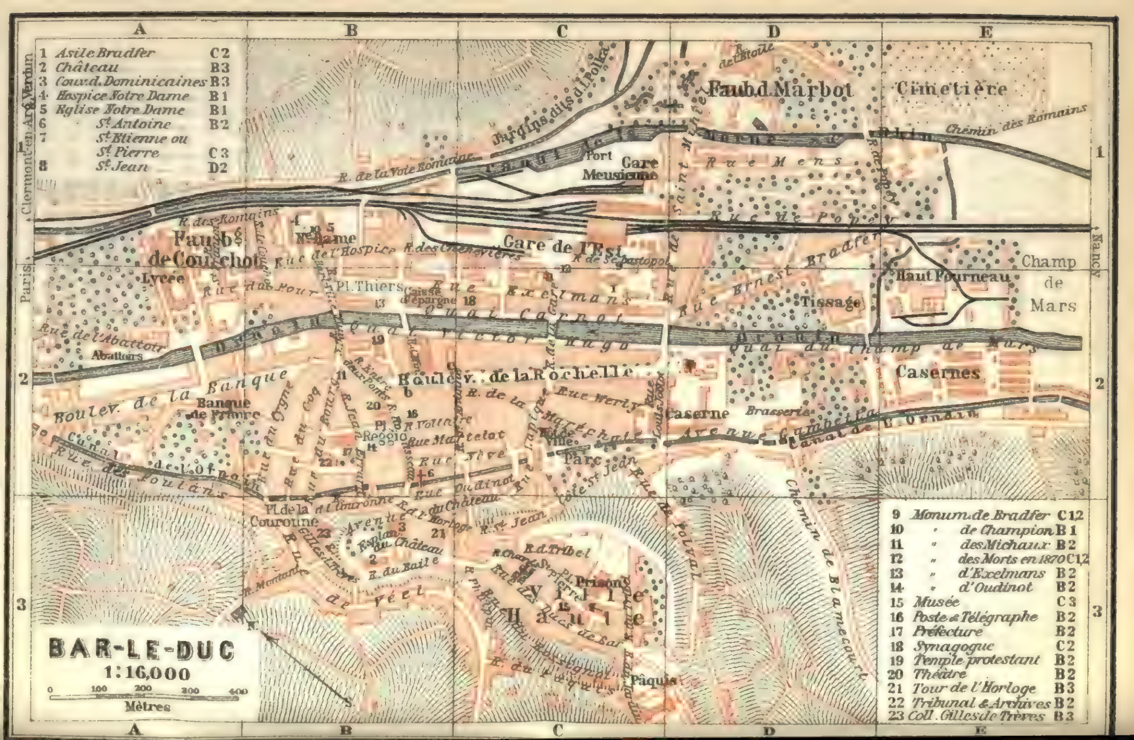
From Vitry-le-François to *Paris* viâ *Coulommiers*, see pp. 309, 308.

Beyond Vitry the railway crosses the Marne for the last time and skirts the *Rhine and Marne Canal*, which begins at Vitry and ends at the Ill, near Strassburg, a distance of 195 M. — The scenery now becomes monotonous. 135½ M. **Blesme-Haussignémont** (small *Buffet*) is the junction for Chaumont (Dijon; Bâle); see R. 46. 143 M. *Sermaize-les-Bains* (Hôt. de la Cloche; de la Source, at the Etablissement), on the *Saulx*, with a small *Etablissement de Bains*, ½ M. from the station, supplied by a mineral spring resembling that of Contrexéville (p. 335).

We next cross the Saulx, the Rhine and Marne Canal, and the *Ornain*, and reach (148 M.) *Revigny*.

Branch-railway to (17½ M.) *St. Dizier* (p. 325); to *Hirson*, see p. 67. Local railways run also to the S.E., through the valley of the Saulx, to (16½ M.) *Haironville*, and to the N.E., to (21½ M.) *Triaucourt*, viâ (14 M.) *Lisle-en-Barrois*, whence a branch diverges to *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* (p. 108).

157½ M. **Bar-le-Duc**. — **Hotels**. De Metz et du Commerce (Pl. b; B, 2), Boul. de la Rochelle 17; de la Gare (Pl. a; C, 2), with café, opposite the station; du Cygne (Pl. c; B, 2), Boul. de la Rochelle 14, R. from 3, D. 3,


BAR-LE-DUC
1:16,000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
1 Asile Bradfer C2
2 Château B3
3 Couv. d. Dominicaines B3
4 Hospice Notre Dame B1
5 Eglise Notre Dame B1
6 St. Antoine B2
7 St. Etienne ou St. Pierre C3
8 St. Jean D2
9 Monum. de Bradfer C1,2
10 " de Champion B1
11 " des Michaux B2
12 " des Morts en 1870 C1,2
13 " d'Excelmans B2
14 " d'Oudinot B2
15 Musée C3
16 Poste & Télégraphe B2
17 Préfecture B2
18 Synagogue C2
19 Temple protestant B2
20 Théâtre B2
21 Tour de l'Horloge B3
22 Tribunal & Archives B2
23 Coll. Gilles de Trèves B3
Faubg. de Couchot
Faubd. Marbot
Cimetière
Gare de l'Est
Gare Meusienne
Port
Lycée
Pl. Thiers
Caisse d'épargne
Quai Carnot
Quai Victor Hugo
Quai du Champ de Mars
Boulev. de la Rochelle
Boulev. de la Banque
Banque de France
Rue Exelmans
Rue Ernest Bradfer
Rue de Popey
Rue Mens
Rue de l'Hospice
Rue du Four
Rue de l'Abattoir
Abattoirs
Casernes
Caserne
Tissage
Haut Fourneau
Champ de Mars
Avenue Gambetta
Canal de l'Ornain
Rue des Poulans
Pl. de la Couronne
Parc
Ville Haute
Prison
Pâquis
Chemin de Blamecourt
Chemin des Romains
Jardins dits d. l. Polka
R. de la Voie Romaine
R. des Romains
Rue Martelot
Rue Tivé
Rue Oudinot
Rue Wery
Rue de Véel
Esplan. du Château
R. du Baile
R. St. Jean
R. d. Tribel
Rue des Ducs de Bar
R. du Jardin
Brasserie
Paris
Nancy
Clermont-en-Arg. Verdun

pens. from 7 fr. — **Cafés.** *Des Oiseaux*, at the theatre (see below); *Lambert*, at the Hôtel de Metz; *de la Rochelle*, at the corner of the Rues de la Gare and de la Rochelle.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hour 2 fr. (*i.e.* for 1-2 pers.; each addit. pers. 25 c. extra in the Ville Basse, 50 c. to the Ville Haute).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 16; B, 2) Rue Voltaire 2.

Bar-le-Duc, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Bar and the chief town of the department of the *Meuse*, with 17,307 inhab., is situated on the *Ornain* and the heights rising on its left bank. It was the birthplace of the second Duke of Guise (1519-63), Marshal Oudinot (1767-1847), and Marshal Exelmans (1775-1852). Bar-le-Duc is noted for its preserves, and it also produces good wine.

In front of the railway-station is a *War Monument* for 1870-71 (Pl. 12; C, 1, 2). The busiest part of the town is the 'Ville Basse', which is intersected from E. to W. by the Boulevard de la Rochelle, the principal street. At the E. end of this street is the new church of *St. Jean* (Pl. 8; D, 2), an imposing edifice in the Romanesque style.

Notre-Dame (Pl. B, 1), at the W. end of the town, dates from the 15th cent., and possesses a remarkable Gothic choir. Crossing the Ornain by the bridge, we reach the Rue Entre-deux-Ponts, which begins at the *Monument of the Michaux* (Pl. 11; B, 2), a family who introduced important improvements in the manufacture of bicycles, and passes the *Theatre* (Pl. 20; B, 2). Behind the latter is the *Café des Oiseaux*, one of the sights of the town, which boasts a fine collection of stuffed birds and other animals. — Farther on is the Place Reggio (Pl. B, 2), embellished with a bronze statue, by J. Debay, of *Marshal Oudinot*, Duke of Reggio (see above). — Farther up, to the left, is the church of *St. Antoine* (Pl. 6; B, 2), of the 14th cent.; a canalized arm of the Ornain flows beneath the church.

The 'Ville Haute', or upper town, commanded by a *Clock Tower*, may be reached hence by following the Rue de la Couronne to the *Porte de la Couronne* (1751) and thence ascending the Rue Gilles-de-Trèves to the left, passing the former *Collège Gilles-de-Trèves* (Pl. 23, B, 3; 1571). The latter street ends at the esplanade in front of the remains of the *Château* (Pl. 2; B, 3), destroyed in the 17th century. The Rue des Ducs-de-Bar, the chief street of the upper town, leads to the Place de la Halle, containing some *Old Houses*, one of which (No. 3) is fitted up as a commercial museum.

The church of St. Etienne or *St. Pierre* (Pl. 7; C, 3) is the principal building in Bar-le-Duc. It dates from the 14th cent., with the exception of the portal, flanked by a tower, which is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

Interior. The sculptures on the screen of the first chapel on the right are noteworthy, but the chief object of interest is a **Statue* (in the right transept), by Ligier Richier, of St. Mihiel in Lorraine (p. 97), a pupil of Michael Angelo, representing a corpse in which decay has already set in. It is carved of St. Mihiel stone soaked in wax and oil to give it the appearance and durability of marble, and formed part of the tomb of René de Châlons, Prince of Orange, who was killed in 1544 at the siege of St. Dizier.

No. 21, Place St. Pierre, a handsome old house of the early

Renaissance period, contains a small *Musée* (Pl. 15; C, 3), open to the public on Sun., 1-4, and on other days on application.

There are a number of other interesting old buildings in the 'Ville Haute', especially in the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar. A house in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart lived for three years is also pointed out. At the upper end of the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar is *Le Pâquis*, a promenade shaded by fine elms. In the Rue Lapique, which leads down from this vicinity to the Boulevard de la Rochelle (p. 107), is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), formerly Oudinot's mansion.

From Bar-le-Duc to Clermont-en-Argonne and to Verdun, 35 and 42 M. (fares 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 20 c., and 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 80 c.). This narrow-gauge line has a special station in the Rue St Mihiel, behind the railway-station. At ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* a branch-line diverges to *Lisle-en-Barrois* (p. 105). — At ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Beauzée* the line forks, one branch leading to (35 M.) *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 91), the other to (42 M.) *Verdun* (p. 91).

161 M. *Longeville;* $164^1/_2$ M. *Nançois-Tronville.* Railway to Neufchâteau and Epinal, see p. 328. To the right is the Marne canal, which farther on makes a wide curve and enters the valley of the Meuse by means of a tunnel $2^1/_2$ M. long, while the railway bends to the left. Beyond (171 M.) *Ernecourt-Loxeville* the train enters the cuttings by which the line pierces the heights between the valleys of the Seine and Meuse. — 178 M. *Lérouville* (2999 inhab.).

Railway to *Sedan* viâ *Verdun*, see p. 97.

183 M. **Commercy** (*Hôt. de Paris*, R. 2-4, D. 3 fr., good; *de la Cloche*, pens. 7 fr.), a town with 7836 inhab., is situated on an arm of the *Meuse*. The imposing *Château* of the 17th cent., which the train passes on quitting the station, was at one time the residence of the Dukes of Lorraine, and is now used as barracks. In the town is a bronze *Statue of Dom Calmet* (1672-1757), the learned historian, who was born in the neighbourhood. Commercy is noted for its 'Madeleines', a kind of cake (1 fr. 20 c.-2 fr. per box).

The train now crosses two arms of the *Meuse*. 188 M. *Sorcy*, beyond which a tunnel, 612 yds. long, is traversed.

191 M. **Pagny-sur-Meuse** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*. Railway to Domremy and Neufchâteau, see p. 329. We now enter the valley of the Moselle by a tunnel $^3/_4$ M. long, and once more approach the Rhine and Marne Canal. — 194 M. *Foug.*

199 M. **Toul** *(Hôtel de la Comédie; de Metz; Chariot d'Or; Cloche d'Or; de France; de la Gare; de l'Europe)*, the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Lorraine. Its bishopric was founded by the Irish monk St. Mansuy, who died about the year 350. It is a fortress of the first class and was taken by the Germans in 1870. Pop. 13,663. The town is situated between the canal and the Moselle, about $^1/_2$ M. from the station. From the *Porte de France* the Rue Thiers leads to the Place Croix-en-Bourg, with a pretty marble *Fountain*, and is continued by the Rue Gambetta, at the end of which we turn to the left.

The church of *St. Gengoult*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-15th

cent., has an unusually lofty interior; its large windows are filled with fine stained glass of the 13th century. The finest part of the church is, however, the beautiful Flamboyant *Cloisters*, to the N. of the nave, dating from the 16th century. These are enclosed on both sides by six double arcades resting on very light and graceful columns and separated from each other by small truncated columns. The cloisters give on the Place du Marché, through which we may reach the church of St. Etienne, viâ the Rue Lafayette (right), Rue Michâtel (left), and Rue Liouville (right).

**St. Etienne*, the former cathedral, is noteworthy for its size and its harmonious proportions, and still more for its beautiful W. front, which is flanked by two light and graceful towers, terminating in octagonal lanterns. The choir and transepts (both with fine stained glass), date from the 13th, the façade from the 15th, and the nave from the 14th and 15th centuries. The **Cloisters* which adjoin this fine church on the S. were built in the 13-14th cent. and are larger and of an even more perfect style than those of St. Gengoult. They form a rectangle, 75 yds. long and 55 yds. broad, and consist of 22 sections with four arches, each with four small clustered columns and two small isolated columns, besides the archway to the court. — The *Chapel* entered from the cloisters contains a large altar-piece, with figures in full relief, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds.

The large and imposing *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the bishop's palace, built in 1740, contains the public library and a small museum. Behind it is a public garden with a marble figure, France recovered, by Maindron (1874).

A branch-line ascends the valley of the Moselle from Toul to (15 M.) *Pont-St-Vincent* (p. 334), viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pierre-la-Treiche*, near which are some interesting caverns (partly unexplored).

From Toul to *Neufchâteau (Dijon)*, see p. 333; to *Troyes*, see p. 316.

As the train leaves Toul we enjoy a fine view, to the right, of both its churches and especially of the façade of St. Etienne. We cross the canal and then the *Moselle* — 204 M. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle.* The river and canal run parallel to the railway. We again cross the river and reach (210 M.) *Liverdun*, finely situated to the left, with remains of fortifications. The church, containing interesting sculptures, dates from the 13th cent.; the governor's house from the 15th. — The tunnel (to the left), 550 yds. long, by which the canal is carried beneath the town, and the bridge (to the right) by which it crosses the Moselle, near the railway-bridge, are striking examples of engineering skill. The scenery at this point is, perhaps, the most beautiful on the entire journey.

At (214 M.) **Frouard** *(Buffet-Hôtel)*, a village of 4180 inhab., the railway to Metz (R. 14a) diverges to the left, while the line to Nancy quits the valley of the Moselle and enters the valley of the Meurthe. — 216 M. *Champigneulles*, with iron-works. Railway to Château-Salins, Vic, etc., see p. 116. — In the distance, to the left, we catch a glimpse of Nancy. — 219 M. *Nancy* (rail. restaurant), p. 110.

16. Nancy.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), Place Stanislas 2, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. $4^1/_2$-5, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; Gr.-Hôt. de l'Univers et du Commerce (Pl. g; B, 3, 4), Rue des Carmes 2, R. from 3, déj 3, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. b; B, 4), Rue des Carmes 5, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. e; B, 4), Rue Stanislas 61, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; de Paris (Pl. h; C, 4), Rue St. Dizier 10; Américain (Pl. c; B, 4), Place St. Jean 3, near the station, R. from 3, déj. 3 fr. — **Hôtels Meublés.** Hôt. Terminus, des Deux-Hémisphères (Pl. f; A, 4), R. 4-16, B. $1^1/_4$ fr., both in the Place Thiers, near the station; de la Poste (Pl. a; C, 4), Place de la Cathédrale: Central-Hôtel, Rue du Faubourg-Stanislas 6, near the station, R. 4-12 fr.

Restaurants. *Stanislas*, Place Stanislas 9; at the *Grand-Hôtel* (see above); *Petit-Vatel*, Rue des Dominicains 33, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Rocher de Cancale*, Rue des Carmes 11, déj. $2^3/_4$, D. 3 fr.; at the *Hôt. Américain* (see above), and at the *Brasseries* mentioned below. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Cafés. *Café Glacier*, Place Stanislas, overlooking the Pépinière; *de la Comédie-Rotonde*, to the right of the theatre, with gardens; *du Grand-Hôtel*, *Grand-Café*, *Stanislas*, *du Commerce*, Place Stanislas; *des Deux-Hémisphères*, Place Thiers. — **Brasseries.** *Brasserie Viennoise* (restaurant), Rue des Michottes 6 (Pl. B, 3), à la carte; *Brasserie Lorraine* (restaurant), Rue St. Jean 5, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Brasserie Thiers*, at the station, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Brasserie de l'Est*, at Maxéville (closed in winter; tramway, see below).

Cabs. With one horse $1^1/_4$, luggage-cab $1^1/_2$, with two horses $1^3/_4$ fr. per drive; per hr. $^3/_4$ fr. more. From midnight to 6 a.m. $^1/_2$ fr. more per drive or per hr.

Electric Tramways (10-20 c.; correspondance 5-10 c. extra). 1. From *Maxéville* (see Pl. B, 1) to *Bonsecours* and to *Jarville* (see Pl. C, D, 7). 2. From the *Station* (Pl. A, 4) to *St. Max* and to *Essey-lès-Nancy* (see Pl. E, 1). 3. From the *Bon Coin* (see Pl. A, 4) to the *Place Lobau* (Pl. D, 6). 4. From *Préville* (see Pl. A, 3) to the *Pépinière* and the *Swing Bridge* (Pl. D, 1). 5. From the *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Rue de Toul* (see Pl. A, 7). 6. From the *Rue St. Georges* (Pl. C, 4) to *Malzéville* (see Pl. E, 1). 7. From the *Bon Coin* (see Pl. A, 4) to *St. Epvre* (Pl. C, 3). — **Cable Railway** from the *Cimetière de Préville* (see Pl. A, 3) to *St. Antoine* (p. 115); fare 20 c.

Theatres. *Théâtre Municipal* (Pl. C, 3), Place Stanislas; *Casino* (Pl. C, 4), Rue St. Georges; *Eden Théâtre* (Pl. B, 4), Place St. Jean. — Fêtes, concerts, and exhibitions at the *Salle Poirel* (Pl. B, 4), Rue Poirel, near the station.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Rue Pierre-Fourier.

Baths. *Bains du Casino*, Passage du Casino (Pl. C, 4), Rue St. Dizier 21, and Rue des Dominicains 40; *Bains Marceau* (Hammam Nancéen), Passage Marceau, Rue du Faubourg-St-Jean 57, and Rue de la Commanderie (Pl. A, 4).

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. B, 4), Rue Chanzy 2; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue St. Georges 7bis; *Société Générale*, Rue St. Dizier 42; *Comptoir d'Escompte*, Rue St. Jean 56.

University (p. 115). Special courses for foreigners are given during the vacation (1st July-31st Oct.) and throughout the session. Apply to M. le Directeur des Cours, at the university.

French Protestant Service in the *Temple St. Jean*, Place St. Jean, at 10 a.m. — *French Methodist Chapel*, Rue Ste. Anne 6; services at 10.30 a.m.

Syndicat d'Initiative *des Vosges et de Nancy*, Rue Mazagran 3, Place Thiers.

Among the specialties of Nancy are *Embroidery*, *Macaroons*, and *Artistic Pottery and Glass.*

Chief Sights: *Place Stanislas* (p. 111), *Picture Gallery* (p. 111), *Cathedral* (p. 113), *St. Epvre* (p. 114), *Palais Ducal (Musée Lorrain*, p. 114), *Franciscan Church* and *Cours Léopold* (p. 115).

Nancy, the capital of the department of *Meurthe-et-Moselle*, and the seat of a bishop, formerly the capital of Lorraine and the seat



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Paris
Maxéville
Malzéville
Meurthe
Rue d'Auxonne
Rue du Ruisseau
St Vincent & St Pierre
Rue de Boudonville
R. Jean Lamour
Rue du Bastion
Rue Sallier
Pte d.l.Citadelle
Institut Chimique
Manufacture des Tabacs
Rue Déstilles
R. Baron Louis
Av. Milton
Av. Isabey
l'Oratoire
Chapel d. Jésuites
Rue St Michel
Cours Léopold
Place Carnot
Université
Rue Lepois
R. de Lorraine
Rue de Rigny
R. Sigisbert Adam
Promenade de la Pépinière
Serres
Kiosque
Vélodrome
Mon. Sellier
Boulevard de la Pépinière
R. Oberlin
Marché aux Bestiaux
Caserne Thiry
R. Sébastien Leclerc
R. César Bayard
Av. Marcel
Palais du Gouvernement
Pal. Ducal
St Epvre
Place de la Carrière
Cour d'Appel
Pte Royale
Théâtre
Place Stanislas
Evêché
Rue Stanislas
Rue Ste Catherine
Ste Catherine
R. du Faubourg Ste Catherine
Rue Gambetta
Hôtel de Ville
Préfecture
Place d'Alliance
Jardin Botanique
Abattoir
Ecole Forestière
Lycée
Lycée J.d'Arc
Poste et Télégr.
Banque
Dombasle
Pte Stanislas
Rue du Faubourg Stanislas
St Léon
GARE
Place Thiers
St Georges
St Max
Préville
Cimet. de Préville


NANCY
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Mètres.
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Cathédrale
Rue St Georges
Hôpital militaire
Synagogue
Gare des marchandises
St Sébastien
Halle Marché
Marché
Rue de la Primatiale
Chap. Evang.
Hospice des Orphelines
R. Jeannot
Rue Ste Anne
Ecole Professionnelle
Rue des Tiercelins
R. du Tapis
Gare de St Georges
Halle
Lamotte
Gare St Georges
Ruisseau de Lavaux
Rue des Piquets
Passage V. Hugo
Rue Notre-Dame
Rue Clodion
Rue de l'Equitation
Rue des Ponts
Rue de la Hache
Rue des Quatre Eglises
R. du Four
R. Drouot
St Nicolas
Soeurs de la Visitation
Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction
Maternité
Rue Charles III
Soeurs de la Doctrine chrétienne
Hospice St Stanislas
Rue des Fabriques
Rue des Pts St Nicolas
R. de la Salle
Hospice St Julien
Rue Foller
Rue Molitor
Pl Lobau
Rue de Bitche
Rue des Jardiniers
Boulevard Lobau
Rue de l'Etang
Rue de Mon Désert
R. de Mon Désert
R. de Ste Marie
R. Leclerc
R. Mazerny
R. de Villeb. Mareuil
R. d. l. République
Ste Cécile
Rue de Phalsbourg
Ruelle de la Garenne
Avenue de la Garenne
Ateliers Gallé
Bonsecours
R. du Montet
R. Pt du Montet
Monastère des Oblats
Quai de la Bataille
R. de l'Abbé Grégoire
R. du Dr Liébeault
R. de la Prairie
Hôpital Civil
Rue de Strasbourg
Inst. Anatomique
R. Lionnois
Inst. Serothér.
Fac. de Médecine
St Pierre
Anc. Séminaire
Jardin du Séminaire
Ruisseau de Nabécor
Rue de Nabécor
Ruelle de Nabécor
Chemin de Saurupt
Chemin des Sables
Anc. Chemin
Sentier du Bord de l'Eau des Sables
Meurthe
Avricourt, Strasbourg
Bonsecours, Jarville
Champigneulles
Rue de Toul
Casernes

of the dukes, of whom Stanislaus Leszczynski (d. 1766), ex-king of Poland, was the last, is situated on the *Meurthe*, and contains 110,570 inhabitants. It was greatly embellished by Dukes Leopold (d. 1720) and Stanislaus, and is one of the best-built towns in France. The *University* of Nancy takes a high rank and its school of forestry (p. 113) is the only establishment of the kind in France.

After taking Nancy in 1475 and losing it again in the following year, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain beneath its walls by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss in 1477. Nancy was one of the first places in which the Revolutionary spirit was shown by the troops in 1790, and Carlyle gives a vivid account in his '*French Revolution*' of the uprising of 'Château-Vieux' and its suppression by Bouillé. In 1870 the town was occupied by the Germans without resistance. — Among the famous natives of Nancy are *Callot* (1592-1635), *Sylvestre* (d. 1691), and *St. Urbain* (d. 1758), the engravers; *Héré* (1705-63), the architect; *Marshal Drouot* (1774-1847); *Isabey* (1767-1855), the painter; *Grandville* (or *Gérard*; 1803-47), the caricaturist (p. 113); and *Edm. de Goncourt* (1822-96), the writer.

The *Place Thiers* (Pl. A, B, 4), in front of the station, is adorned with a statue of *President Thiers* (1797-1877), by Guilbert, erected in 1879. The town is entered by the **Porte Stanislas**, of 1752, one of the seven handsome gates of Nancy. Farther on, to the left, are the Place Carnot and Cours Léopold (p. 115). To the right, in a small square in front of the *Lycée*, is a *Statue of Dombasle*, the agriculturist (1777-1843), by David d'Angers. The *Public Library*, to the left of the square, contains 126,140 vols. and 1695 MSS. (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 in summer, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in winter). The Rue Stanislas leads hence to the square of that name, crossing the Rue St. Dizier, the busiest in the town.

The ***Place Stanislas** (Pl. C, 3, 4), laid out in 1752-55, the finest point in the town, with a bronze *Statue of Stanislaus Leszczynski* by Jacquot, erected in 1831, is surrounded with handsome edifices by Héré, and adorned with tasteful iron railings of the 18th cent., and two monumental fountains. To the E. rises the *Episcopal Palace* (empty since 1906), to the W. the *Theatre*, to the N. (at a little distance) the *Arc de Triomphe* (p. 113), and to the S. the Hôtel de Ville.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 4), built in the 17th cent., contains a very handsome hall, with frescoes by Girardet and paintings by modern artists, and a fine staircase with wrought-iron banisters by Lamour. Several rooms are occupied by a *Musée*, containing ancient and modern paintings, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 12 to 4 or 6, on other days on application (50 c.).

First Floor. — Paintings. Room I. To the right, 127. *Vanni*, Old man holding a terrestrial globe; *50. *Duccio*, Madonna; 111. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 129. *Early Copy of P. Veronese*, Marriage at Cana. — 124. *Miguel de Tobar*, Monk praying; 136. *School of Bologna*, Annunciation; 30. *Ann. Caracci*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 90. *P. da Cortona*, Cumæan Sibyl announcing to Augustus the birth of Christ; 7. *Baroccio*, Annunciation; 87. *Perugino*, Madonna, Christ, St. John, and angels. — 69. *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra; *273. *Rubens*, Transfiguration (painted in Italy ca. 1604, under the influence of Caravaggio); 272. *Rottenhammer* (?), Good Samaritan; 125. *A. Vaccaro*, Christ appearing to the Virgin. — 234. *Van Hemessen*, Expulsion of the money-

changers; 433. *Le Barbier*, Death of Désilles (p. 115); 119. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 208. *De Crayer*, Plague at Milan; 101. *Ribera*, Baptism of Christ; no number, *A. Morot*, Lion-hunt; 96. *Pordenone*, Parting of St. Peter and St. Paul; 263. *Pourbus the Younger*, Annunciation. — 2. *A. del Sarto*, Tobias and the angel; 108. *A. Sacchi*, Alexander VII. at the 'Corpus Christi' procession; 205. *J. B. de Champaigne*, St. Paul. — In the middle, Equestrian statue of Duke Charles III., in bronze, by *Chaligny*.

Room II, to the left of the entrance. — To the right, 12. *Bassano*, Christ and Caiaphas; 110. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 52. *Feti*, Melancholy (replica of the painting in the Louvre); 74. *L. da Vinci* (?), Salvator Mundi; 24. *Caravaggio*, Descent from the Cross; 76, 77. *Locatelli*, Landscapes; 1. *Alberti*, Portrait; 36. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 51. *Feti*, Archangel; 10. *Bassano*, Deluge; 26. *Cigoli*, Entombment; 72, 73. *Lanfranco*, Heads of Apostles. — 239. *P. van Laer*, surnamed *Bamboccio*, Strolling musicians; 418. *Jouvenet*, Raising of Lazarus; 190. *Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 520, 521. *Jos. Vernet*, Roman ruins. — 62. *Guardi*, Piazza di San Marco; 38. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 11. *Bassano*, Christ and the Holy Women; 120. *Tintoretto*, Pentecost; 362. *Le Guaspre*, Landscape; 109. *Sacchi*, Trinity; no number, *Pordenone*, Portrait; 61. *Granacci*, Holy Family. — 81. *Maltese* (?), Tapestry and jewellery.

Room III, adjoining, whence a staircase descends to the sculptures (p. 113). To the right: 195. *Breenbergh*, Landscape; 256. *A. van Ostade*, Still-life; 214. *Van Dyck* (?), Madonna and Child (replica of the painting at Dresden). — 289. *Teniers the Younger*, Fortune-teller; 215. *Van Dyck*, Van Opstal the painter; 224. *Fr. Francken* and *J. de Momper*, Christ in the desert; 262. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait; 292. *Van Thulden*, Christ after the Scourging; 275. *Rubens*, Jonah (ca. 1618); 201. *P. Bril*, Landscape; 243. *Lievens*, Crucifixion; 274. *Rubens*, Christ walking upon the water (ca. 1618); 255. *G. van Os*, Portrait; 222. *Van Everdingen*, Landscape; 248. *Matsys*, Money-changers; 192. *Brouwer*, Disappointed toper; 237. *Jordaens* (more probably *Rubens*?), Two female heads (studies); 258. *J. Peeters*, Sea-piece; 244. *Jean Looten*, Oaks; 281. *J. van Ruysdael*, Oaks; 200. *Bril*, Ruined tower; 226. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 290. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-scene; 196. *Brueghel the Younger*, Village festival; 282. *J. van Ruysdael*, Hut; 202. *F. Bol* (?), Dutch cook; 228. *Van der Hagen*, Sunset; 220. *Elsheimer*, Good Samaritan; 230. *Heemskerck*, Pancakes; 261. *Van Pool*, Winter. — 209. *Dekker*, Bridge; 260. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Diana bathing; 293. *Van Thulden*, Perseus and Andromeda; 246. *N. Maas*, Portrait; 187. *D'Arthois*, Fair; 229. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; 221. *Van Es*, Still-life; 264. *J. van Ravestein* (?), Portrait; 188. *D'Arthois*, Edge of a wood; 231. *Heemskerck the Younger*, Seller of pancakes. — 251. *J. de Momper*, Caravan; 197. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel* (?), Landscape; 242. *Saftleven*, Swineherds; 225. *François*, Abbé Grégoire; 306. *Flemish School*, Village festival; 227. *Guerviller*, Calvary; *German School*, 288. Christ at the Sepulchre, 300. Circle of children, 287. Beheading of John the Baptist, 298. Rape of Helen; 266. *Cranach the Younger* (?), Birth of the Virgin; 299. *German School*, St. Jerome; 102. *Ribera* (?), Sorceress; 105. *S. Romero*, Portrait. — 216. *Van Dyck* (?), Count John of Nassau and his family.

Room IV. French School of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. To the left and right, 458, 459. *Meunier*, Palace-interiors; *J. Girardet*, 390. The sleeper, 391. Rising, 392. Nymphs sleeping, 393. Nymphs surprised. From right to left: 410. *Isabey*, Napoleon I.; 375. *Fragonard* (?), Child astonished; 320. *Brascassat*, Ruined house; *355. *E. Delacroix*, Death of Charles the Bold (p. 111); 385. *Fr. Gérard*, Portrait; 403. *Gros*, Marshal Duroc; no number, *Monchablon*, Landscape. — No number, *Français*, Source; 467. *Monvoisin*, Gilbert, the poet, in hospital; 454. *Constance Mayer*, Portrait. — 411. *Isabey*, Dieppe; 499. *Rouillard*, Marshal Oudinot; 492. *Prud'hon*, Head of Christ; no number, *Sellier* (of Nancy), Mme. V. Massé; 363. *Dupuys*, P. Jobart (1690); no number, *Sellier*, The Villa Medici in 1862; 370. *Falconet*, Girl with a straw hat; 311. *De Beaumont*, The captain's part; no numbers, *Prinet*, Game of billiards, *H. Royer*, In Brittany, *Petitjean*, Evening at Verdun.

Room V. Early French School. To the right of the side-door: 462. *Mignard*, Portrait; 350. *N. Coypel*, Holy Family; 517. *C. Vanloo*, Silenus;

below, 428. *Largillière* (?), Portrait; 421. *Lafosse* (?), Deluge; 382. *Galloche*, St. Martin. — 325. *Claude Charles* (of Nancy; 1661-1747), Holy Family; 414. *Jeaurat de Bertry*, Still-life; 463. *P. Mignard*, Lady as St. Catharine; 512. *Tocqué*, Portrait; 368, 369. *Falconet*, Portrait of the artist and his wife; 473. *Nattier*, The playful menace; 444. *Le Nain*, Interior; *426. *Largillière*, Portrait. — 356. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 440. *Lemoine*, Moderation of Scipio; 466. *Monnoyer*, Flowers and still-life; 559. *Vouet*, Nymph testing the arrows of Cupid; 383. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape; *317. *Boucher*, Aurora and Cephalus; 461. *P. Mignard*, Madonna; 427. *Largillière*, Portrait; 528. *Vouet*, Cupid's revenge; below, Four small portraits attributed to *Clouet;* *513. *De Troy*, Diana resting; 518, 519. *J. B. Vanloo*, Louis XV.; no number, *Lemoine*, Hercules delivering Hesione. — 496. *Restout*, Boffrand, the architect (?); 425. *Largillière*, Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orléans; 352. *Ch. Coypel*, Rinaldo and Armida. — 203. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Ecce Homo; 479, 480. *Pergaut*, Young birds; 488. *N. Poussin*, Jesus entering Jerusalem; 416. *Jouvenet*, Portrait of himself; 204. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Charity; no number, *L. de La Hire*, Bacchanale.

Room VI. To the right: 378. *E. Friant*, Idyl; 460. *E. F. Michel*, Summer-night; 470. *A. Morot* (of Nancy), Crucifixion; 503. *Sellier*, Mary Magdalen. — 522. *H. Vernet*, Marshal Drouot; 505. *Sellier*, The Levite of Mount Ephraim; no numbers, *Friant*, Grief, *Manet*, Portrait; 510. *Stevens*, Expectation; 507. *Sellier*, Trickster; 493. *Raffaëlli*, Edmond de Goncourt. — 358. *Devilly*, Death of Serg. Blandan (Algeria; 1842); 359. *Diaz de la Peña*, The glade; 500. *H. Royer*, Nymph; 469. *Morot*, Incident at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix in Provence; 102 B.C.); 408. *Henner*, Nun praying; 504. *Sellier*, Leander; no number, *J. Larcher*, Daphnis and Chloe. — 532. *Zuber*, Autumn evening; 380. *Friant*, Portrait of himself; 506. *Sellier*, Vitellius at Bedriacum; no numbers, *L. Voirin*, Races at Jarville, *M. Schiff*, Portrait of himself; 482. *Petitjean*, Village-street in Lorraine; 397. *Gourlier*, End of autumn.

Room VII, adjoining Room I, contains chiefly works by the caricaturist *Grandville* (comp. p. 111).

Ground Floor. — Sculptures, including casts from the antique and modern French works in marble and bronze; busts of illustrious natives of Lorraine.

The **Cathedral** (*Notre-Dame;* Pl. C, 4), behind the Hôtel de Ville, beyond the Préfecture, was built in 1703-42 by *J. H. Mansart*, after the model of Sant' Andrea della Valle at Rome. The façade consists of a row of Corinthian columns, surmounted by a row of the Composite order, and is flanked by towers terminating in domes, supporting lofty lanterns. In the interior are a cupola painted by Jacquart, some fine iron-work, and a rich treasury.

The Rue St. Georges, in front of the cathedral, ends at the *Porte St. Georges* (Pl. D, 4), of 1606. The Rue Bailly leads to the left before this gate to the *Place d'Alliance* (Pl. D, 4), embellished with a fountain commemorating the alliance concluded in 1756 between Louis XV. and the Empress Maria Theresa. The Rue d'Alliance leads hence to the left to the Place Stanislas.

In the vicinity of the Place d'Alliance are the *Ecole Forestière* (Pl. D, 4), with an important Forestry Museum, and the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. D, 4). The latter, entered from the Rue Ste. Catherine, is open all day.

The ***Arc de Triomphe**, formerly called the *Porte Royale* (Pl. C, 3), to the N. of the Place Stanislas, is the finest of the seven triumphal arches which decorate Nancy. It was erected in 1751 by Stanislaus in honour of Louis XV., his son-in-law, of whom it bears a medallion, and consists of a triple gateway in the Corinthian

style, embellished with statues and bas-reliefs. On the monumental façades at each end are (left) a bronze *Statue of Callot* (see p. 111), with busts of *Israël Sylvestre* and *Ferd. de St. Urbain*, by Eug. Laurent (1877), and (right) a *Statue of Héré* (p. 111), by Jacquot.

Outside the arch lies the *Place de la Carrière*, named from the tournaments formerly held here. At the farther end is the *Palais du Gouvernement* (Pl. C, 2), formerly the residence of the governors of the province, afterwards the préfecture, and now the headquarters of the 20th army corps.

By the gateway on the right we enter the **Pépinière** (Pl. D, 2, 3), an attractive and umbrageous park, with another entrance in the N. corner of the Place Stanislas, to the left of the fountain. A band plays here on Tues., Thurs., and Sun., at 8.30 p.m. in summer and 2.30 p.m. in winter. In 1892 a somewhat singular bronze statue by Rodin was erected here to *Claude Gellée* (*Claude Lorrain*: 1600-82), the celebrated painter.

A little to the W. of the Place de la Carrière rises the handsome modern Gothic church of **St. Epvre** (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1863-75 by *Morey*, with a W. tower 285 ft. high (ascent 50 c.), and a spire above the crossing. The interior, with its graceful, slender columns, contains mural paintings by *Art. Sublet*. — In front of the church is a small modern *Equestrian Statue of René II.*, Duke of Lorraine (1473-1508), who defeated Charles the Bold at Nancy (p. 111), by M. Schiff.

The chief edifice in the Grande-Rue, which contains several interesting old houses, is the **Palais Ducal** (Pl. C, 2), begun on the plans of Jacquot de Vaucouleurs under Duke René II., but dating mainly from the reign of his son and successor Antoine le Bon (1508-44), whose motto ('J'espère avoir') appears on the keystones of the groundfloor arches. The most striking external feature is the **Grande Porterie* (1505-12), by Mansuy Gauvain, between the oriel windows; the equestrian statue of *Antoine le Bon* above the door is modern (by I. Viard; 1850). Within is the ***Musée Lorrain**, open free on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, on other days 50 c. (ring briskly).

Ground Floor. Two galleries and a room are dedicated to the antiquities and to the sculptures and other objects dating from the middle ages and the Renaissance. — *Inner Gallery*. 250. Equestrian statue of a Roman emperor; prehistoric, Gallic, and Gallo-Roman antiquities, bronzes (notably Nos. 290, 294 in the 3rd glass-case), pottery, etc. Then mediæval sculptures, including: 91. Altar-piece of the 14th cent.; 54. Madonna and Child (15th cent.); 115, 116. Tombstones of the 17th cent.; 190. Sleeping child (terracotta), by V. de Bouillé. — *Next Room*. 5. Madonna, 10. St. Joseph (both 15th cent.); 49. The Seven Scenes of the Passion; 220. St. Joseph (15th cent.); *6. Last Supper, by Florent Drouin (1582); 218. St. Ursula (15th cent.); *117. Sepulchral statues, by Ligier Richier. — *Outer Gallery*. 78. St. Margaret (18th cent.); 25. Equestrian statue (15th cent.; perhaps René II.).

First Floor. *Chambre du Duc Antoine*, to the right. 154. Handsome Renaissance chimney-piece; *State-bed of Duke Antoine (1515), from the Château de Vaudémont; seven pieces of *Tapestry of the 15th cent., erroneously supposed to have been discovered in the tent of Charles the Bold

after the battle of Nancy; under glass, piece of Persian figured silk of the 11th century. — The *Galerie des Cerfs*, adjoining, contains portraits and ther paintings (*Feyen-Perrin*, Finding of the body of Charles the Bold), ancient weapons, porcelain, medals, bindings, illuminated MSS., church plate, etc.; also a Temptation of St. Anthony (gouache drawing), by *Callot* (No. 579), and an astronomical clock. In the centre is a series of fine engravings representing the funeral of Charles III. of Lorraine (1608). At the end is a fine Renaissance chimney-piece from Joinville. — The cabinet at the end contains antiquities from the Merovingian cemetery at Vieil-Aitre; coins, tokens, and dies; plans and views of Nancy, etc.

The **Franciscan Church** (*Eglise des Cordeliers;* Pl. C, 2), adjoining the ducal palace, was built by René II. in memory of his victory over Charles the Bold in 1477.

The church contains several interesting monuments (bell to the left of the portal). On the left side of the church are monuments of *Antoine de Vaudémont* (d. 1447) and of *Marie d'Harcourt* (d. 1476), his wife; *Philippa of Gueldres*, second wife of René II. (d. 1547), with a fine statue by Ligier Richier, representing the deceased in the costume of a nun; *Jacques Callot; Charles V.*, Duke of Lorraine; and Duke *Leopold I.* The third monument on the right side of the church is the curious mausoleum of *René II.* (d. 1508). The magnificent polychrome frame-work is old (ca. 1515), but the statues of the duke and the Madonna date from 1818. Adjacent is the tomb of *Charles of Lorraine, Cardinal de Vaudémont* (d. 1587), with a statue by Drouin, a native of Nancy. To the left of the choir is the *Chapelle Ronde*, or ducal mortuary chapel, added in 1607-32, with seven black marble sarcophagi.

The Grande-Rue, which traverses the 'old town', ends at the *Porte de la Craffe* or *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 2), of the end of the 14th cent., but restored in the 16th and 19th cent., with two round towers. Farther on is the similar *Porte de la Citadelle*, of 1598.

The Rue de la Craffe leads to the left to the **Cours Léopold** (Pl. B, 2, 3), a handsome tree-shaded square, 510 yds. long and 130 yds. wide, at the N. end of which is the *Porte Désilles*, built in 1785; the name commemorates the devotion of an officer, killed in 1790 by the mutinous soldiery (comp. p. 111). — In the centre of the Cours Léopold stands a bronze *Statue of Marshal Drouot* (p. 111), by David d'Angers. — The *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, C, 3) is embellished with a *Monument to President Carnot.* To the right is the *University*, designed by Morey (p. 114), with an interesting *Natural History Museum* (open in summer on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4). Behind the university is a monument, by Bussière, to *Pierre Gringoire*, the poet (1470-1538).

A little to the E. of the Place Carnot is the small *Place Lafayette* (Pl. C, 3), with a bronze equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Frémiet.

The long Rue St. Dizier (Pl. C, 4, 5; tramway) traverses the entire S.E. half of the town. About halfway down, somewhat to the right, is the church of *St. Sebastian* (1719-31; Pl. B, 4), with the monument of Girardet, the painter (1709-78). Farther on, the Rue Charles-Trois leads to the left to the modern church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 5), which contains several paintings by early artists of Nancy. At the end of the Rue St. Dizier is the double *Porte St. Nicolas* (Pl. C, 6), built in the 17th cent., but altered in 1865.

The Rue de Strasbourg, traversing the suburb of St. Pierre beyond this gate, passes the *Hospital* and the elegant modern church of *St. Peter* (Pl. C, 7). Farther on is the *Eglise de Bonsecours*, situated about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the Rue Stanislas, a church of the 18th cent., frequented by pilgrims, and containing the handsome mausolea of King Stanislaus and his wife.

The W. suburb of *St. Jean*, beyond the railway-station, is built on the site of the marsh where the body of Charles the Bold was found after the Battle of Nancy (see p. 111). The modest *Croix de Bourgogne* marks the exact spot.

The church of *St. Léon* (Pl. A, 4), a handsome modern Gothic edifice, is dedicated to Pope Leo IX., once Bishop of Toul, who was born at Dabo in Lorraine. — Among other modern edifices in this quarter are the *Military Hospital* (1907) and the *Basilica of the Sacred Heart* (1902-6). — Farther to the N., on the *Côte des Chanoines*, is the conspicuous sanatorium of St. Antoine (cable-railway, see p. 110).

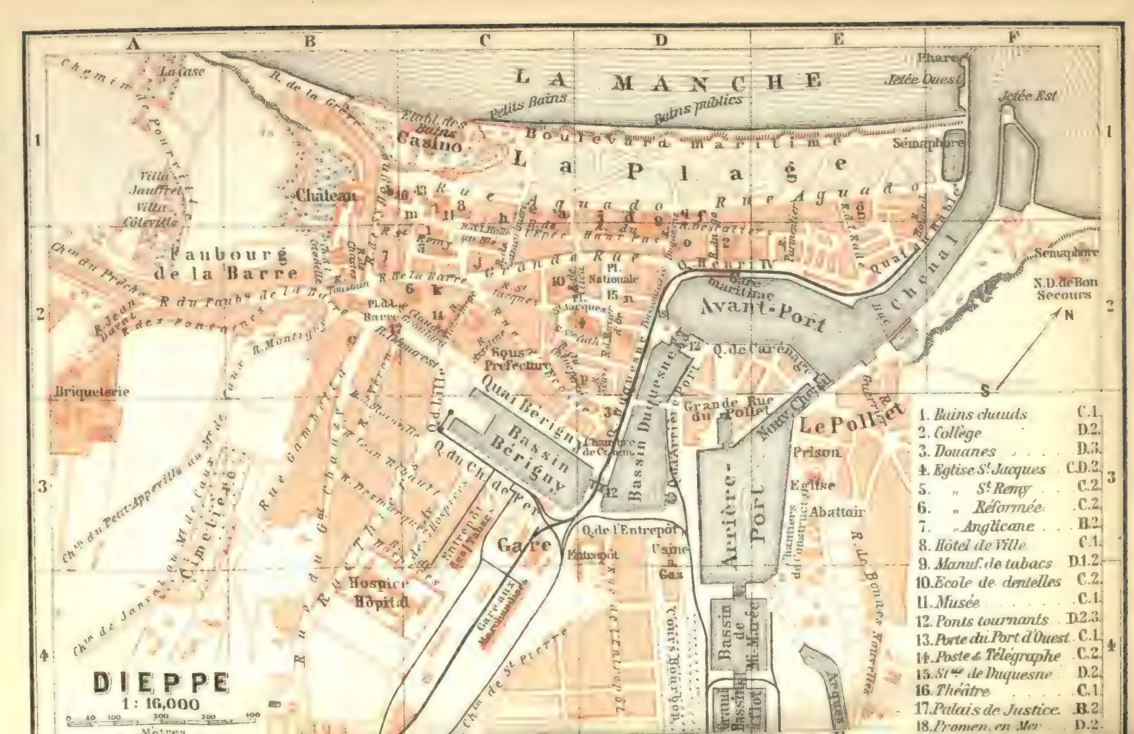
From Nancy to Château-Salins (Vic; Saargemünd), 24 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95 c.). We follow the line to Paris as far as (3 M.) *Champigneulles* (p. 109), where we turn to the right and cross the Meurthe. — 17 M. *Moncel* (buffet) is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. $19^1/_2$ M. *Chambrey*, with the German custom-house. From (21 M.) *Burthécourt*, on the *Seille*, a branch-line runs to (2 M.) *Vic-sur-Seille*, a small town with the ruins of an old castle and some disused salt-works. 24 M. *Château-Salins* also has some abandoned salt-works, from which it derives its name. — Continuation of the railway to *Dieuze* (p. 341) and *Saargemünd*, see *Baedeker's Rhine.*

From Nancy to *Metz*, see p. 109 and R. 14a; to *Dijon*, see R. 48; to *Epinal*, see R. 47b; to *Strassburg*, see R. 50; to *Calais*, see pp. 99-94 and R. 10

II. NORMANDY.

The former province of Normandy (p. xxxiii), on the whole a picturesque, fertile, and well-cultivated region, is traversed by the lower course of the *Seine*, on which stands its old capital *Rouen*. Famous for its ancient towns, its cathedrals, its abbeys, and its castles, as well as for its historical associations, Normandy enjoys also a more modern reputation for the watering-places that stud its N. coast (RR. 20, 21).

The Celtic tribes that inhabited this part of France were subdued by Cæsar's lieutenant Q. Titurius Sabinus (De Bello Gallico III, 17), and under Gratian their country became known as Gallia Lugdunensis Secunda. Later it formed part of the Frankish kingdom of Neustria. The Northmen appeared on its coasts as early as 841, and by the convention of St. Clair-sur-Epte in 911 their leader *Rollo* was recognized by Charles the Simple as duke of Normandy. Rollo's most famous successor was *William II.* (1027-87), known as *William the Conqueror*, under whom the duchy reached the height of its power. The conquest of England (1066) was detrimentals to the interests of Normandy; after William's death its possession was disputed until *Henry I.* united it definitely to the English crown by his victory at Tinchebray (p. 180) in 1106. For a century Normandy was governed by the Anglo-Norman kings, but in 1204 Philip Augustus of France captured Rouen and in 1259 Henry III. of England was forced to renounce all claim to the duchy at the treaty of Abbeville. The first properly constituted *Estates of Normandy* date from 1337. The province suffered severely during the so-called Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). Edward III. of England landed at St. Vaast-la-Hougue in 1345 and rapidly overran the country; but by the treaty of Brétigny in 1360 he renounced his claim to Normandy, and in 1380 the only Norman town in the possession of the English was Cherbourg. Thirty-five years later the English again appeared in Normandy and by 1420 Henry V. had made himself master of the province. Resistance to the foreign invader, however, gradually began to make headway. Rouen opened its gates to the French in 1449; next year the English suffered a crushing defeat at Formigny; and in Aug. 1450 they finally evacuated the province. Nothing remained to them of the old Anglo-Norman possessions except the Channel Islands. In 1468 Normandy was declared an inalienable part of the royal domains. Since then its history has been comparatively tranquil, apart from its brief but violent part in the religious wars of the 16th cent. terminated in Normandy by the peace of Amboise (1563).


DIEPPE
1 : 16,000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Mètres
LA MANCHE
Phare
Jetée Ouest
Jetée Est
Sémaphore
Petits Bains
Bains publics
Établ. des Bains
Casino
Boulevard maritime
La Plage
Rue Aguado
Château
Faubourg de la Barre
R. de la Grève
Chemin de Pourville
La Case
Villa Jauffret
Villa Côteville
Briqueterie
Grande Rue
Pl. Nationale
Avant-Port
Gare maritime
Q. Henri IV
Chenal
Q. de Carénage
N.D. de Bon Secours
Sous-Préfecture
Quai Bérigny
Bassin Bérigny
Bassin Duquesne
Grande Rue du Pollet
Le Pollet
Prison
Église
Abattoir
Arrière-Port
Bassin de Mi-Marée
Q. de l'Entrepôt
Usine à Gaz
Cours Bourbon
Gare
Q. du Ch. de Fer
Entrepôt Réel/Tabacs
Gare aux Marchandises
Hospice
Hôpital
Cimetière
Rue Gambetta
Chⁿ de St Pierre
R. de Bonnes Nouvelles
Arques
1. Bains chauds C.1.
2. Collège D.2.
3. Douanes D.3.
4. Église St Jacques C.D.2.
5. „ St Remy C.2.
6. „ Réformée C.2.
7. „ Anglicane B.2.
8. Hôtel de Ville C.1.
9. Manuf. de tabacs D.1.2.
10. École de dentelles C.2.
11. Musée C.1.
12. Ponts tournants D.2.3.
13. Porte du Port d'Ouest C.1.
14. Poste & Télégraphe C.2.
15. Stue de Duquesne D.2.
16. Théâtre C.1.
17. Palais de Justice B.2.
18. Promen. en Mer D.2.

17. From Dieppe to Paris.

104½ or 125 M. RAILWAY in 2½-5 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). The quickest trains run viâ Rouen, though that route is the longes in mileage. — From *London* to *Dieppe*, see p. xiii.

Dieppe. — **Arrival.** The boat-trains run to and from the *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2; buffet). The *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3) lies ca. ¾ M. from the beach. OMNIBUS from the station to the hotels or to a private address 30 c., with luggage 60 c., at night 50 and 80 c.

Hotels. Travellers are recommended to ascertain charges beforehand. *HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a, C, 1; No. 15), 200 R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. à la carte, D. 6 & 10, pens. from 16, omn. 1½ fr.; *HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. d, D, 1; No. 24), 100 R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from. 12½, omn. 1½ fr.; *GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. g, E, 1; No. 59), 150 R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 1?, omn. 1 fr.; REGINA PALACE (Pl. b, B, 1; No. 1), 150 R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. DES ETRANGERS (Pl. f, D, 1; No. 33), 85 R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. 1½ fr.; all these first-class hotels are in the Rue Aguado, facing the sea and open only during the season. — Less pretending: HÔT. DU RHIN ET DE NEWHAVEN (Pl. e; C, 1), Rue Aguado 11, R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; HÔT. BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. q; D, 1), Rue Aguado 32; HÔT. DES FAMILLES (Pl. l; C, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 29, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. m; C, 1), Place Camille-Saint-Saëns 1, D. 3½, omn. 1 fr., good. — Open all the year round: HÔT. DE NORMANDIE, Rue de la Barre 14; HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. j; C, 2), Grande-Rue 212; HÔT. DE LA PLAGE ET WINDSOR (Pl. i; D, 1), Rue Aguado 20, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; HÔT. DU SOLEIL-D'OR (Pl. c; B, 2), Rue Gambetta 4, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8½ fr.; HÔT. DU CHARIOT-D'OR (Pl. k; C, 2), Rue de la Barre 39, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; HÔT. DU COMMERCE (Pl. n; D, 2), Place Nationale 2, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 9½ fr., good; HÔT. DU GÉANT (Pl. p; D, 2), Rue du Chêne-Percé; HÔT. DU GRAND-CERF (Pl. h; C, 1, 2), Rue de la Halle-au-Blé 16. — **Pensions** (English). *Buckland*, Rue Toustain, 52 fr. per week; *Mlle. Brau*, Rue Gambetta 32, from 6 fr. per day; etc.

Restaurants. *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, inside the casino, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Brasserie du Casino*, outside the casino, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr. (gipsies); *Restaurant du Faisan Doré* or *Cabois*, Grande-Rue 74; *Restaurant du Rocher-de-Cancale*, Rue de Lamoricière, déj. 2, D. 2¼ fr. (rooms also); at the little *Hôtel des Arcades* and others under the arcades of the Bourse, next the Poissonnerie, on the Quai Duquesne and the Quai Henri-Quatre, déj. 1¾, D. 2 fr. (incl. cider; wine extra).

Cafés. *Café Suisse*, Grande-Rue 1, and in the Arcades; *Café de Rouen*, *Café des Tribunaux*, both at the other end of the Grande-Rue.

Cabs with seats for two pers. 1¼ fr. per drive (after midnight 2½ fr.), 1¾ or 3½ fr. per hr.; with four seats 1½-3 and 2-4 fr. respectively. Higher charges on the days of the races. — *Omnibuses* for excursions, see p. 120.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 14; C, 2), Rue Victor-Hugo 14 and at the baths in summer.

Baths (see p. 120). *Sea-Baths.* Within the casino: with bathing box or tent 75 c.; with costume and towels 1 fr. 80 c. for men, 1 fr. 95 c. for ladies. Outside: 50 c., 1 fr. 50, and 1 fr. 60 c.: tent 60, foot-bath 15, costume 50, towel 10, 'peignoir' 25, costume and towels 1 fr. or 1 fr. 10 c. — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1), with fresh or salt water, in the adjoining annexe, 1-2¼ fr.

Casino (open June 15th-Sept. 30th). Adm. before 12 noon 50 c., 12-6 1 fr., evening or whole day 3 fr., less after Sept. 15th; subscription per week 13, fortnight 23, month 40, season 60 fr.; 2 pers. 25, 43, 68, and 110 fr.; 3 pers. 36, 58, 90, and 160 fr. — THEATRE, adm. 1-6 fr.

Steamboats to Newhaven twice a day (see p. xiii) — Excursion steamers in summer to (1½ hr.) *Le Tréport* and to (2 hrs.) *St. Valery-en-Caux*

Omnibuses in summer to *Veules* (2 fr.), *Berneval* ($1^1/_4$ fr.), *Pourville* (1 fr.; 75 c. to the golf-course), *Puys* (60 c.), and *Arques* and *Martin-Eglise*. — **Motor Omnibus** to *Varengeville* viâ *Pourville*.

British Vice-Consul, *H. W. Lee-Jortin*, Quai Duquesne 8. — **American Consular Agent,** *W. P. S. Palmer-Samborne*, Quai de Lille 8.

English Church. *All Saints* (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue de la Barre; services at 11 and 7.30; chaplain, *Rev. C. H. Merk, Ph. D.*, 35 Faubourg de la Barre.

Golf Links, on the Pourville road, 1 M. from Dieppe (visitors' fees, 3 fr. per day, 10 fr. per week, 25 fr. per month).

Carved Ivory and *Lace* are specialties of Dieppe.

Dieppe, with 23,629 inhab., is situated in a valley formed by two ranges of lofty white chalk-cliffs, at the mouth of the *Arques*. The estuary was formerly called the '*Deep*', from which the town derives its name. In spite of the vicinity of Le Havre, Dieppe, with its deep and safe harbour, still carries on a considerable trade in coal with England and in timber with Norway and Sweden. Dieppe is also a fashionable watering-place, being annually visited by numerous English as well as French families. Captured and destroyed several times during the wars between England and France and afterwards in the religious wars, Dieppe suffered severely from the plague in 1668 and 1670, and in 1694 the citadel and town were reduced to ruins by the English fleet returning from an unsuccessful attack on Brest (p. 230).

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Steamboat Quays* are on the N. side of the old *Avant Port* or outer harbour. To the S., beyond the *Bassins Duquesne* and *Bérigny*, lies the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3); and to the E., between the Bassin Duquesne and the suburb of *Le Pollet* (Pl. E, 3), inhabited by sailors and fishermen said to be of Venetian origin, are several basins of more recent date extending to the S. To the N.E. of the Gare Maritime extends the *Vieux Chenal*, or harbour-entrance; a good view may be obtained from the W. pier. On the opposite cliffs rises the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (Pl. F, 2). The Quai Henri-Quatre, on which stands the *Collège* (Pl. 2; D, 2), built in the 18th cent., leads to the W. from the Gare Maritime to the *Poissonnerie*, or *Fish-Market* (Pl. D, 2), a busy and animated scene in the morning.

Along the N.W. side of the town, between the fine *Boulevard Maritime* (Pl. C-E, 1), laid out in 1901, and the *Rue Aguado*, in which are the principal hotels, stretches *La Plage*, a handsome promenade, $^2/_3$ M. long. The tall chimneys seen in the Rue Aguado belong to the extensive *Tobacco Manufactory* (Pl. 9; D, 1, 2).

At the S.W. extremity of the Plage is the *Casino* and *Etablissement des Bains* (Pl. C, 1). The casino is a handsome brick and glass structure replete with every convenience and including a small theatre (adm., see p. 119). The terrace in front is reserved for subscribers; below it are the dressing-cabins. In fine weather the scene is very amusing.

The site of the casino was occupied until the end of the 14th cent. by a small harbour, a relic of which still exists in the *Porte*

du Port-d'Ouest (Pl. 13; C, 1), a gateway with two round towers, to the S. Close by, in the Place Camille-Saint-Saëns, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 16; C, 1); to the E. are the *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1) and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8). — The *Musée* (Pl. 11; C, 1), in the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, contains local antiquities and curiosities, a natural history collection, and some paintings, besides a collection of art and a library presented in 1889 by Saint-Saëns, the composer. Adm. daily, except Mon., in summer, 11-5; in winter on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 11-3.

The *Rue de Sygogne* (Pl. B, 1, 2), which skirts the base of the castle-hill, leads through a new quarter to the Place de la Barre, whence the Rue de Chastes (right) brings us to the entrance of the —

Castle (Pl. B, 1, 2), erected in 1433 on a precipitous white cliff at the S.W. extremity of the Plage as a defence against the English. Visitors are admitted daily from 8 to 11.30 a.m. and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. (fee). Fine view from the terrace and from the edge of the adjoining cliffs.

We regain the town by the Rue de la Barre, which is continued to the N.E., to the Quai Henri-Quatre, by the Grande-Rue.

The church of *St. Remy* (Pl. 5; C, 2), not far from the castle, in a mixed style of the 16th and 17th cent., contains huge round columns, of which those in the choir have elaborately carved capitals. In the Lady Chapel, and at the entrance to the sacristy, on the left of the choir, are some good sculptures.

The church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. 4; C, D, 2), a little farther on, is an interesting florid Gothic edifice, dating from the 12-16th cent. and possessing all that 'lace-like beauty of detail and elaborate finish, which charms in spite of soberer reason, that tells us it is not in stone that such vagaries should be attempted' (Fergusson). The 14th cent. portal is flanked with turrets, adorned with statues in niches; the W. tower dates from the 16th century.

The Interior (closed 12-1.30) is fine. The bosses of the vaults of the choir and several of the chapels are sculptured; and the church contains also other rich carved work in the Pointed and Renaissance styles, such as the screens of most of the chapels and the fine arches to the left of the choir. The first chapel on the right (restored in 1612) contains a modern copy of the Holy Sepulchre at Eu (p. 36). The *Lady Chapel* is richly adorned with sculptures and modern stained glass by Lusson. The fine wooden staircase in the sacristy, the modern choir-stalls, the organ-case (1675), and the pulpit (1670) are noteworthy.

The Place Nationale, adjoining the church, is embellished with a fine *Statue of Duquesne* (Pl. 15; D, 2), a native of Dieppe, and one of the most illustrious admirals of France, who defeated the Dutch admiral De Ruyter in 1676. The statue is by the elder Dantan.

The most interesting point in the environs of Dieppe is the ruined castle of *Arques* (p. 126), situated $3^3/_4$ M. to the S. The excursion may be made by train, by excursion brake, or by carriage (there and back 5 or 6 fr.).

About 3 M. to the W. of Dieppe (omn., see p. 120), by the cliffs of the *Caude-Côte*, lies **Pourville** (*Grand-Hôtel;* casino), a prettily situated little bathing-place at the mouth of the Scie. At *Varengeville-sur-Mer* (hotel)

2½ M. farther on, is the *Manoir d'Ango*, a farmhouse built in the 16th cent. by the merchant-prince Ango of Dieppe, who entertained Francis I. here, and 2 M. farther is the *Lighthouse of Ailly* (gratuity). About ¾ M. from the lighthouse is *Varengeville-Plage* (Hôt. de la Terrasse, pens. from 8 fr.), and ¾ M. farther on *Ste. Marguerite*, at the mouth of the Saâne, with a Romanesque church dating in part from the 12th century. We next reach (9½ M. from Dieppe) *Quiberville* (Hôt. du Casino, open June-Sept., R. from 3, B. ¾, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; des Bains), a small bathing-place, reached also from the station of Ouville-la-Rivière (3 M.; omn. thrice daily in summer, 75 c.). — Puys (*Hôtel de Puys*, of the first class; furnished houses to let) is a pretty little bathing-place, with fine villas, 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Dieppe by the shore (at low tide only), 2½ M. viâ Le Pollet. It may be reached also by omnibus (see p. 120). The *Cité de Limes* or *Camp de César*, on the cliff to the right as we approach, is said to have been a Gallic 'oppidum'. — *Berneval* (Hôt. de la Plage; Grand-Hôtel) is another bathing-place, 7 M. to the N.E. of Dieppe (omn. see p. 120).

From Dieppe to Le Tréport, 28 M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 2½ M. *Rouxmesnil* (p. 126). 10 M. *Envermeu*, with a handsome church (16th cent.). To Aumale, see p. 36. — 19½ M. *Touffreville-Criel*. *Criel* (Hôt. de la Plage), 1¾ M. to the N.W., on the *Yères*, has a small bathing-place at the mouth of the river, 1¼ M. farther on. — The line crosses the Yeres and ascends rapidly. View limited. — 26 M. *Eu* see p. 36. — 28 M. *Le Tréport* (p. 37).

From Dieppe to *Le Havre (Fécamp, Etretat)*, see R. 20.

a. From Dieppe to Paris viâ Rouen.

125 M. Railway in 2½-6 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). From Dieppe to *Rouen*, 38 M., in 1¼-1¾ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 c.). — From Rouen to *Paris*, 87 M., in 2¼-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.). — Alternative route from Mantes to Paris, see p. 124.

Soon after quitting Dieppe the train passes through a tunnel about 1 M. long, and then enters the valley of the *Scie*, which it crosses 22 times. 18½ M. *St. Victor-l'Abbaye*. The line then traverses a high embankment, beyond which the views are attractive. At (25 M.) *Clères* (Cheval Noir) we intersect the railway from Motteville to Amiens (p. 146), which unites the Dieppe line with the line to Le Havre. To the left is the pretty château of *Clères* (15-16th cent.). 28½ M. *Monville*. The line to Le Havre diverges to the right near a small viaduct. 32½ M. *Malaunay*. From this point to Rouen the district traversed is cheerful and picturesque. — 34½ M. *Maromme*. Then a long tunnel.

38 M. **Rouen** (Gare de la Rive Droite), see p. 128.

The train passes through two long tunnels and crosses the Seine, affording a beautiful view of Rouen to the right. To the left, on the hills which rise from the river, stands the church of *Bonsecours* (p. 139). — 41½ M. *Sotteville*, an industrial suburb of Rouen; 44 M. *St. Etienne-du-Rouvray*. — 46½ M. *Oissel* (small buffet). Branch-line to Elbeuf (Glos-Monfort), see p. 140. — We cross the Seine.

51 M. **Pont-de-l'Arche** *(Hôt. de Normandie*, with café, good; *des Deux-Gares)*, where the Seine is again crossed, above the influx of the *Eure*, is the junction of a line to Gisors (p. 127). The fine church

of the 15-16th cent. has some admirable wood-carving of the 17-18th, and good stained glass of the 16-17th centuries.

Nearly 1 M. to the W. is the ruined *Abbey of Bonport*, founded about 1190 by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, of which the handsome refectory (13th cent.) and the abbot's lodgings are the chief remains (no admission).

To the left is the large *Barrage de Poses*. — $58^1/_2$ M. *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*. A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) *Louviers* (p. 140).

From St. Pierre-du-Vauvray to Les Andelys, 10 M., railway in 25-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 80 c.). The train crosses the Seine and beyond ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Muids* skirts the right bank of that river. To the right appears the castle of Gaillard (see below). 7 M. *La Roque*; $8^1/_2$ M. *La Vacherie*. — 10 M. **Les Andelys**, a town with 5514 inhab., on the right bank of the Seine, consisting of *Petit Andely* (Hôt. de la Chaîne-d'Or; Bellevue), nearest the Seine, and *Grand Andely* (Grand-Hôtel, good; Hôt. de Paris; du Grand-Cerf), $^1/_2$ M. from the station. At the former are a number of picturesque old houses, and the interesting *Church of St. Sauveur* (12th and 14th cent.), with a fine choir with round pillars and a handsome altar. — On a neighbouring height are the (10 min.) ruins of the famous castle of *__Gaillard__, erected by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1197 to command the navigation of the Seine and protect Normandy against the French monarchs. Château Gaillard, the 'gay castle', has been described as the greatest monument of Richard's genius, and it was certainly one of the finest specimens of a Norman castle, either in England or Normandy. It was protected by triple lines of outworks and 17 towers, and its walls were 8-14 ft. thick. In 1204 this almost impregnable stronghold was captured by Philip Augustus after a siege of five months. The castle afterwards became a state-prison, and in 1314 was the scene of the murder of Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis X. It was destroyed by Henri IV in 1603, along with the castles of several dangerous Norman barons. The donjon is still in tolerable preservation. — The *Church of Notre-Dame* at Grand Andely dates from the 13-16th cent., and contains good stained glass, choir-stalls, and various works of art, including a Martyrdom of St. Clara, by Q. Varin, the master of Poussin, and a Last Supper, attributed to Lesueur. The choir has a square termination. A bronze statue, by Brian (1851), of *Nicolas Poussin* (1594-1665), who was born in the neighbourhood, adorns the square bearing his name. The *Hôtel de Ville* possesses a large painting of Coriolanus by this artist. — A public conveyance plies between Les Andelys and the railway-station of Saussay-lès-Ecouis (p. 127).

The train now penetrates the chalk-hills by means of two tunnels. — $66^1/_2$ M. **Gaillon** *(Hôt. d'Evreux)*; the town, with 2479 inhab., lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the left. The château of Gaillon, erected in 1500 by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise and now replaced by a prison, was one of the finest in Normandy, and a favourite residence of Francis I.

77 M. **Vernon** *(Hôt. d'Evreux; de Paris; du Soleil-d'Or; du Lion-d'Or)*, with 8667 inhab., once strongly fortified, possesses a conspicuous tower, erected in 1123 by Henry I. of England. The *Church* is an interesting building of the 12-15th cent., containing several noteworthy works of art. To the S. stretches the *Forest of Bizy*; and on the right bank of the Seine are *Vernonnet* and the *Forest of Vernon*.

From Vernon to Gisors, 25 M., railway in $1^3/_4$-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). The trains start from a special station, adjoining the main-line station. — We cross the Seine. 6 M. *Gasny*. About 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Seine, lies *La Roche-Guyon* (Hôt. de la Maison-Rouge; Hôt. Pitre), with a ruined château of the 12-16th cent. and another partly modern château belonging to the Larochefoucauld family. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Bray-Ecos*. The village of *Ecos*, about 3 M. to the W., is interesting on

account of the fine *Château du Chesnay*, dating from the 15-16th cent. but largely rebuilt in modern times. — At (18½ M.) *Dangu* is a 16th cent. château. — 21½ M. *Neaufles-Inval.* To the left, the tower of *Neaufles* (12th cent.). Our line now joins the railway from Pont-de-l'Arche (p. 127). 23½ M. *Gisors-Ville.* — 25 M. *Gisors-Ouest.*

Another railway runs from Vernon to (12½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure* (p. 140), where it joins the line from Elbeuf (Rouen) to Dreux and Chartres.

The long tunnel between (82 M.) *Bonnières-sur-Seine* and *Rolleboise* cuts off the wide circuit which the river describes here. — At the château of (85½ M.) *Rosny-sur-Seine* Sully, the celebrated minister of Henri IV, was born in 1559. The Duchess of Berry resided in it from 1818 to 1830.

89 M. **Mantes** *(Grand Cerf; Rocher de Cancale*, very fair; *Hôt. Moderne)*, a picturesque town with 8329 inhab., surnamed '*La Jolie*', has two railway-stations: *Mantes-Station*, where many of the trains do not stop, and *Mantes-Embranchement* (buffet), where the route from Paris to Caen and Cherbourg (R. 22) diverges. The Avenue de la République, passing the *Palais de Justice* (1906), leads from the latter station to the Place de la République, whence the Rue Nationale descends to the Seine.

The tower of *St. Maclou*, open at the top and adorned with carved niches for statues (some of which remain), unites the Gothic and Renaissance styles; it dates from the 14th century. The ancient *Hôtel de Ville* is under restoration. In front of it is a Renaissance *Fountain* by N. Delabrosse (1521).

It was at the capture of Mantes that William the Conqueror received by a fall from his horse the injury of which he afterwards died at Rouen (1087); and that prince is said to have bequeathed a large sum for the erection of the present Gothic church of **Notre-Dame* on the site of one burned down during the siege. The bulk of the edifice dates from the end of the 12th cent., though it has been frequently altered and recently restored. The elegant gallery at the top of the towers, formed by a double balustrade, is modern. The W. façade is embellished with a fine rose-window and the triple portal is richly sculptured, though unfortunately mutilated. The part to the right dates from 1300.

The fine INTERIOR, which has no transepts, is unusually brightly lighted, owing to the absence of stained windows. In the nave round pillars alternate with clustered columns, some of which rise as high as the lofty vaulting. The pillars at the end of the choir, and those supporting the stilted Gothic arches, are specially noteworthy. The triforium gallery is lighted by small windows from behind. The towers, from the height of the vaulting of the aisles to the summit of the nave, open into the church. The five apsidal chapels, and the large S. chapel, the roof of which is supported by a central pillar, were added in the 14th century.

A small island in the Seine here is united with Mantes and with *Limay*, on the opposite bank, by handsome modern bridges. An old bridge (12-15th cent.) spans the Seine farther up.

FROM MANTES TO PARIS VIÂ ARGENTEUIL, 36 M., railway in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). This line crosses the Seine and follows

the right bank viâ (13/4 M.) *Limay*, (7 M.) *Juziers*, (9½ M.) *Meulan-Hardricourt*, and (15 M.) *Triel*. *Meulan* (Hôt. Pinchon) and Triel both possess interesting old churches. — We skirt the hill of the *Autil* (555 ft.), and cross the *Oise* before reaching (20½ M.) *Conflans-Ste-Honorine*, ½ M. from the other station at Conflans (p. 123). Thence to Paris viâ (23½ M.) *Herblay*, (25½ M.) *Cormeilles-en-Parisis*, and (30 M.) *Argenteuil* (Soleil d'Or), see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Mantes to *Caen* and *Cherbourg*, see R. 22.

To the left, as we quit the station of Mantes, we obtain a fine view of the towers of the town. 94½ M. *Epône-Mézières;* 99½ M. *Les Mureaux*, ¾ M. from Meulan (see above); 103 M. *Vernouillet-Verneuil*, the station on the left bank for Triel (see above). The railway now closely follows the windings of the Seine, on its left bank.

108 M. **Poissy.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de Rouen, Rue de Paris 10, near the station; de l'Esturgeon, Boul. de la Seine 6, with first-class restaurant; du Chemin-de-Fer, Place de la Gare; de la Mairie, Rue de Paris 18.

Poissy, a town with 7959 inhab., was the birthplace of St. Louis (1215-70). It was also the scene of the abortive conference held in 1561 with a view to adjust the differences between the Roman Catholic and Protestant parties, the compromise arrived at being vetoed by the Sorbonne. — The *Church of Notre-Dame* is a fine building in the Transition style (ca. 1140), altered in the 15th and 16th cent. and restored in the 19th. Above the centre rises a well-preserved bell-tower, terminating in a lofty spire, and at the W. end is a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal story capped by a small stone spire. We enter by the double portal on the S. side, an elegant work of the 16th cent., but unfortunately much mutilated. The nave and part of the choir show both Norman and Gothic arches, and groined vaults, the compartments of which are separated by arched joists, as in barrel-vaulting. The triforium is formed by a row of twin-arches. The aisles exhibit vaulting in which the pointed arch is used, and the apsidal chapels have stilted vaulting. The apse, recently restored, is lighted by five rose-windows. — In front of the church is a bronze statue, by Frémiet, of *Meissonier*, the painter (1815-91), nearly opposite his former house. — Ligne de Grande Ceinture to Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

111 M. *Achères*, in the forest of St. Germain, is the junction of the direct line from Dieppe viâ Gisors (R. 17b). At (114½ M.) *Maisons-Laffitte* is a château built in the 17th cent. by Mansart. In the vicinity is a *Race Course*.

The Seine is crossed before and after (116½ M.) *Houilles-Carrières-St-Denis*. — To the left is the asylum of Petit-Nanterre, to the right St. Germain and its terrace. On the left we see the hills of Cormeilles, Sannois, and Montmorency, then Argenteuil, and the fort of Mt. Valérien. The Seine is crossed for the last time at (121 M.) *Asnières*, where the lines to Argenteuil and Versailles diverge. The train passes *Clichy*, intersects the fortifications of Paris, threads a tunnel, and reaches —

125 M. **Paris** (Gare St. Lazare).

b. From Dieppe to Paris viâ Gisors and Pontoise.

104½ M. Railway in 3½-5¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.).

Dieppe, see p. 119. — 2½ M. *Rouxmesnil*, junction for Le Tréport (p. 122). — 3½ M. **Arques-la-Bataille**, a small town at the confluence of the *Béthune* and the *Arques*, with an imposing ruined *Castle*, is celebrated for the decisive victory won here in 1589 by Henri IV with 4000 men over the forces of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, under the Duc de Mayenne. Founded in the 11th cent. on the border of Normandy by a Seigneur d'Arques, the castle changed hands frequently during the wars which raged in this district; the English held it from 1419 until 1449, when it finally passed to France. It did not become a ruin till the 18th cent. and is now public property, always open to visitors (gratuity). Although occupying a secure position on the summit of a hill, this stronghold was farther protected by a moat and two walls, the first of which is flanked by four massive towers of brick and stone, built by Francis I. The donjon dates from 1123. — The *Church* of Arques, a handsome Gothic building of the 16th cent., contains a fine Renaissance rood-loft, old stained glass, etc. — The *Forest of Arques* lies to the N.E.

15½ M. *Bures-Londinières. Bures* has a fine Gothic church of the 12-13th cent., with a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th cent. and other noteworthy sculptures. 18 M. *Mesnières* has a fine Renaissance château (on the left). — 21 M. **Neufchâtel-en-Bray** *(Grand Cerf; Lion d'Or)*, a town with 4293 inhab., is noted for its cheese. The handsome church dates from the 12-16th centuries. The town contains a small Musée. — Beyond (25 M.) *Nesle-St-Saire* the railway quits the valley of the Béthune. — 30½ M. **Serqueux** *(Buffet)*, also a station on the line from Amiens to Rouen (p. 31).

32½ M. **Forges-les-Eaux**. — **Hotels.** Gr.-Hôt. du Parc, at the Etablissement; Hôt. Continental, close by, open end of May to end of Sept., R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; du Mouton, du Lion-d'Or, both in the town. — Etablissement (season 15th June-1st Oct.). Adm. in the morning 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., whole day 1½ fr.; subscription for a month 25 fr.; bath 2½-4 fr. (including linen). — *Omnibus* from the Hôt. du Lion-d'Or to Serqueux (1½ M.; see above) in connection with the trains.

Forges owes its reputation to its cold chalybeate springs (44½° Fahr.), first brought into notice by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., but now little frequented. The *Etablissement*, including a casino and a hotel, is situated in a small park, about 1 M. from the station and about 1¼ M. from Serqueux station (see above). A 'Summer Palace' is under construction.

46 M. **Gournay** *(Hôtel du Nord)*, a town with 4199 inhab., is the centre of the *Pays de Bray*, a fertile grazing country, noted for its butter and cheese. The fine *Church of St. Hildevert*, dating from the 11th cent. and restored in the 19th, contains some good wood-carving. The fountain in the Place Nationale dates from the 18th century. — Railway to *Beauvais*, see p. 35.

The line now traverses the *Vallée de Bray* and beyond (54 M.) *Amécourt-Talmontiers* enters a hilly pastoral district, watered by the *Epte*.

61½ M. **Gisors** *(Buffet; Hôt. de l'Ecu-de-France*, R. 2-5, pens. 6-8 fr., good; *Moderne; des Trois-Poissons)*, a town with 4888 inhab., situated on the Epte and two of its tributaries, was the former capital of the Norman Vexin.

The *Vexin (Pagus Vaucassinus)* was the mediæval name of the region extending along the right bank of the Seine from the Oise to beyond Jumièges; the N. portion, below Vernon, was the Norman Vexin, a district often disputed by the English and French, the S. part was the French Vexin.

The town is divided into two parts by a broad thoroughfare, called the Rue de Cappeville as far as the Epte and thence the Rue du Bourg. The Rue de Paris leads from the foot of the Rue du Bourg to (½ M.) the station of *Gisors-Ville* (see pp. 35, 124, and below). — No. 20 in the Rue du Fossé-des-Tanneurs, which runs from the Rue de Cappeville to the Rue de Paris, is a *Timber House* in the Renaissance style, with a richly carved façade. The *Hôtel de Ville*, farther on, was formerly a convent; the façade on the other side is the more interesting. It contains a small Musée and a library.

The large *Church of St. Gervais*, on the left side of the Rue du Bourg, dates from the 13-16th centuries. The W. portal and towers form an extraordinary combination of the Gothic and Renaissance styles; while the N. portal, on the other hand, is a remarkable specimen of florid Gothic. The finely carved oaken doors (16-17th cent.) of both these portals should be noticed.

The Interior, which has double aisles, illustrates the same technical erudition and bad taste. The most interesting objects are the carved and twisted pillars, on the S. side; the antique stained glass; the stone organ-loft; a Tree of Jesse in the 1st chapel on the S. side; a sculptured 'cadaver' (1526) erroneously attributed to Jean Goujon (in the 4th chapel); the vaulting and bosses in the aisles and side-chapels; the balustraded gallery in the S. transept; the arcading at the end of the S. aisle; 12 ancient painted panels behind the high-altar; the reliefs in the last chapel of the N. aisle; and the curious capitals in that aisle.

The *Castle*, built in the 12th cent. by Henry II. of England, occupies the top of the hill on which the town is built. Little of this once strong fortress now remains except its outer ramparts, which are protected by a moat and 12 round towers. The decagonal donjon, rising on an artificial mound in the centre, dates from the 12th century. The large 'Tour du Prisonnier', near the donjon, contains a dungeon, the walls of which have been curiously carved with a nail by some whilom captive. On this side is also a small court-yard, between a large round tower and a square tower.

From Gisors to Pont-de-l'Arche (Rouen), 33½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). This line traverses a monotonous district, with numerous textile factories. — 1¼ M. *Gisors-Ville* (see above). 10 M. *Etrépagny* (hotels), an ancient little town on the *Bonde*, with a 15th cent. château. — 15 M. *Saussay-lès-Ecouis. Ecouis*, 3½ M. to the W., has a remarkable church founded in 1310. Diligence from the station to Les Andelys (1½ fr.), see p. 123. — From the station of (20 M.) *Ménesqueville-*

Lyons a diligence plies to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Lyons-la-Forêt* (Licorne; Grand-Cerf). pleasantly situated in the centre of the *Fôret de Lyons* (35 sq. M.). The line now descends the valley of the *Andelle*. — 25 M. *Radepont*, with a ruined castle and a château of the 18th century. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-l'Arche*, see p. 122.

From Gisors to *Beauvais*, see p. 35; to *Vernon*, see p. 123.

$63^1/_2$ M. *Trie-Château*, a village with a ruined castle and a Gothic church containing some good sculpture.

$66^1/_2$ M. *Chaumont-en-Vexin* (Hôt. St. Nicolas) is situated on the slopes of a hill, on which the French kings built a castle (now almost wholly destroyed) to aid them in their struggles with the English for the possession of Normandy. The village has a pretty church of the 15-16th centuries.

As the train ascends to (70 M.) *Liancourt-St-Pierre* we have an extensive view to the left. $74^1/_2$ M. *Chars*, junction for *Magny-en-Vexin* (Grand Cerf), an industrial village, 8 M. to the W., with an interesting Renaissance church.

$86^1/_2$ M. **Pontoise** (*Hôt. de la Gare; du Grand-Cerf; du Soleil d'Or*), a town with 8492 inhab., picturesquely situated on a height on the right bank of the Oise. The town dates from the days of the Romans, and from an early period played a somewhat important part in French history, owing to its position as capital of the French Vexin (p. 127) and its proximity to Paris. It was frequently involved in the wars of the kings of France with the kings of England and the dukes of Normandy, and also in the civil struggles of later date. The only remains of its fortifications are the walls of the ancient château, which protected the town on the side next the river. For farther details, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — Railway to *Creil* viâ Beaumont, see p. 32.

Fine view to the left. We cross the Oise. — $87^1/_2$ M. *Eragny-Neuville*. Beyond (90 M.) *Conflans-Fin-d'Oise* we cross the *Seine*, near its confluence with the *Oise*. To the right diverges the railway to Rouen.

From ($90^1/_2$ M.) *Achères* to ($104^1/_2$ M.) *Paris*, see p. 125.

18. Rouen.

Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Droite* or *de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1), the chief station (buffet), for all trains to Le Havre and Dieppe; *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Gauche* or *de St. Sever* (Pl. D, E, 5; buffet); *Gare du Nord* (Pl. F, G, 2), for Amiens (p. 31); *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. C, D, 5), Place Carnot, for Elbeuf, Dreux, etc. (p. 139), and for Serquigny (p. 167).

Hotels. Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 72, R. from 4, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 11 fr., well spoken of; Hôt. de Paris (Pl. d; D, 4), Quai de Paris 50, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 12 fr., good; Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, D, 3, 4), Cours Boieldieu 6, R. from 5, déj. $4^1/_2$, D. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. d'Albion (Pl. b; C, 4), Quai de la Bourse 16, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. de France (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue des Carmes 99, R. from 4, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from 11 fr., very fair; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 91, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr., well spoken of. Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer-de-Dieppe (Pl. k; C, 1), Rue Verte 22,


ROUEN
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Mètres
A
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C
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Champ des Oiseaux
Gare de l'Ouest
Rive Droite
St Romain
R. Thomas Dubosc
R. Louis Thubeuf
R. Tabouret
St Gervais
R. Chasselièvre
Place St Gervais
R. Legendre
R. d'Herbouville
R. G. de Maupassant
R. Ste Mesnager
R. des Forgettes
R. Stanislas
R. Flaubert
Hôtel-Dieu
Ste Madeleine
Faubg Cauchoise
Quartier Général
Préfecture
Rue Duguay-Trouin
Quai Gaston Boulet
Quai du Havre
Quai de la Bourse
Boulevard Jeanne d'Arc
Boulevard Cauchoise
Rue de Crosne
Rue des Bons Enfants
Place Cauchoise
Vieux Marché
Hôtel du Bourgthéroulde
St Eloi (Temple)
Tour St André
St Vincent
Douane
Tribunal de Commerce
Bourse
Théâtre des Arts
Tour Jeanne d'Arc
St Patrice
Banque de France
Jardin Solférino
Musée
St Godard
St Laurent
Poste
Sociétés Savantes
Palais de Justice
Rue aux Juifs
Grosse Horloge
Rue aux Ours
Rue Nationale
Rue Racine
Rue du Vieux Palais
Quai Jean de Bethencourt
Quai Cavelier de la Salle
Pont Transbordeur
S E I N E
Bateaux omnibus
Docks
Rue Forfait
Boulevard d'Orléans
Gare d'Orléans
Gare des Marchandises
Faubg St Sever
Usine à Gaz
Rue Jean Rondeaux
R. Brisout de Barneville
Rue des Emmurées
Place Carnot
Le Havre Dieppe
Bapeaume
Maromme, Barrière du Havre
Le Havre La Bouille
Bassin aux Bois
Elbeuf
Petit Quevilly, Jardin des Plantes, Sotteville



E
F
G
Cimetière d. Nord
Fg. Beauvoisine
Faubg. St. Hilaire
Boulevard St. Hilaire
St. Hilaire
Place St. Hilaire
Lycée
Séminaire
Caserne
St. Vivien
Pl. St. Vivien
Place de l'Hôt. de V.
Hôtel de Ville
St. Ouen
Hospice Général
Gare du Nord
Rue de Lyon-la-Forêt
Faubg. Martainville
Rue Martainville
St. Maclou
Place et Marché St. Marc
Rue Victor Hugo
Champ de Mars
Caserne
Boulevard Gambetta
Côte Ste. Catherine
Cimetière du Mont Gargan
Rue du Mont Gargan
Avenue St. Paul
St. Paul
Porte Guillaume-le-Lion
Ile Lacroix
Usine à Gaz
Temple
Rue Centrale
Château Bauhet
Ile Brouilly
Quai d'Elbeuf
Gare de l'Ouest
Rive Gauche
Avenue du Grand Cours
Paris
Darnétal
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Bonsecours
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opposite the Gare de la Rive Droite, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. Victoria (Pl. j; C, 1), Rue Verte 10. — Hôt. de Normandie (Pl. g; D, 3), Rue du Bec 9-13, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from $7^1/_2$ fr., good; The Clarendon Hotel (English), Rue de la Vicomté 3 (Pl. C, 3, 4), R. from 2, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de Rouen et du Commerce (Pl. i; D, 3), Rue du Bec 19-23, pens. 7 fr.; Hôt. Lisieux (Pl. h; D, 3), Rue de la Savonnerie 4; Hôt. Univers, Rue St. Romain 8, R. 3-4 fr. — On the left bank: Hôt. Moderne (Pl. l; D. 4), Place La Fayette, near the Gare de l'Ouest. — *Pension Lemercier*, Rue Beffroi 12, 6-8 fr.; *Mme. Heller*, Rue Decamps 8.

Restaurants, at the hotels. Also, **Restaurant de la Cathédrale*, Rue des Carmes 8, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *A la Porte-de-Paris*, Quai de Paris 34, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Restaurant de Paris*, Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 95, déj. $1^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$-2 fr.; *A la Cour-Martin*, Rue Grand-Pont 10 and 14, same charges.

Cafés (those on the quays most frequented). *Victor*, at the theatre (concerts on summer evenings), with restaurant; *de la Bourse*, Cours Boïeldieu 5, with restaurant (déj. $1^1/_2$-3, D. $1^3/_4$-3 fr.); *Houdard*, Quai de Paris 58; *du Commerce*, Quai de Paris and Place de la République; *des Postes*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 43. — *Brasserie de l'Opéra*, Rue des Charrettes, behind the theatre, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr. (band); *Brasserie Paul*, Rue Grand Pont 77 (band); *Brasserie de l'Epoque*, Rue Guillaume-le-Conquérant 11 (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Brasserie du Vingtième-Siècle*, Place La Fayette, at the Hôt. Moderne (see above).

Cabs. Per drive $1^1/_2$ fr., per hour 2 fr.; at night (12-6 a. m.), $2^1/_2$ or 3 fr. — Each trunk 20 c.

Electric Tramways: two systems. The first (head office at the Pont Corneille) comprises ten lines. 1. From the *Gare du Nord* (Pl. F, 2) to *Maromme* (see Pl. A, 3; p. 122), with a continuation to *Notre-Dame-de-Bondeville*; 2. From the *Quai Gaston-Boulet* (Pl. B, 3) to *Darnétal* (see Pl. G, 1; p. 31); 3. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 2) to the station of *Sotteville* (see Pl. D, 5; p. 122) and to *St. Etienne-du-Rouvray* (p. 122); 4. From the *Place Beauvoisine* (Pl. D, 1) to the *Jardin des Plantes* (see Pl. C, D, 5; p. 134); 5. From the *Place Beauvoisine* to the *Chartreux* (see Pl. D, 5); 6. From the *Gare de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1) to *Petit-Quevilly* (see Pl. C, 5; p. 140); 7. From the *Pont Corneille* (Pl. D, 4; p. 133) to the *Gare de la Rue Verte* and to the *Champ des Oiseaux* (see Pl. C, 1); 8. From the *Church of St. Sever* (see Pl. D, 5) to the *Gare de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1); 9. From the *Barrière du Havre* (see Pl. A, 3) to the *Route de Lyons-la-Forêt* (Pl. G, 3); 10. Circular line, from the *Pont Corneille* to *Pont Corneille*, viâ the quays and the boulevards. — The second system (head office at the Pont Boïeldieu) comprises five lines: 1, 2, 3. From the *Quai de la Bourse* (Pl. C, 3) to *Amfreville-la-Mi-Voie* (see Pl. G, 5), to *Bapeaume* (see Pl. A, 2), and to *Bihorel* viâ the Rue Louis-Bouilhet; 4. From the *Place Carnot* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Bassin aux Bois* (see Pl. A, 4) viâ the Rue Léon-Malétra; 5. From the *Place du Boulingrin* to the *Cimetière du Nord* (see Pl. E, F, 1). Each line is divided into sections; fares (1st and 2nd cl.) 15 and 10 c. within the town, 10 and 5, or 15 and 10 outside. The halting-places are marked by white posts. — *Tramway* to Bonsecours, see p. 139.

Motor Omnibus to *Le Boisguillaume* and *Isneauville*, $2^1/_2$ and 5 M. to the N. — Omnibus to *Duclair* (p. 139), $12^1/_2$ M. to the W.

Steamboats. To *La Bouille* (p. 139) in $1^1/_2$ hr., from the Pont Boïeldieu (Pl. D, 4), 5 times daily (7 times on Sun. and holidays) in summer; fares 80 c., 60 c., returning by rail from La Londe or La Bouille-Moulineaux (p. 140), or vice versâ, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. (omnibus to station extra). Stations, see p. 140. — To *Le Havre*, see p. 139. — A time-table *(horaire)* of the steamers may be procured gratis at the toll-house of the Pont Boïeldieu.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 45 (Pl. C, 2).

Theatres. *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), Quai de la Bourse (adm. 60 c.-$5^1/_2$ fr.); *Théâtre Français* (Pl. C, 3), Vieux Marché ($^1/_2$-5 fr.), performances from Oct. to April; *Alhambra* (Pl. E, 3), Place de la République ($^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ fr.); *Folies-Bergère* (Pl. E, 4), Ile Lacroix ($^1/_2$-3 fr.).

Baths. *Bains de la Bourse*, Rue Nationale 4; *Corneille*, Boul. Cauchoise 23; *de l'Ile Lacroix*, at the Pont Corneille; *Bains-Douches*, Rue du Pré 63.

Booksellers. *Langlois*, Rue Thiers 20; *Lestringant, Schneider*, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 11 and 26.

British Consul, *C. B. C. Clipperton*, Quai du Havre 11bis. — **American Consul,** *Oscar Malmros*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 83; **Vice-Consul,** *E. M. J. Dellepiane.*

English Church. *All Saints* (Pl. E, 4), Ile Lacroix, Rue Centrale 38; services on Sun. at 10.30 and 3.30. Chaplain, *Rev. F. S. Sanson*, 2 Place Carnot. — *Wesleyan Church*, at the corner of the Rue Grand-Pont and the Rue Madeleine; services on Sun. at 11 and 6.30.

Rouen, formerly the capital of *Normandy*, now that of the department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, and the seat of an archbishop, with 118,459 inhab., is a very important cotton-manufacturing place. It is the richest of French cities in mediæval architecture, though the construction within the last forty years of handsome streets like those of Paris has swept away a large number of the quaint old houses, that abounded in the former crooked and picturesque but not very healthy streets. The old walls of the town, which bade defiance to Henry V. of England in 1415 and to Henri IV of France in 1592, have been converted into boulevards planted with trees.

Rouen is the Celtic *Rotomagus*, chief town of the *Veliocassi*. Under Augustus it was the capital of Gallia Lugdunensis Secunda, and under *Rollo* the Northman it became the centre of the Duchy of Normandy (p. 118). Its bishopric was established in 260. The last Duke of Normandy was King John of England, who murdered his nephew, Arthur of Brittany, in the castle of Rouen, and was dispossessed by Philip Augustus in 1204. Rouen was retaken by the English in 1419, and retained until 1449. In 1431 it was the scene of the condemnation and burning of Joan of Arc (see p. 134). The town suffered severely in the later religious wars; Catholics and Calvinists alternately held the upper hand and rivalled each other in cruelty. In 1592 the townsmen successfully resisted Henri IV; but they opened their gates to him four years later, after he had abjured Protestantism. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes inflicted a severe, though temporary, blow on the prosperity of Rouen. — Among the famous natives of this town are *Pierre Corneille* (1606-84), his brother *Thomas* (1625-1709), *La Salle* (1643-87), the explorer of North America, *Jouvenet* (1644-1717), *Fontenelle* (1657-1757), *Géricault* (1791-1824), *Boïeldieu* (1775-1834), and *G. Flaubert* (1821-80). — Comp. *T. A. Cook*, The Story of Rouen (London; 1899).

The chief thoroughfare of Rouen is the handsome *Rue Jeanne d'Arc* (Pl. C, 1-4), which runs from the Rue Verte (Gare de la Rive Droite, p. 128) to the Quai de la Bourse (p. 134). At its N. end, where it is intersected by the boulevards, is a bronze statue, by Lefeuvre, of *Armand Carrel* (1800-36), the publicist.

Beside the railway station is the church of *St. Romain* (Pl. C, 1; 17-18th cent.), with a richly decorated interior and a modern tower.

To the left of the Rue Jeanne-d'Arc is the **Tour de Jeanne d'Arc** (Pl. C, 1), the donjon of a castle built by Philip Augustus in 1207. It contains a small museum with objects relating to Joan of Arc (entr. Rue Bouvreuil). It is uncertain whether the heroine was imprisoned in this tower or in one of those pulled down in 1809.

In the Rue St. Patrice, to the right of the Rue Jeanne-d'Arc, is the Gothic church of **St. Patrice** (Pl. C, 2; 16th cent.), containing **Stained Glass* dating from 1538-1625, little inferior to that in St. Vincent (p. 134). The allegorical window at the end of the N. aisle, attributed to *J. Cousin*, is considered the best. — On the E. side of

the *Jardin Solférino* (Pl. C, 2), farther down the Rue Jeanne-d'Arc, is the Musée des Beaux-Arts (p. 135).

The ***Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), in the Rue aux Juifs, built by the architects *Roger Ango* and *Roulland Leroux* (?) in the late-Gothic style, was erected in the 15-16th cent. for the *Echiquier de Normandie*, the supreme tribunal (Parlement) of the province. The central part of the edifice, with a very richly ornamented façade, and the projecting wings form an entrance-court, enclosed by a railing. The left wing is ancient, with the exception of the staircase at the angle (1903) and was used as a model for the rebuilding of the right wing in 1844-52. The façade towards the Place Verdrel dates from 1885. The assizes are now held in this building.

Interior. The courts are open to the public when in session; at other times visitors apply to the concierge, who lives in the right wing (fee). The lavish decorations are almost entirely modern. The left wing contains the *Salle des Procureurs* or *des Pas-Perdus*, a spacious hall with a high-pitched waggon-roof of timber, erected in 1499 and restored in 1876. On the N. side is the ancient judicial bench, erected here in 1508, consisting of two stone slabs resting on iron supports. — The *Salle des Audiences Solennelles*, in the right wing (usually visited first) has a ceiling-painting (Justice triumphant), by D. F. Laugée. — In the central portion visitors are shown the small *Salle de la Tour*, reserved for the king when attending the meetings of the parlement, and the *Salle des Assises*, the former meeting-hall, which has a fine cassetted ceiling in carved wood (1509; restored in 1860).

Behind the Palais de Justice, Rue St. Lô 40, is the *Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes* (1717), containing a *Commercial Museum* (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-6).

Returning to the Rue Jeanne-d'Arc, we descend it to the first street on the left, which brings us to the **Tour de la Grosse-Horloge* or *Belfry* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1389 and restored in 1892. The clock, which has two large sculptured dials, is placed on a kind of *Porch* dating from 1527. In the basement of the tower is a fountain, with figures of Alpheus and Arethusa, and beneath the porch are bas-reliefs representing the Good Shepherd. The Rue Thouret, to the left, beyond the tower, leads past the former Hôtel de Ville (16th cent.) to the Palais de Justice. — Opposite the end of the Rue de la Grosse-Horloge rises the —

***Cathedral**, or *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in Normandy, although remarkably unsymmetrical in plan. The principal parts date from 1202-20 (transept of 1280). The **Façade* (1509-30; under restoration) is profusely decorated in the florid style; in the tympanum of the principal portal is a fine Tree of Jesse (1524). The two unfinished towers of the façade are of unequal height. The **Tour de Beurre*, the loftier and more beautiful, 252 ft. in height, derives its name from having been erected with the money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent. The other, the *Tour St. Romain*, is 245 ft. high; with the exception of the highest story it dates from the 12th cent. and is thus the oldest part of the whole building. The beautiful *Central Tower*,

over the transept, is surmounted by an incongruous iron spire (since a fire in 1822), which reaches the height of 486 ft.

The two side-portals, begun in 1280 and finished early in the 14th cent., are of great interest, especially that on the N., called the **Portail des Libraires* from the book-stalls that once occupied the court. The sculptures on the tympanum (unfinished) represent the Resurrection and the Last Judgment, those on the archivolt, saints and angels, the others, grotesque subjects. The S. portal, known as the *Portail de la Calende*, is said to owe its name to the 'Calende', an imaginary animal regarded as a symbol of Christ, to whom the portal is dedicated. The sculptures above the entrance represent scenes from the Passion; the others correspond to those of the N. portal.

The INTERIOR of the church (446 ft. in length; transept 169 ft. in length; nave and aisles 106 ft. in width; 92 ft. in height) is in the early-Pointed style, and possesses three fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has double aisles, and the transepts are divided into middle and side aisles by columns and arches of the same design as those in the nave. The axis of the church slopes a little towards the E. end. 'Above the pillars and arches of the nave runs another line of both in place of a triforium; above this again are two galleries one above the other; and higher yet, and crowning all, is seen the clerestory with its windows, so that there are five horizontal divisions in the walls of the nave, which has no parallel in England.' (*Winkler's 'French Cathedrals'*). Part of the stained glass dates from the 13th century. The first chapel on the right, in the Tour de Beurre, contains a large altar-piece, representing the Crucifixion and the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, and also several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries. The last chapel on the S. side of the nave contains the tomb of *Rollo* (d. 927), first Duke of Normandy, and the corresponding chapel on the N. side that of his son *William Longue-Epée* (d. 943); both tombs date from the 13th century. From the N. transept a beautiful Gothic staircase (1477-79), with open tracery, ascends to the chapter-library (p. 133).

The stalls in the *Choir* were executed in 1457-69, under the direction of Philippot Viart, the sculptor. The iron screens of the chapels are closed except during service (apply to the sacristan; fee). The stained glass in the windows of the ambulatory dates from the 13th century. In the S. ambulatory is an ancient mutilated figure in limestone, 7 ft. in height, of *Richard Coeur-de-Lion* (d. 1199), discovered in 1838; his heart is interred below. Its original resting-place in the choir is indicated by a small marble tablet. In the N. ambulatory is a corresponding (modern) figure of Richard's elder brother, *Henry Curtmantle* (d. 1183), who also is buried in the choir. Nearly opposite the latter is the tomb of *Bishop Maurille* (d. 1235), who rebuilt the church.

The beautiful **Lady Chapel* contains several magnificent monuments. The Gothic chapel-like tomb to the left on entering is that of *Duke Pierre II. de Brézé* (d. 1465), seneschal of Normandy. Adjoining is the monument of his grandson, *Louis de Brézé* (d. 1531), also seneschal of Normandy, erected by his widow, the well-known Diana of Poitiers (d. 1566), mistress of Henri II, and attributed to *Jean Cousin* and *Jean Goujon*. — Farther on is the *Monument of Cardinal de Croy* (d. 1844), erected in 1857. — The most imposing of all is the magnificent ***Monument of Cardinal Georges d'Amboise* (d. 1510), the powerful minister of Louis XII., and his nephew, who also was a cardinal, by *Roulland Leroux*, erected in 1520-25, but modified after 1541 when the second kneeling statue was added. In the centre are kneeling statues of the cardinals, and behind them a bas-relief of St. George and the dragon and statues of Christ, the Virgin, and six saints. The six statuettes below represent the virtues, those above Apostles, Prophets, and

Prophetesses. The whole is remarkable for its exquisite finish and is ranked among the chefs-d'œuvre of the Renaissance in France. — The altar-piece, an Adoration of the Shepherds, is by *Phil. de Champaigne.*

The *Chapter Library* (comp. p. 132) contains the *Treasury* of the cathedral (no adm.). The objects of interest here include the leaden box found in 1840 which contained the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Flemish and Aubusson tapestry, reliquaries including the 'fierte de St. Romain' (see below), monstrances, a portrait of Card. York, the last of the Stuarts, etc.

Visitors may ascend to the top of the spire on applying to the concierge at the Portail des Libraires (2 fr. for 1-4 pers.; 50 c. each additional pers.); 390 steps to the platform, whence the view is already very fine, and 432 more thence to the lantern.

Opposite the main entrance of the cathedral is a handsome building of the 16th cent., by Roulland Leroux, known as the *Bureau des Finances*, now containing the *Museum of Industrial Design* (open daily 10-6, except Sun. and holidays). The old *Cour des Comptes* (16th cent.), to the left of the main portal, is now surrounded by modern buildings.

The extensive pile immediately behind the cathedral is the *Archbishop's Palace* (partly 15th cent.). — Crossing the Rue de la République, we reach the church of —

***St. Maclou** (Pl. E, 3), a very rich example of the florid Gothic style, begun after 1437 by Pierre Robin and consecrated in 1521. The modern spire above the crossing, completed in 1868, is 289 ft. high. The W. *Portal*, a very elaborate piece of work, has a pentagonal porch. The exquisitely carved reliefs on the wooden **Doors* are ascribed to *Jean Goujon;* and in the Last Judgment of the tympanum bas-relief Ruskin finds a 'fearful grotesqueness' worthy of the united powers of Orcagna and Hogarth. The chief points of interest in the interior are the Gothic staircase leading to the organ (1518-20), the stained glass (15-16th cent.), and the carvings.

At No. 188, Rue Martainville, a short distance from the church, is the *Aître St. Maclou* (Pl. E, 3; from the Latin 'atrium'), an ancient cemetery enclosed with arcades (1526-1640) now converted into school-buildings. On the pillars still linger some sculptured fragments of a Dance of Death.

We now return to the Rue de la République and descend it to the left. The Rue des Halles, on the right, leads to the *Anciennes Halles* (Pl. D, 3), where there is a curious monument of the Renaissance in the shape of the *Fierte St. Romain* (1542), an open chapel, under which runs a vaulted passage. The ancient ceremony of the 'levée de la fierte', or raising of the reliquary of St. Romain by a condemned prisoner, who thus obtained pardon, used to be performed here every year on Ascension Day. — Passing under the archway of the chapel, we soon reach the quays.

The **Quays** extend for $1^1/_2$ M. along the banks of the Seine, here upwards of 300 yds. in breadth. The river is even at this distance from the sea (80 M.) affected by the tide, and a harbour of considerable depth and capacity has been formed at Rouen. The *Pont Corneille*, or 'Stone Bridge' (Pl. D, 4), the oldest bridge in Rouen, passes over the lower end of the *Ile Lacroix*, where there is a *Statue*

of Corneille (p. 130), by David d'Angers. Farther down is the iron *Pont Boïeldieu* (Pl. D, 4). Above the Pont Corneille on the Quai de Paris is the *Porte Guillaume-le-Lion* (Pl. E, 3), a relic of the old walls (1749), with sculptures by Claude Le Prince. The church of Bonsecours and the monument of Joan of Arc on the hill beyond are well seen from the quays. — Farther down the river is a *Transporter Bridge* (*Pont Transbordeur;* Pl. B, 4), constructed in 1899 from the plans of Arnodin (toll, 10 and 5 c.; ascent of the uprights 50 c.).

On the opposite bank lies the suburb of St. Sever, in which are the *Gare de la Rive Gauche* (p. 128; Pl. D, E, 5), the *Gare d'Orléans* (p. 128; Pl. C, D, 5), the *Jardin des Plantes*, and a monument to *Abbé de La Salle* (p. 87).

Parallel to the *Quai de la Bourse*, which extends along the N. bank to the W. of the Pont Boïeldieu, stretches the *Cours Boïeldieu*, a favourite promenade. At one end is the *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), and at the other a bronze *Statue of Boïeldieu* (p. 130), by Dantan the Younger. Adjacent are the *Bourse* and *Tribunal de Commerce* (Pl. C, 4), an 18th cent. building, and the *Hôtel des Télégraphes*. At the W. end of the Quai de la Bourse is the *Douane* (Pl. C, 4).

We leave the quay and re-enter the town by the Rue Jeanne d'Arc (comp. p. 130). On the left rises the pretty little Gothic church of **St. Vincent** (Pl. C, 3), built in the 16th cent., with a tower added in the 17th. It has double aisles, but no transept. The W. entrance, with its graceful porch, and the S. portal, with its fine wooden doors, should be noticed.

The **Stained Glass* (16th cent.) in the aisles and ambulatory of this church is the finest in Rouen. The windows at the ends of the N. aisle, by *Engrand* and *Jean le Prince*, of Beauvais, are considered the best; they represent the Works of Mercy and the Glorification of the Virgin. In the sacristy are eight tapestries of the Renaissance and of the 17th cent. (shown on request).

Farther to the N., on the same side of the street, is the handsome *Tour St. André* (Pl. C, 3; 1542-46), a relic of a church demolished in the 19th century. It stands in a small square, on one side of which the front of a timber-dwelling of 1520 has been re-erected. View from the tower, ascended by an easy staircase (always open; fee).

The Rue aux Ours, running to the W. from this point, leads to the *Place de la Pucelle* (Pl. C, 3), with a paltry figure of Joan of Arc as Bellona over a fountain, by P. Slodtz (1755).

The ***Hôtel du Bourgtheroulde** (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the Place (No. 15), erected at the close of the 15th cent., in the style of the Palais de Justice, is adorned with numerous reliefs, some of which represent the interview on the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' in 1520 (p. 22). The graceful hexagonal tower is decorated with sculptures, and the windows also are very beautiful. The building is now occupied by a bank, but the court is open to the public on week-days (on Sun. apply to the concierge).

A little higher up than the Place de la Pucelle is the *Place du Vieux-Marché* (Pl. C, 3), where Joan of Arc was burned in 1431, on the spot marked by a cross on our plan.

The house in which *Corneille* was born is No. 4, Rue Corneille, to the S.W. of the Place (Pl. B, 3); his dwelling-house, now public property, is situated at Petit-Couronne (p. 140), 5½ M. to the S.W.

From the N.W. corner of the Vieux Marché the Rue Cauchoise leads to the Place Cauchoise (Pl. B, 2), with a monument to *Pouyer-Quertier*, minister of finance in 1871, by Guilloux (1894).

About ½ M. to the N.W. is **St. Gervais** (Pl. A, 1), a Romanesque church rebuilt in 1868-76, with a curious old crypt of the 4th century. William the Conqueror died in the priory to which the church belonged in 1087 (comp. p. 121).

The Rue Thiers leads back from the Place Cauchoise to the Jardin Solférino, with the Musée.

The **Musée-Bibliothèque** (Pl. C, 2), a handsome modern edifice by Sauvageot, was opened in 1888. In front of the entrance facing the garden are seated figures of *Michel Anguier* and *Nic. Poussin*, and on the basement, to the right, is a medallion of *G. Flaubert* (p. 130). The **Musée des Beaux-Arts* is open daily from 10 (Mon. from 12) to 4 or 5; gratis on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, other days 1 fr. The great staircase in the vestibule ascends to the ceramic collections. To the right and left on the groundfloor are sculpture rooms, and beyond them the collections of ancient (right) and modern (left) paintings. Sticks and umbrellas must be given up (no fee). Catalogue out of print.

Sculptures. Room to the Left. *E. Leroux*, Rachel; on the right, *Pollet*, Eloah; *Marqueste*, Cupid; on the left, *Leharivel-Durocher*, Young girl and Cupid; *Marioton*, Chactas; *Mansion*, Nymph of Diana; right, *Lefèvre-Deumier*, Morning-star; *Simart*, Orestes; *Vasselot*, Chloë; busts and casts. — Room to the Right. *Caffieri*. *Seated figure of P. Corneille; right, *Guilloux*, Dying Orpheus; *Becquet*, The Seine at its source; *Mlle. Dieterle*, Sleep; left, *Pradier*, Bacchante; *Etex*, Monument of the painter Géricault; to the right and left of the staircase are marble busts of Napoleon, by *Canova*, and of the painter E. H. Langlois, by *David d'Angers*.

Paintings. Old Masters. I. Large Room. To the left: no number, *De Troy*, Susanna and the elders (1727); 470. *Pesne*, Portrait of his daughter; 179. *Ducreux*, Portrait of himself; 498. *Rigaud*, Louis XV.; *De Troy*, 562. Ascension, 563. Assumption; *Patel*, 464. Summer, 465. Spring; 578. *Vien fils*, Portrait of the artist and his wife; 113. *J. B. Corneille*, Raising of Lazarus; 583. *Vincent*, Portrait of Houel, landscape-painter of Rouen (1772); 423. *Mignard*, Repose on the Flight; 235. *Guardi*, The Villa Medici; 191. *Farinato*, Adoration of the Magi; 178. *Jan le Ducq*, Tavern interior; 34. *Berghem*, Concert; 455. *Netscher*, Concert; 429. *P. van Mol*, Generosity of Scipio; 551. *Pietro Longhi*, A game of cards (1702); 422. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Maintenon; 599. *Vouet*, Apotheosis of St. Louis. — The two Small Rooms next the garden contain portraits of Albert of Austria and his wife by *Van Thulden* (552, 553), a landscape by *Huysmans* (254), and other Flemish works.

II. Large Room. To the left: *570. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; 494. *Ribera* (?), The Good Samaritan; 493. *Ribera*, Zachariah; 318. *Lanfranco*, Mars and Venus. — 236. *Guercino*, Visitation; no number, *Spanish School* (17th cent.), St. Peter weeping; 84. *Ann. Caracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; *472-474. *Perugino*, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism of Christ, Resurrection (predelle of the Ascension at Lyons; comp. p. 263); *Veronese*, 572. St. Barnabas healing the sick, 573. Vision. — 540. *Steen*, Wafer-seller; 430. *Van Mol*, Head of an old man; *210. *Gerard David*. Madonna with saints and angels, one of the gems of the collection; 303. *Th. de Keyser* (?), The music lesson; 274. *Jordaens*, Head of an old man; 362. *Lemonnier*, Plague at Milan; 491. *Restout*, Presentation in the Temple; 365. *Lemonnier*, same subject; 556.

Tilborg (?), Village-feast. — 564. *De Troy*, Duchesse de la Force; 367. *Le Nain*, Nativity; *648. *School of Fontainebleau*, Diana bathing; 421. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; *149. *L. David*, Portrait of a young woman drawing (Mme. Lebrun?); 481. *Poussin*, Venus and Æneas; 664. *French School*, Portrait, supposed to be of Corneille; 490. *Restout*, Portrait of M. du Basset; *284. *Jouvenet*, Death of St. Francis; 561. *Tournières*, Portrait of Chancellor d'Aguesseau; 377. *Le Sueur*, Dream of Polyphilus. — 536. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 309. *La Hire*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1635).

The III. Large Room contains several figures of apostles, saints, etc. by *Jouvenet* (p. 130); also: 26. *Belle* (1674-1734), Portrait; 558. *Tournières*, Portrait of a girl; 505, 504. *H. Robert*, Monuments and ruins; 319. *Largillière*, Portrait; 285. *Jouvenet*, Portrait of himself; 310. *La Hire*, Nativity; 321. *Largillière*, Portrait of a princess of Rohan; 165. *Desportes*, Stag-hunt; 312. *La Hire*, Descent from the Cross; 457. *Oudry*, Deer pursued by hounds; no number, *Boilly*, Portrait of Boïeldieu (p. 130); 316. *N. Lancret*, Bathers; *H. Robert*, 503. Sea-piece, 501. Cascades of Tivoli; *Tournières*, *560. Summer, *559. Autumn. — I. Room to the Right: 4. *Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian and Irene; 20. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *School of Botticelli*, 54. Virgin and Child, 55. Vestals. — II. Room to the Right: 565. *De Troy*, Nunc dimittis; 157. *Descamps*, Portrait of himself; 526. *Santerre*, Singer; 337. *Mme. Lebrun*, Portrait of Mme. Grassini. — The Gallery on the other side of the large rooms contains ancient and modern drawings, a few fine crayons, and some paintings. — The staircases at the end of this gallery lead to the other wing of the building.

Modern Pictures. — Large Room. To the left: *Géricault* (p. 130), Studies; 604. *Ziem*, Stamboul; 489. *Renouf*, The pilot; 97. *Chaplin*, Game at lotto; 107. *R. Collin*, Sleep; 239. *Guillemet*, Beach at Villers (p. 155); 148. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; 495. *Ribot*, Alonso Cano on the scaffold; *147. *Daubigny*, Lock in the valley of Optevoz; 196. *Flameng*, Taking of the Bastille; no number, *Binet*, In the sun; 566. *Troyon*, Cattle watering; 124. *D. Court* (of Rouen), Boissy d'Anglas presiding at the Convention; 544. *Stevens*, Dog's work; no number, *Marais*, At pasture; 403. *Maignan*, Homage to Clovis II.; 605. *Ziem*, Landscape; *Phil. Rousseau*, 515. The Cheeses, 514. Coupled dogs; 496. *Riesener*, Leda; 507. *Rochegrosse*, Andromache; 216, 214, 218, 219 (farther on), *Géricault*, Studies; *J. F. Millet*, *Portrait of a naval officer; *152. *E. Delacroix*, Justice of Trajan; 115. *Corot*, Ponds of Ville-d'Avray; no number, *Lefebvre*, Griselda; 116. *Corot*, View of Ville-d'Avray; 16. *Barillot*, The barrier; 30. *Benner*, Women bathing; 419. *Merson*, St. Isidore of Madrid; 606. *Ziem*, Dutch landscape; 588. *Vollon*, The artist's monkey; *265. *Ingres*, 'La Belle Zélie' (Mme. Aymon; 1806); 368. *Lepoittevin*, Friends of the farm; 52. *Boissard de Boisdenier*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; no number, *Cormon*, The victors of Salamis; 25. *Bellangé*, Charge of cavalry at Marengo; 58. *L. Boulanger*, Mazeppa. In the centre are two Sèvres vases. — The three Small Rooms to the front contain drawings, by *Géricault*, and pictures, chiefly by *Azé* and *Lottier*. — Gallery adjoining the street: 370. *Lepoittevin*, Landscape; 223. *Giraud*, Bowls at Pont Aven (Brittany); no number, *Marais*, In the meadow; 224. *Glaize*, The miserly housekeeper; no number, *J. Leman*, Portrait-group in a studio; 456. *Nozal*, End of the day; 2. *Agache*, Enigma; 155. *Démarest*, The last voyage; 603. *Zacharie*, The woman with the pigeons; 146. *Dantan*, Quoit-players; 466. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc led to the stake; 142. *Daliphard* (of Rouen), Melancholy; 531. *Sebron*, Street in New York. — Small Room, beyond: 399. *Luminais*, Return from the chase; also some small pictures.

First Floor. The first landing of the staircase from the vestibule (p. 135) is decorated with a *Group of Hercules and the Lernæan Hydra, by *P. Puget;* above is a fresco ('Inter Artes et Naturam') by *Puvis de Chavannes*. — The Ceramic Collection, occupying six rooms on the first floor, consists mainly of an extensive series of Rouen faïence of the 17-18th centuries. The best period of the manufacture is represented in Room I. — Paintings. Room 1. Architectural drawings. — Room 2. From right to left: *Diéterle*, Landscapes with animals; 369. *Lepoittevin*, Moonrise; no number, *Flandrin*, Fra Angelico; 273. *Jollivet*, Massacre of the Innocents; no number, *Schnetz*, The flood; 43. *Binet*, Landscape; 254. *Hillemacher*, Siege of Rouen in 1418. —

Room 3. To the right, 376. *Lesrel*, Gentlemen in a gambling-den; no number, *Laugée*, The wax-taper and the Madonna; 469. *L. G. Pelouse*, Moonlight scene; 80. *Cabat*, Lake in Italy; *Court.* 128. Rigoletto, 127. Gleaner; 584. *Viollet-le-Duc*, Valley of Jouy; 3. *Amaury-Duval*, Woman bathing; no number, *Rigolot*, Thrashing-mill. — Room 4. Small pictures. — Room 5. No numbers, *Protais*. At dawn, *Lapostolet*. Outer harbour of Dunkirk (p. 38), *Dawant*, St. Bonaventura; 150. *Defaux*, Banks of the Loire; no numbers, *Fourié*, Death of Mme. Bovary, *Laurent-Desrousseaux*, Suspects (1793); 323. *Laugée*, St. Elizabeth; 125. *Court*, Portrait. — Room 6, called the Salon Marjolin Scheffer (drawings). — We return and next visit a long Gallery: 313. *La Hire*, Monk adoring the Virgin; 19. *Bassano* (?), Circumcision; 492. *Restout*, Raising of Lazarus; 524 *Saint-Ygny* (17th cent.), Adoration of the Shepherds; 314. *La Hire*, St. Anne teaching the Virgin; 525. *Saint-Ygny*, Adoration of the Magi; no number. *Court*, Martyrdom of St. Agnes; 11. *Aviat*, Charlotte Corday; 342. *Lefebvre*, Death of William the Conqueror — Passing through three rooms of the ceramic collection (see p. 136), we return to the entrance.

The *Municipal Library* (visitors admitted daily, 2-4, except Mon. and during Aug.), at the back of the Musée, contains 140,000 vols., 500 incunabula, 4000 MSS., MS. music, autographs, engravings, medals and coins, and about 2000 portraits of eminent Normans.

At the angle of the Musée adjoining the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of Louis Bouilhet* (1821-69), poet and dramatist, a fountain with bust by E. Guillaume. Opposite is the desecrated *Church of St. Laurent* (Pl. D, 2), of 1444-68 (recently restored), with a fine tower (1490-1501). In front of the church is a statue of *Gustave Flaubert* (p. 130), by Bernstamm (1907).

Behind St. Laurent is the church of **St. Godard** (Pl. D, 2), dating from the end of the 15th century. Most of the fine stained glass is either modern or restored. The chapels to the right and left of the choir each contain a good window of the 16th century. The choir itself is decorated with mural paintings by Le Hénaff (19th cent.).

If the afternoon is advanced visitors should go direct from this church to the Museum of Antiquities (closed at 4 or 5; p. 138); otherwise they may follow the Rue Thiers to the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*.

Here stands the church of ****St. Ouen** (Pl. D, E, 2), one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in existence, surpassing the cathedral, both in extent and in excellence of style. Most of it was built in 1318-39; but the *W. Portal*, flanked by two towers 282 ft. in height, and unfortunately a little too small, was erected in 1848-51. The **Tower* over the transept, 269 ft. in height and flanked with graceful turrets, is surmounted by an octagonal open-work lantern, terminating in a gallery (called 'La Couronne de Normandie') which commands a fine prospect. The N. Façade, which is adjoined by the Hôtel de Ville (see p. 138), has no lateral portal; but the S. **Portail des Marmousets* (15th cent.), so called from the heads with which it is adorned, deserves minute inspection. The reliefs over the door represent the Death and Assumption of the Virgin. Above this portal is a magnificent rose-window, still higher is an arcade with six statues, and the whole is crowned with a pediment bearing a statue of *St. Ouen* (d. 678), Archbishop of Rouen.

Interior. The proportions of the church (449 ft. in length, 85 ft. in width; transept 138 ft. in length; 108 ft. in height) are remarkably pleasing. There are no lateral chapels off the nave. The walls appear to be almost entirely displaced by the numerous windows, 135 in number, all filled with stained glass (mostly of the 15-16th cent.). The unusually lofty triforium is exceedingly beautiful. The modern rose-window in the nave (see p. 137) is inferior to those in the transepts. The graceful and light effect produced by the interior is largely due to the absence of non-structural ornamentation. None of the few works of art in the church are particularly noteworthy, except, perhaps, the tombs of two abbés of St. Ouen in the Lady Chapel. — The verger (fee) shows the choir-chapels and points out several spots which command fine views of the interior. The apsidal chapel contains the tomb of Alex. and Colin de Berneval, architects of the church in the 15th century. The fine hammered iron railing round the choir was executed by Nic. Flambart in 1738-47. The modern Gothic high-altar was designed by Sauvageot. The whole of the interior is reflected in the bénitier near the W. door. — The visitor should not omit to ascend to the triforium and the outer gallery (1 fr. each pers.).

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. D, E, 2), on the N. side of the church, a building in the Italian style, was formerly the dormitory of the abbey of St. Ouen. It contains handsome staircases and statues of Corneille and Joan of Arc in the vestibule. The council-chamber on the 1st floor is adorned with paintings by Baudoüin (1896).

In front of the edifice rises a mediocre *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Vital-Dubray (1865). At the back of St. Ouen's and the Hôtel de Ville is a public garden, embellished with statues. The *Chambre aux Clercs*, a Norman tower of the 11th cent., adjoins the church on this side, and probably formed part of an earlier church.

A little beyond the garden is the church of *St. Vivien* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 14-15th cent., with an organ-case of the 17th cent., a marble altar-piece of the 18th cent., etc. In the Rue Eau-de-Robec (Pl. E, F, 2). near by, are some interesting timber houses.

We now ascend the Rue de la République to the N., passing the *Lycée Corneille* (Pl. D, 1; 17-18th cent.), formerly a Jesuit college, with a chapel (1610-1704) fronting the Rue Bourg-l'Abbé. At the top of the Rue de la République is the large **Fontaine Ste. Marie** (Pl. D, 1), by *Falguière* and *Deperthes*, with a figure of Rouen, seated on an antique ship and surrounded by genii and symbolical figures.

To the left is an old convent, containing the ***Museum of Antiquities** and the **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. D, 1).

The Antiquarian Museum (open daily, 10 to 4 or 5, except on Mon. and Sat.) comprises sculptures and wood-carvings of the middle ages; beautiful stained-glass windows and other articles from churches and suppressed monasteries; Roman mosaics and other antiquities; weapons; fine iron-work; medals, etc. Among the most interesting objects are a wooden **Ciborium* of the 16th cent., an enamelled **Goblet* by P. Raymond, a **Chimney Piece* in carved wood, painted and gilded (16th cent.), a large **Mosaic* found at Lillebonne (p. 146) in 1870, another mosaic of Orpheus and the animals, etc.

The Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, the entrance to which is near the Rue Beauvoisine, is open daily, 10 to 4 or 5 (on Mon. from 12), adm. 50 c., free on Sun., Thurs., and holidays. The collection of birds on the third floor is noteworthy.


LE HAVRE
Ste Adresse
Sanvic
Ingouville
Graville
HARFLEUR
Gainneville
Rogerville
Gonfreville
Oudalle
Sandouville
Pointe du Hoc
Embouchure de la Seine
Banc d'Amfard
Banc du Ratier
HONFLEUR
Vasouy
Pennedepie
Pte de Villerville
Villerville
Criqueboeuf
Equemauville
Fiquefleur
Equamare
Fatouville
Grestain
St Pierre du Val
la Rivière
St Sauveur
St Nicolas
Ablon
St Léonard
Gonneville sur Honfleur
Barneville
Foret de Touques
Trouville
Deauville
Genneville
Mannevile la Raoult
Malbortie
St Jean
CAUDEBEC EN CAUX
St Wandrille
Ste Marguerite
Epinay
Belleville
Maulévrier
St Nicolas de Bliquetuit
N.D. de Bliquetuit
Guerbaville
Vatteville
St Paer
St Pierre
Hénouville
Duclair
Foret du Trait
le Trait
Yainville
Jumièges
Foret de Jumièges
Bardouville
Berville sur Seine
Anneville
Ambourville
St Martin de Boscherville
Foret de Mauny
Yville
Mauny
Caumont
la Trinité de Thouberville
Bosgouet
Honguemare
Hauville
le Landin
la Haye de Routot
Bourg Achard
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Norville
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St. Nicolas de la Taille
St. Jean de Folleville
Lillebonne
Tourneville
Villequier
la Cerlangue
N.D. d. Gravenchon
Tancarville
Pte de Tancarville
Quillebeuf
Port Jérôme
Norville
St. Aubin sur Quillebeuf
Petiville
St. Maurice d'Etelan
Seine
la Seine
Pointe de la Roque
St. Samson de la Roque
Marais Vernier
Vieux Port
Aizier
Trouville la Haule
Ste. Opportune
St. Urien
Toquerville
Bouquelon
Bourneville
St. Ouen des Champs
St. Mards de Blacarville
Fourmetot
la Béranguerie
le Guerrier
la Haye Aubrée
Routot
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Rouen
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Sotteville
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Gd. Couronne
Forêt du Rouvray
Oissel
Tourville la Rivière
Alizay
Pitres
Igoville
le Manoir
Pont de l'Arche
Forêt de Pont de l'Arche
Forêt de Londe
Forêt de Longboel
Romilly sur Andelle
Elbeuf
Caudebec les Elbeuf
St. Aubin
Orival
Cléon
Freneuse
Criquebeuf
N.D. du Vaudreuil
Tostes
Louviers
Forêt de Louviers
Poses
Ymare
Gouy
Quévreville
Moulineaux
Hautot sur Seine
Engl. Miles

Environs of Rouen.

From Rouen to Bonsecours. — 1. By the *Electric Tramway to Mesnil-Esnard* (blue and white cars), leaving the Quai de Paris, a little above the Pont Corneille (Pl. E, 4), every 10-20 min. and reaching Bonsecours in 15-20 min.; fares 40 or 30 c., return 50 or 25 c. 2. By the *Tramway to Amfreville* (see p. 129; blue disk with white stripes) and the *Funicular Railway to Eauplet:* tramway (15 or 10 c.) from the Gare d'Orléans (Pl. D, 4) along the Quai de Paris and the Route d'Eauplet to the station of the funicular railway (ascent or descent every 1/4 hr. in 5 min., fare 25 c.). — There are several cafés and restaurants at Bonsecours: *Casino*, near the funicular railway, déj. 2 1/4, D. 2 3/4 fr.; *A Ma Campagne*, Route de Paris 75, near the station of the Mesnil-Esnard tramway, déj. 1 1/2, D. 1 3/4 fr.

Bonsecours, situated on a hill on the right bank of the Seine, 2 M. above Rouen, is a favourite resort for the sake of the view, the church, and the monument to Joan of Arc.

The Church of Bonsecours, a pilgrim-resort, built in 1840-42 in the pointed style of the 13th cent., is gorgeously decorated in the interior. The carved wooden pulpit, the gilded bronze altar, the choir-stalls, and pavement are noteworthy.

The Monument to Joan of Arc, erected in 1892 (adm. 25 c.), consists mainly of three elegant little Renaissance buildings, by Lisch, connected by a platform. The principal chapel, with a dome 66 ft. high surmounted by a St. Michael, by Thomas, encloses a statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Barrias; the other two have statues of *SS. Catharine* and *Margaret* (by Verlet and Pépin), whose voices are supposed to have first inspired Joan.

The **View* from the platform embraces the city, the valley of the Seine for many miles above and below Rouen, and in the distance the verdant hills of Normandy.

Canteleu, picturesquely situated on the road to Le Havre, 4 1/2 M. to the W. of Rouen, has a château built by Mansart. About 2 M. farther on is *St. Martin-de-Boscherville*, with the magnificent ruined *Abbey of St Georges-de-Boscherville*, dating from the 11-13th centuries. The church is still in tolerable preservation. The chapter-house, built about 1160, was added to in the 17th century.

A pleasant steamboat-excursion may be taken to *La Bouille*, a small but busy town, 12 1/2 M. below Rouen, see p. 140.

From Rouen to Le Havre by the Seine, about 80 M., steamboat every second day from June 1st to Sept. 30th, sometimes two days running, in 6-7 hrs.; fare 6 fr., 4 fr.; deck-saloon or *passerelle* (recommended), 8 fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction and valid for three days, 13 fr. 10 c., 9 fr., 7 fr. 50 c.; restaurant on board, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine. This trip is recommended in fine weather, at least as far as Caudebec (p. 146); an extra wrap, to wear on board, is advisable. The steamers start from the Pont Boïeldieu (enquiry-office close by, in the Quai de la Bourse), and passengers may embark or disembark in small boats (50 c.; 25 c. each for a party) on giving previous notice, at *La Bouille* (see above), *Duclair*, *Jumièges* (p. 145), *Guerbaville-la-Mailleraye*, *Caudebec* (p. 146), *Villequier* (p. 146), and *Quillebeuf* (Tancarville; p. 146). *Honfleur* (p. 145) is no longer called at by the steamers from Rouen. *Le Havre* (Quai Notre-Dame), see p. 140.

From Rouen to Orléans, viâ Elbeuf, Dreux, and Chartres, 144 M., railway in 6 3/4-8 3/4 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 30, 17 fr. 65, 11 fr. 55 c.). To Elbeuf, 14 1/2 M., railway in 1/2-3/4 hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 40, 80 c.). The trains start

from the Gare d'Orléans (p. 128), and follow the left bank of the Seine., at some distance from the river. — 2 M. *Petit-Quevilly;* 3½ M. *Grand-Quevilly*. 5½ M. *Petit-Couronne*, with Corneille's dwelling-house (comp. p. 135), now a museum (adm. 10-4). — 9½ M. *La Bouille-Moulineaux*. The train next traverses three tunnels and a viaduct, and once more skirts the left bank of the river.

14½ M. Elbeuf (*Grand-Hôtel*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, déj. 2½ fr., good; *Hôt. de l'Univers*, Rue de la Barrière 55), a cloth-manufacturing town with 18,729 inhab., on the left bank of the Seine. The churches of *St. Jean*, near the Place de la Mairie, and *St. Etienne*, about ¼ M. to the S.W., both dating from the Renaissance period, contain good stained glass of the 16th century. The Gare d'Elbeuf-St-Aubin (p. 167) lies on the right bank of the Seine, about 1½ M. from the Gare d'Elbeuf-Ville (for Rouen, Chartres, and Orléans), on the opposite bank. — Branch-lines from the *Gare St. Aubin* to (5½ M.) *Oissel* (p. 122) and to (5½ M.) *La Londe*. Omnibus (2 fr.) to (14½ M.) *Le Neubourg* (p. 163). Motor omnibus (4 fr. 30, return 7 fr. 60 c.) twice daily to (2 hrs.) *Pont-Audemer* (p. 168).

Beyond (21 M.) *Tostes* the line enters the *Forêt de Louviers*, and beyond (25½ M.) *St-Germain-de-Louviers* the *Eure* is crossed. — 26½ M. **Louviers** (*Mouton d'Argent*, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *Grand Cerf*), a cloth-manufacturing town with 10,302 inhab., is situated on the Eure. The Gothic church of *Notre Dame* has a magnificent S. portal of 1494. Branch to *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*, see p. 125. — Between Louviers and Dreux the railway follows the valley of the Eure, which presents no striking scenery. From (30 M.) *Acquigny* a line runs to Evreux (p. 167); and from (34½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure* (Lion d'Or) another runs to Vernon (p. 123). — 51½ M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Cherbourg to Paris (p. 169). 54½ M. *Ivry-la-Bataille*, famous for the victory gained in 1590 by Henri IV over the League, celebrated by Macaulay in a stirring lay. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle and some remains of an abbey of the 11th century. — 57 M. *Ezy-Anet* (Hôt. de Diane, at Anet). The famous *Château d'Anet* (open Sun. & Thurs. 2-5), 1 M. to the S.E., was built in 1548-1552 for Diana of Poitiers by Philibert Delorme at the command of Henri II. Only a few remains of the original building are preserved, including the chapel, which still retains some sculptures by Jean Goujon and a marble mosaic. There is also a second chapel built by Diana, in which she was buried, but her monument is destroyed. — 59½ M. *Croth-Sorel*. At *St. Roch*, on the opposite bank of the Eure, is the large paper-mill of the firm Firmin-Didot of Paris. — 65 M. *St. Georges-Motel*. Branch to Evreux (p. 168). — 72 M. **Dreux** (*Buffet*), see p. 183. — The line now ascends the valley of the *Blaise*. — 97 M. **Chartres** (*Buffet*), see p. 211. — Traversing the level plains of the *Beauce* (p. 281), our line intersects the railway from Paris to Vendôme and Tours (see p. 284) at (113 M.) *Voves*. It also crosses the Nogent-le-Rotrou and Orléans line (see p. 215) at (123 M.) *Patay*, where Joan of Arc and Dunois overthrew the English in 1429, and which was the scene of obstinate contests between the French and the Bavarians in 1870. — 144 M. *Orléans*, see p. 287.

From Rouen to *Amiens*, see p. 31; to and from *London* viâ Le Havre and Southampton, see pp. 146, 145, xiii.

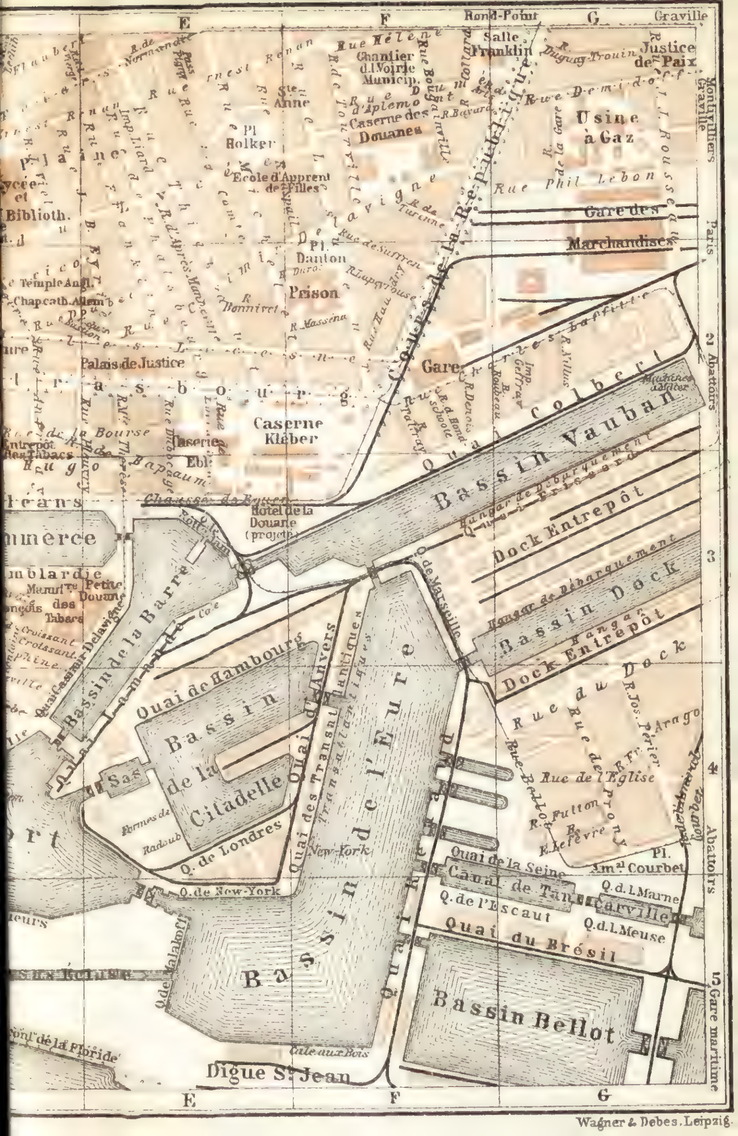
19. From Le Havre to Paris viâ Rouen.

From Le Havre to *Paris*, 142½ M., Railway in 3½-7¼ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 55, 17 fr. 25, 11 fr. 25 c.); to *Rouen*, see pp. 145, 146. — From *London (Southampton)* to *Le Havre*, see p. xiii.

Le Havre. — **Hotels.** *Gr.-Hôt. Frascati (Pl. a; B, 4), Rue du Perrey 1, with a terrace commanding the sea, 170 R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 12, omn 1 fr., of the first class. — Hôt. Continental (Pl. b; C, 4), Chaussée des Etats-Unis 13, opposite the Jetée, R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 13, omn. 1 fr. — Gr.-Hôt. de Normandie (Pl. e; C, 3), Rue de Paris 106-108, 100 R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr., good; Gr.-Hôt. Moderne, Boul. de Strasbourg 81, new,



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E
F
Rond-Point
G
Graville
Salle Franklin
Justice de Paix
Chantier d. l. Voirie Municip.
Ste. Anne
Caserne des Douanes
Usine à Gaz
Pl. Holker
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Bassin Dock
Dock Entrepôt
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Paris
Montivilliers
Gare maritime
2
3
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

R. from 4, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 11 fr.; Hôt. Tortoni (Pl. g; C, 3), Place Gambetta 1-5, with café (see below), R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 8 fr.; de Bordeaux (Pl. d; C, 3), Place Gambetta 17, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, déj $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; d'Angleterre (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue de Paris 124-126, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $9^1/_2$ fr.; Terminus, Cours de la République 23, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; de Russie (hôtel-meublé, Pl. e, C, 3), Rue de Bordeaux 42, R. from 3, B. $^3/_4$ fr.; des Armes-de-la-Ville-du-Havre (Pl. k; C, 4), Rue d'Estimauville 27-29, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; des Negociants (Pl. l; C, 3), Rue Corneille 3-5, R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. $8^1/_2$-9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de l'Amirauté et de Paris (Pl. i; C, 4), Grand-Quai, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Nouvel-Hôtel, Rue de Paris 82, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; Parisien, opposite the station, R. from 2, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.

Restaurants. At the above-mentioned hotels (*Frascati* and *Tortoni* the best); also, *Hôt.-Restaurant du Plat-d'Argent*, Place Richelieu, déj. $1^3/_4$, D. $2^1/_4$ fr.

Cafés. *Tortoni* (see above; band in the evening), *du Théâtre*, *des Fleurs*, and others in the Place Gambetta; *Frascati* (see p. 140); *Grand-Café International*, *Café Guillaume-Tell*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Café de Paris*, Place Richelieu.

Cabs. In the town, per drive 1 fr. 25 c., per hr. 2 fr. (from 12-6 a.m. 2 & $2^1/_2$ fr.); on the heights as far as the octroi-limits, per drive $1^3/_4$, per hr. $2^1/_4$ fr. (at night $2^1/_2$ and 3 fr.); to Ste. Adresse (Le Carreau), per drive $1^3/_4$, per hr. $2^1/_4$ fr. (3 fr. at night). Trunks, 20, 30, or 50 c.

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Jetée* (Pl. B, C, 4) to *Graville* (p. 145), viâ the Rue de Paris, the Hôtel de Ville, the Rue Thiers, and the Rond-Point (comp. Pl. G, 1). — 2. From the *Jetée* to the *Station* (Pl. F, 2), viâ the Rues Aug.-Normand, Gustave-Cazavan, and de Bordeaux, the Place Gambetta, and Quai d'Orléans. — 3. From the *Jetée* to *La Hève* (comp. Pl. A, 1; p. 145), viâ the Rue Auguste-Normand and Boul. Maritime. — 4. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to *La Hève*, viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg and Boul. Maritime. — 5. From the *Rond Point* (comp. Pl. G, 1) to *Ste. Adresse* (comp. Pl. A, 1), viâ the Cours de la République, the Station, Boul. de Strasbourg, Hôtel de Ville, Rue St. Roch, and Rue d'Etretat. — 6. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 2) to *Sanvic* and *Bléville* (comp. Pl. A, 1), viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg, Boul. Maritime, Rue Guillemard, etc. — 7. From the *Grand-Quai* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Grands Bassins* (Pl. G, 5), viâ the Rue de Paris, Hôtel de Ville, Boul. de Strasbourg, the Station, Rue Laffitte, etc. — 8. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to the *Abattoirs* and the *Chantiers de la Méditerranée* (near the Seine), viâ the Rue Laffitte. — 9. From the *Boul. Amiral-Mouchez* (E. of Place Amiral-Courbet; Pl. G, 4) to *Sanvic* (comp. Pl. C, 1), viâ the Rue Bellot, the quays, Rues de Bordeaux, de Metz, de Montivilliers, etc. — 10. From the *Place Thiers* (Pl. D, 1) to *Notre Dame* (Pl. C, 4), viâ the Rue du Champ-de-Foir, the Bassin de la Barre, and the Rue Faidherbe. — 11. From the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Cimetière Ste. Marie* (comp. Pl. C, 1; p. 145), viâ the Rue de Paris, Hôtel de Ville, Boul. de Strasbourg, Rue de Metz, Rue de Montivilliers, etc. — Fares: 1st cl. 15 c., 2nd cl. 10 c., within the town, 5 c. extra with 'correspondance'; outside the town, 10 c. or 5 c. extra.

From the *Jetée* (Pl. C, 4) to *Montivilliers* (comp. Pl. G, 1; p. 139), viâ the Boul. François-Premier, Hôtel de Ville, Rue Jules-Lecesne, Cours de la République, Rue Demidoff, *Graville* (p. 145), and *Harfleur* (p. 145; golf-course); fares 75 or 50 c., return 1 fr. 20 or 80 c.

Cable Railways. *Funiculaire de la Côte*, from the Rue Gustave-Flaubert 55 bis (Pl. D, 1), to the Rue Félix-Faure 41 bis; every 5 min., fare 10 c. — *Funiculaire Ste. Marie*, from the Rue de Normandie, near the end of the Cours de la République (Pl. G, 1), to the Cimetière Ste. Marie (p. 145).

Steamboats. From the Grand Quai to *Honfleur* (p. 145) twice or thrice a day (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20, 70 c.). From the Quai Notre-Dame to *Rouen* (see p. 139). From the Grand-Quai to *Trouville* (p. 152), thrice daily, in ca. $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 70, 90 c.); to *Caen* (p. 169), daily, in 3-4 hrs.

(fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c., return ticket 7, 5 fr.). From the Quai d'Anvers to *St. Malo* (p. 194; returning viâ St. Brieuc, p. 224), weekly, in $12^1/_2$ hrs. (fares $12^1/_2$, 10, 8 fr., cabine de luxe 20 fr.); to *Cherbourg* (p. 158), once or twice a week, in 7-8 hrs. (fares 12, 10, 8 fr.). From the Quai de Hambourg to *Morlaix* (p. 226), every Sat., in 15 hrs. (fares 25, 15, 10 fr.). Steamers also from the Grand-Quai to *Southampton (London)* and from the Bassin de l'Eure to *New York* (every Sat.), etc., see p. xiii.

Porters *(Commissionnaires)* meet the boats at the various quays; landing or embarking a trunk 10 c.; trunk from the quay to the station, 1 fr., other packages 50 c.

Omnibus to *Etretat* (p. 151) twice daily in $3-3^1/_2$ hrs., starting from the Place du Vieux-Marché 17 & 23 (Pl. C, 4; fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 10 c.); to *St. Romain* daily (fare 1 fr. 25 c.). — **Motor Omnibuses.** From the Southampton steamer and from Quai d'Orléans 7 to *Etretat* (see p. 152). From Quai d'Orléans 7 to *Pont-Audemer* (p. 168), four times daily viâ *Tancarville* (p. 146) or *St. Romain*, *Lillebonne* (p. 146), and *Port Jérôme* (*Quillebeuf*; p. 139), in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fare $4^3/_4$ fr., ferry extra, return ticket 9 fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Boul. de Strasbourg 108. — Branch Office, Rue de Paris 1.

Baths. Sea Baths: *Frascati*, Rue du Perrey 1, incl. costume and towel 60 c.; ladies, 50 c., with costume 1 fr.; guide-baigneur 50 c.; less for subscribers. — Fresh Water Baths: *Bains d'Ingouville*, Rue Ernest-Renan 6; *Bains St. François*, Rue du Grand-Croissant 3.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre*, Place Gambetta; *Théâtre-Cirque*, Boul. de Strasbourg 155. — Café-Concert: *Folies-Bergère* (Pl. B, 3), Rue Lemaître 54. — Casinos. At the *Hôtel Frascati*: adm. 1 fr.; subscription for the season 30 fr. *Casino Marie-Christine*, at Ste. Adresse (p. 145); adm. 1 fr.

Bankers. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), Rue Thiers 22; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 24; *Société Générale*, Rue de la Bourse 27 and Place Carnot 2-4.

British Consul-General, *Harry L. Churchill*, Rue Edouard-Larue 5; vice-consul, *C. D. Wallis*. — American Consul, *Alphonse Gaulin*, Place Gambetta 23; vice-consul, *J. P. Beecher*. — Lloyd's Agent, *J. S. Rowell*, Place Gambetta 23.

English Church, Rue de Mexico 54 (Pl. D, E, 2); services at 10.30 and 4.30. Chaplain, *Ven. Whilock Pendavis, M. A.*, Rue Marsadow 3. — *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Place Gambetta 21 (Pl. C, 3); services at 11.15 and 6.30; ministers, *Rev. A. S. Hocking* and *P. Ellenberger*. — *Mission to Seamen*, Quai d'Orléans 89.

Le Havre, formerly called *Havre-de-Grâce* from a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce founded by Louis XII. in 1509, is a handsome town with broad streets, but it contains few special points of interest. Its situation at the mouth of the Seine is extremely advantageous, and, next to Marseilles, it is the most important seaport in France (132,430 inhab.). The buildings and the commercial prosperity of the town, which is mainly derived from its ship-building yards and sugar-refineries, are of very recent origin.

The importance of Le Havre dates from the reign of Francis I., who fortified it in 1516 and endeavoured to make it a harbour of the first rank, thence to carry out his naval schemes against England. In 1545 he assembled here 176 sail, the attack of which on the Isle of Wight was, however, repulsed. In 1562 Le Havre was occupied by English troops for a short time. Under Richelieu and Colbert the prosperity of the town rapidly increased, and in 1694 the English fleet made a determined but unsuccessful attack on the new rival of English commerce.

The Rue de Paris (Pl. C, 2-4), beginning at the W. end of the *Grand-Quai*, where passengers from England disembark, and intersecting the town from S. to N., is the centre of traffic. At its S. end

stands the **Musée** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1845 (open on Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 4, in winter; on Sun., Mon., Tues., & Thurs., 10-5.30, in summer; and on other days on application to the concierge, 3rd door on the left).

On the GROUND FLOOR are sculptures: *Mathurin Moreau*, The exiles; *St. Marceaux*, Tomb of Félix Faure (at Père-Lachaise); *Mulot*, Armida; *Dieterle*, The shoot; *Bourdelle*, Family tragedy; *Deloye*, Frédéric Lemaître; *Charpentier*, The improvisatore; *Bonnaffé*, Terpsichore; *Sanson*, Pietà; *Oudiné*, Sleeping Psyche; also some busts and bas-reliefs. — The BASEMENT contains a small archæological collection. — In the ENTRESOL are engravings and drawings. — STAIRCASE. Paintings: 229. *Roll*, Inundation at Toulouse in 1875; 245. *A. Yvon*, Christ expelling the money-changers; 27. *Renouf*, Brooklyn Bridge.

FIRST FLOOR. Grand Salon, from right to left: 22. *Andrea del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 23. *Solimena*, Simon Magus; 7. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 18. *Guido Reni*, St. Catharine; 5. *Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici; no number, *Perugino*, St. Margaret. — No numbers. *C. Maratta*, Presentation in the temple, *Zampieri*, St. Cecilia; 16. *Manfredi*, The Prodigal Son; 14. *Guardi*, Piazza of St. Mark at Venice; 13. *Giordano*, Cato of Utica; no number, *Primaticcio*, Adam and Eve; 25. *Tiepolo*, Sketch for a ceiling; 6. *Allori* (?), Youthful goldsmith; no number, *Manfredi*, Singing lesson; 49. *Van Dyck* (?), St. Sebastian; no number, *Van Balen the Elder*, Return from the chase; 54. *Huysmans*, Landscape; no number, *Van Artois* and *Teniers*, Landscape; 58, 52. *A. Gryf the Younger*, Hunting-scenes; 67. *Teniers the Younger*, Card-players; 55. *Huysmans*, Landscape; no number, *P. Bril*, Landscape with figures; 82. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Dog and game. — 78. *A. Cuyp*, Little girl leading a goat; 97-99. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-pieces; 86. *N. Maes*, Portrait of an admiral; 84. *Jongkind*, Dawn; 155. *Fragonard*, Head of a youth; no number, *Rigaud*, Portrait; 128. *Clouet*, Portrait; 241. *Vien*, Lot and his daughters (1747); no number, *Largillière*, Portrait; 136. *Desportes*, Game and fruit (1766); 181. *De Lafosse*, Consecration of the Virgin. — 185. *Largillière*, Portrait of a sculptor; 132. *T. Couture*, Prodigal Son; 251. *Lépicié*, Old man reading a manuscript; no number, *Guérin*, Andromache; 226. *H. Robert*, Conflagration at Rome; no numbers, *T. Couture*, Fool, *Henner*, Recumbent woman; *Troyon*, 238. Sheep, 239. Setting sun; 131. *Courbet*, Deer-shed; 266, 205. *Michel*, Landscapes; no number, *Le Grand*, Old woman of Brittany; 162. *Géricault*, Portrait; no numbers, *Chaplin*, Portrait, *Géricault*, Head of a mastiff, *Renouf*, Landscape. — No numbers, *Boulanger*, Resignation, *J. P. Laurens*, The interdict, *Le Blant*, Capture of arms in Brittany. — SMALL ROOM at the other end: Pictures, drawings, faience. — GALERIE LANGEVIN, to the left: Modern pictures, coins, furniture, porcelain, enamels, etc.

Farther up the Rue de Paris, on the right, is the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), built in the 16th cent. in a style showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The tower, formerly higher, was originally a fortified beacon. Organ-case of 1630. Modern stained-glass windows.

In the Place du Vieux-Marché (Pl. C, 4), to the right, a little farther on, is the former Palais de Justice, now containing an important *Museum of Natural History* (open April-Sept. on Sun., Tues., & Thurs. 10-5, in winter Sun. & Thurs. 10-4).

We now cross the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3), which is bounded on the W. by the *Grand-Théâtre* and on the E. by the *Bassin du Commerce*, and is embellished with statues, by David d'Angers, of *Bernardin de St. Pierre* (1737-1814), author of 'Paul and Virginia', to which the reliefs refer, and *Casimir Delavigne*, the dramatist (1793-1843), both natives of Le Havre. Thence we continue to follow the Rue de Paris to the fine *Public Gardens* (military band on Thurs.

from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.) in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), a noteworthy modern building in the Renaissance style. The handsome *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which passes the Hôtel de Ville, is nearly $1^1/_4$ M. long and traverses the town from the sea on the W. to the railway-station (see below) on the E. (tramway, see p. 141).

In this street, to the W. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the *Square St. Roch* (Pl. B, 2), with statues of Armida, by Mulot, and Rebecca, by Fabisch, and a small bronze bust of Jules Tellier (1863-89), the poet. A military band plays here on Sun. afternoons in summer. — At the W. end of the boulevard begins the N. mole of the new outer harbour (see below). The Boulevard Maritime leads hence to the right to Ste. Adresse (p. 145).

We turn to the E. (right) at the Hôtel de Ville, in order to reach the station. In the Boulevard de Strasbourg we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. D, 2), on the left, fronting the Place Carnot, on the S. side of which is the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a large erection (1878-80) in the Renaissance style, with six domes (open 9-12 and 3-5.30). The S. façade of the Exchange faces the Place Jules-Ferry (Pl. D, 3). Farther on, to the left, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 2), in a pseudo-classical style, and to the right are several *Barracks*. The *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 2) is at the E. end of the boulevard.

At Rue Ancelot 2bis is the *Lycée* (Pl. D, 1), containing also the *Library* (62,200 vols.; 490 MSS.), open daily 9-12, 2-5, and 8-10 (closed on Sun. & holidays and from Aug. 15th to Sept. 30th).

The extensive **Harbour** and **Docks** (Pl. A-G, 2-5) deserve a visit. Apart from the outer harbours the docks have a water-area of about 190 acres and about 8 M. of quays.

The port includes the immense *New Avant-Port*, or outer harbour, the *Old Avant-Port*, on the N. side of which is the Grand-Quai, and 10 *Docks* with 16 locks or sluices (comp. the Plan). A good view of the outer harbours (most interesting at high tide) is obtained from the *Nouvelle Jetée* (Pl. B, 5), which is at all times a favourite promenade. To the right are the Grand-Hôtel Frascati (p. 140), with a casino and bathing-establishment, the batteries defending the entrance to the harbour, the new N. mole (see below), and the cliffs of Ste. Adresse (p. 145), with the two lighthouses of La Hève (p. 145). To the S. E., beyond the busy mouth of the Seine, appears Villerville (p. 151), with Honfleur (p. 148) to the left and Trouville and Deauville (pp. 152, 154) to the right. — The *Nouvel Avant-Port* (Pl. A, B, 3-5), begun in 1896, is protected by a N. mole beginning at the end of the Boulevard de Strasbourg (see above) and by a S. mole which is a prolongation of the embankment between the embouchure of the Seine and the harbour proper. — The oldest dock, and also one of the smallest, is the *Bassin du Roi*, excavated in 1669. The largest is the **Bassin de l'Eure* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4, 5), upwards of 70 acres in area, constructed in 1846-1856, where the huge Transatlantic steamers lie. The *Dock Warehouses* to the N.E. of this dock cover, with their various dependencies, an area of 57 acres. The *Bassin de la Citadelle* occupies the site of a citadel constructed by Charles IX. The *Canal de Tancarville*, which enters the Bassin de l'Eure to the N. of the *Bassin Bellot*, is intended to connect the Seine directly with the harbour, and to enable ships to avoid the dangers of the 'barre', or tidal wave in the estuary. The canal, which is named from the castle mentioned at p. 146, is 15 M. long, 100 ft. wide, and 14 ft. deep.

A good view of the town may be enjoyed from the *Côte d'Ingouville*, the cable-railway to which (p. 141) is reached viâ the Rue and Place Thiers. Just before the Place we pass the *Church of St. Michel* (Pl. C, 1), in the Renaissance style, with stained glass by Duhamel-Marette. — The Rue de la Côte, in which the cable-railway ends, extends to the W. to ($^2/_3$ M.) Ste. Adresse (p. 145), by which we may descend.

The *View is specially fine at sunset and at night when the town and harbour are lit up. Unfortunately, however, it is much hindered by the numerous villas and garden-walls. — On the E. the Rue de la Côte is continued by the Rue de l Abbaye ($1^3/_4$ M.), past the *Fort de Tourneville* and the *Grand Cimetière Ste. Marie*, whence we may descend towards the Cours de la République, by the Funiculaire Ste. Marie (p. 141) or by the Rue du Général-Rouelles.

Ste. Adresse (*Hôt. Marie-Christine*, R. & B. only; *Gr.-Hôt. des Phares; Café-Restaurant Pradier*, on the beach), on the cliff, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Le Havre, is much frequented for sea-bathing (bath with costume 50-75 c.). It may be reached by tramway (No. 5; p. 141), or on foot viâ the Boul. Maritime, beginning at the W. end of the Boul. de Strasbourg (Pl. A, 2). The *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.) was formerly the villa of the late Queen Maria Christina of Spain. The *Phares de la Hève*, commanding a magnificent view, may be reached in 15-20 min. from Ste. Adresse. About halfway up is a sugarloaf monument to *General Lefevre-Desnouettes* (1773-1822), who perished by shipwreck. It is dangerous to approach the crumbling edge of the cliffs at the top.

From Le Havre to Honfleur, steamer from the Grand-Quai, twice or thrice daily in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20, 75 c.). — Honfleur (*Cheval Blanc*, Quai Beaulieu, R. from 3, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *du Dauphin*, Rue du Dauphin; *Ferme-St-Siméon*, $^1/_2$ M. from the quay, pens. 10 fr., closed in winter; *de la Renaissance*, *du Havre*, both on the Côte de Grâce. — British Vice-Consul, *J. R. D. Charlesson;* American Consular Agent, *John N. Bourke)*, a seaport town with 9451 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank and at the mouth of the Seine, has declined since the foundation of Le Havre, but its harbour has recently been enlarged and improved. Honfleur exports large quantities of eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit to England.

The station is situated near the harbour. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, and the *Lieutenance*, with a portal of the 15th cent., stand near the outer harbour. The curious timber *Church of St. Catharine*, dating from the end of the 15th cent., consists of two parallel naves with aisles. It contains a good organ-loft, a painting of Christ in Gethsemane by *J. Jordaens*, and a Bearing of the Cross by *Erasmus Quellin* (in the nave). The *Côte de Grâce*, to the W. of the harbour, is so named from a pilgrimage-chapel much resorted to by sailors. It commands a fine view of the mouth of the Seine; and the plateau forms an agreeable and shaded promenade. Below, on the road to Trouville, is a *Sea-bathing Establishment* but the beach is muddy and little frequented. — A motor-omnibus leave, the Cheval Blanc hourly in the season for (10 M.) *Trouville* (50 min.; fare 2 fr. 10 c.). Route, see p. 154.

From Le Havre to *Etretat*, *Fécamp*, and *Dieppe* by railway, see R. 20; to *Etretat* by road (public vehicles, p. 142), see p. 152.

From Le Havre to Rouen.

$54^1/_2$ M. Railway in $1\text{-}2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.).

On quitting Le Havre we pass ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Graville-Ste-Honorine* (13,273 inhab.), a kind of suburb of Le Havre, with its interesting Norman church of the 11-13th cent., to the left. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Harfleur* (Hôt. des Armes), with 3118 inhab. and a golf-course, once an important seaport. Its old harbour has been filled up by deposits of the *Lézarde;* the new harbour, about $^1/_2$ M. away, is connected with the Canal de Tancarville (p. 144). In 1415 the town was taken by Henry V. of England, to whom the foundation of the fine Gothic *Church* is attributed. Railway to Dieppe (see pp. 149-147)

From ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Bréauté-Beuzeville* (Buffet; Railway Hotel) a line runs to Les Ifs (p. 148; Fécamp, Etretat) and another to Lillebonne.

From Bréauté-Beuzeville to Lillebonne, $8^1/_2$ M., railway in 20-35 min. (fares 1 fr., 70 c., 40 c.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Bolbec* (Hôt. de Fécamp), a prettily situated

industrial town, with 11,588 inhabitants. — The church of ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Gruchet-le-Valasse* contains some beautiful choir-stalls. The ancient abbey dates from the 12-17th centuries. — $8^1/_2$ M. Lillebonne (*Hôt. du Commerce; de France*), a small town (6180 inhab.) on the site of *Juliobona*, the capital of the Caletes (Pays de Caux), contains a well-preserved *Theatre* and numerous other relics of Roman times. The ruined *Castle* belonged to William the Conqueror, who here proposed to his nobles the conquest of England. — Motor-omnibus from Lillebonne to *Le Havre* (p. 140) four times daily, twice viâ (7 M.) the imposing ruined *Castle of Tancarville* (mainly 13th cent.), situated on a rock rising 165 ft. above the Seine.

$19^1/_2$ M. *Bolbec-Nointot*, 2 M. to the N. of *Bolbec* (see p. 145; omn. $^1/_2$ fr.).

At (27 M.) *Allouville-Bellefosse* is a huge oak, said to be 800 years old, with two chapels in its hollow trunk. — 31 M. **Yvetot** (*Hôt. des Victoires; du Chemin-de-Fer*, good), a manufacturing place (7133 inhab.), the ancient counts or soi-disants kings of which are playfully described by Béranger.

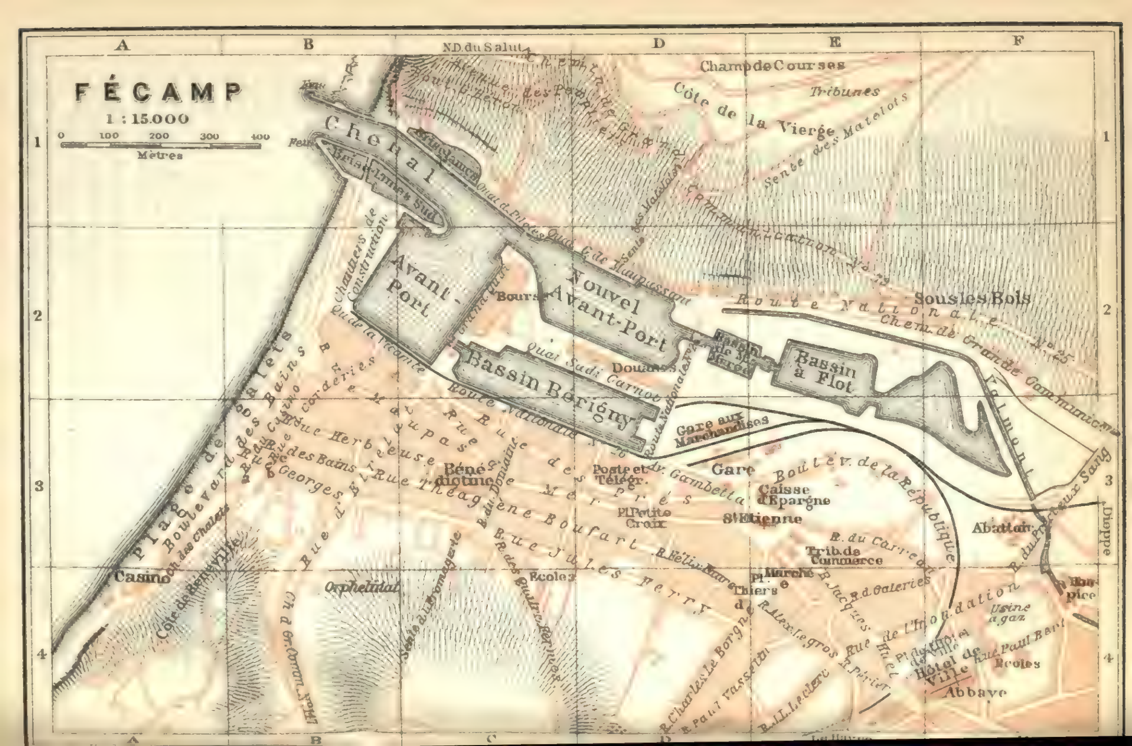
Motor omnibuses from the Rue Carnot to *Caudebec* (see below; 4 times daily in $^1/_2$ hr.) and *Lillebonne* (see above; twice daily in $1^1/_2$ hr.; fare 2 fr. 80 c.); to *Cany* (p. 147) thrice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fare $2^1/_4$ fr.). — Diligence from the Rue Pasteur to *Caudebec*, see below.

From (36 M.) *Motteville* railways run viâ *St. Vaast-Bosville* to *St. Valery-en-Caux* (p. 149; $19^1/_2$ M.), and viâ *Clères* ($12^1/_2$ M.), on the line from Dieppe to Rouen (p. 122), to *Montérolier-Buchy* (26 M.), on the line from Rouen to Amiens (p. 31).

43 M. *Pavilly* (Hôt. de l'Image-St-Pierre), with 3178 inhabitants. — 44 M. **Barentin** (*Hôt. du Grand-St-Pierre*), a manufacturing town with 6039 inhab., possesses a fine new Romanesque church.

From Barentin to Caudebec, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — About 2 M. to the S. of (12 M.) *Yainville-Jumièges*, on a peninsula of the winding Seine, is the village of **Jumièges** (*Hôtel de l'Abbaye*), a steamboat station (p. 139). The **Abbey*, the majestic and picturesque ruins of which rise near the village, was founded in 654 and was not destroyed till 1790 (adm. daily 11 to 5; $^1/_2$ fr.). — $17^1/_2$ M. *St. Wandrille* also retains the extensive ruins of a magnificent *Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent.; the buildings have been rented by M. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet (adm. Mon. & Thurs.). — 18 M. **Caudebec-en-Caux** (*Hôt. de la Marine*, R. 2-5, déj. or D. 3 fr., good; *Hôt. du Havre*), a small town with many quaint old houses, was formerly the capital of the *Pays de Caux*, and played a considerable part in the wars between the English and French. It was captured in 1419 by the former under Talbot and Warwick. The beautiful *Church* combines the Gothic and Renaissance styles; the magnificent tower is 178 ft. high. The W. portal, the balustrades on the top, formed of Gothic letters, the triple floral crown of the spire, and the stained glass are noteworthy. Caudebec retains much of its mediæval quaintness. It is also a steamboat-station (p. 139); motor-omnibus to Yvetot and to Lillebonne, see above; diligence to $7^1/_2$ M. *Yvetot* (see above) thrice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fare 1 fr.). — Pleasant expeditions may be made to ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Ste. Gertrude*, with a fine 16th cent. church, and along the banks of the Seine to *Villequier* (p. 139), a fishing-village about 3 M. below Caudebec.

The train quits the fertile table-land of the *Pays de Caux* and runs along the viaduct of *Barentin*, 545 yds. in length, and 110 ft. above the level of the valley. Beyond a tunnel, nearly $1^1/_2$ M. in length, it reaches (49 M.) *Malaunay*, where the Dieppe line diverges. From this point to ($54^1/_2$ M.) *Rouen* and Paris, see pp. 122-125.


FÉCAMP
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400
Mètres
N.D. du Salut
Champ de Courses
Tribunes
Côte de la Vierge
Sente des Matelots
Chenal
Brise-Lames Sud
Chantiers de Construction
Avant-Port
Nouvel Avant-Port
Bourse
Bassin Bérigny
Quai Sadi Carnot
Douanes
Bassin à Flot
Sous les Bois
Route Nationale N° 25
Chem. de Grande Communication
Valmont
Gare aux Marchandises
Gare
Boulev. de la République
Caisse d'Epargne
St Etienne
Abattoir
Dieppe
Poste et Télégr.
Bénédictine
Pl. Petite Croix
Trib. de Commerce
Marché
Pl. Thiers
R. du Carreau
R. d. Galeries
Rue Jacques Huet
Rue de l'Inondation
Usine à gaz
Hôtel de Ville
Ecoles
Abbaye
Route Nationale
Rue des Prés
Rue Théagène Boufart
Rue Jules Ferry
Rue Herbeuse
Rue des Bains
Rue Georges
Rue d'Etretat
Boulevard des Bains
Plage de Galets
Casino
Côte de Renneville
Orphelinat
Ch. d. Gr. Comm. N° 147
R. des Ecoles
Ecoles
R. Alex. Legros
R. Charles Le Borgne
R. Paul Vasselin
R. J. J. Leclerc
Le Havre

20. From Dieppe to Le Havre and Etretat.

Watering-Places between Dieppe and Le Havre.

a. From Dieppe to Le Havre.

72 M. Railway in 4½-5¼ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 10, 8 fr. 75, 5 fr. 70 c.). — To *Fécamp*, 44½ M. in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.).

Dieppe, see p. 119. — We follow the Rouen line until beyond the first tunnel (p. 122), then cross the *Scie*, and proceed to the W., passing several small stations. — 25½ M. *St. Vaast-Bosville*, junction for a line to Rouen viâ Motteville (p. 146). To *St. Valery-en-Caux*, see p. 149. — 30 M. **Cany** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de France)* is a small town on the right bank of the *Durdent*, whence diligences run to *Veulettes* and *Les Petites-Dalles* (p. 150) and a motor-omnibus to *Yvetot* (p. 146). — 38 M. **Valmont** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de France)* has an ancient feudal castle (restored in the 16th cent.) and a beautiful ruined *Abbey* (12th cent.) with old monuments.

44½ M. **Fécamp**. — **Hotels.** Gr.-Hôt. des Bains et de Londres (Pl. a; B, 3), Boul. des Bains, open during the season, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Corderies; d'Angleterre (Pl. b; B, 3), same street, open June 1st-Sept. 30th, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 9, omn. ½ fr., good; du Chariot-d'Or (Pl. d; D, 4), Place Thiers, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 9½ fr.; Canchy (Pl. e; E, 4), Place Thiers, pens. from 7 fr.; du Grand-Cerf, near the abbey, pens. 6 fr.

Sea-Baths. Bath with bathing-box 75, with costume and linen 1 fr. 20 c.; no extra charge for services of 'guide-baigneur'. — **Casino.** Admission before noon 25 c., afternoon 50 c.; subscription, per week 11, fortnight 18, month 35 fr.; two pers., 18, 32, 54 fr.; etc. Admission to theatre (for non-subscribers) 1½, 2½, & 3 fr.

Tramway (July 15th-Oct. 15th). From the Casino viâ the Place Thiers to the Abbey Church; fare 25 c.

Omnibuses. To *Etretat*, see p. 148; to *Les Petites-Dalles* (11 M., 1¼ fr.; see p. 150), thrice daily during the season; to *St. Pierre-en-Port* (7½ M., 1½ fr.; see p. 150), twice daily; to *Yport* (p. 151) and to *Valmont* (see above).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Avenue Gambetta 7.

British Vice-Consul, *Alex. G. B. Bax.*

Fécamp is a town with 16,737 inhab., situated in a small valley running inland from the sea. The S. end of the town is about 1¼ M. from the little harbour at the N. extremity of the valley.

According to the legend the name is derived from *Ficus Campus*, 'field of the fig-tree', from the fact that the sea washed up on the coast here the trunk of a fig-tree in which Joseph of Arimathea had placed the Precious Blood (see p. 148). Its position on the English channel and its possession of a tolerable harbour gave Fécamp a certain importance in the early history of Normandy and in the wars between England and France. Its ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Duke Richard the Fearless about 990, is the only one of the famous monasteries of Normandy that stood to the N.E. of the Seine. Charles II. landed here in 1651 on his escape from England after the battle of Worcester.

The *Church of St. Etienne* (Pl. E, 3), to the left of the station dates from the 16th century. The S. portal is fine; the façade and tower are modern.

From the Place Thiers (Pl. D, E, 4), the centre of the town, we follow the Rue Alexandre-Legros to the abbey. The *Abbey Church*

(Pl. E, F, 4), a most interesting relic dating principally from 1175-1225, conceals an interior of great beauty and grace under a somewhat unattractive exterior. The central tower (13th cent.) is, however, stately though simple, and on the S. side is a fine portal of the 12th cent., restored in 1842.

The INTERIOR is 418 ft. long and 115 ft. wide. In the *Nave* is a fine modern carved oak pulpit. — The *Choir* contains stalls of 1748 and two altars overshadowed by an 18th cent. canopy. The two pillars in front of the choir bear the remains of a rood-loft of 1500. — The *S. Transept* contains a curious group of painted statues, representing the Death of the Virgin, executed by a monk in 1519. Adjacent are some smaller groups of figures engaged in prayer and a ciborium of the 15th century. — The *Chapels of the Ambulatory* are embellished with handsome Renaissance balustrades and with arcades. In the 1st chapel to the right is the handsome door of the sacristy. The 3rd chapel contains a Romanesque frieze, formed of 16 curious bas-reliefs, representing scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin, and a 17th cent. altar-screen in carved stone. In the 4th and 5th chapels are tombs of abbots of Fécamp. In the 6th or *Lady Chapel* are fine stained glass of the 13-16th cent., a carved wooden altar-screen of the 17th cent., and some beautiful wood-carving. The 7th chapel has a 16th cent. door. — Behind the high-altar is a marble ciborium of the 16th cent., reputed to contain some of the 'Precious Blood' (see p. 147), which still attracts numerous pilgrims. — The *N. Transept* contains a Calvary, a Holy Sepulchre, some carvings of scenes from the life of Christ, and an astronomical clock of 1667.

The remains of the abbey, adjoining the N. side of the church, are now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. E, F, 4), built in the 17th century. The *Musée Municipal* in the interior, containing a gallery of pictures, is open on Sun., Mon., Thurs., & Sat., 2-5 (2-4 in winter), on other days on application. There is also a small *Public Library.*

No. 108 Rue Théagène-Boufart is the distillery of *Bénédictine* (Pl. C, 3), a well-known liqueur, first made by the Benedictine monks. The handsome building, with a Renaissance tower, was rebuilt after a fire in 1892. Visitors are admitted daily 9-11 & 1.30-5 (2-4 in winter; 25 c.) and are conducted by an employee (who expects a gratuity) to view the distillery (uninteresting), the handsome *Salle des Abbés*, approached by a fine staircase, and the *Musée*, a small collection of sculptures, furniture, curiosities, and works of art.

The *Bathing Establishment* is situated on the broad shingly beach, at some distance from the harbour. The *Casino* (Pl. A, 3, 4) stands near the cliff, to the left. In front of the beach are a terrace and a carriage-road, and above are situated several pretty chalets. The adjoining roads are, however, unattractive and the surroundings are featureless. — The *Harbour* (Pl. B-F, 1-3) is one of the chief stations in France for deep-sea fishing-boats, and it also carries on trade in coal with England and in timber with the Baltic ports.

FROM FÉCAMP TO ÉTRETAT, 10½ M., omnibus daily (1¼ fr.), viâ (1¾ M.) *St. Léonard* and (4½ M.) *Froberville* (p. 150).

Beyond two tunnels we enter a wooded valley and then ascend to (49 M.) *Les Ifs* (Hotel and Buffet outside the station), with a fine

château of the 16th century. To ***Etretat***, see R. 20d; to ***Rouen***, viâ Bréauté-Beuzeville, see pp. 145, 146. — 52½ M. *Goderville*; 55 M. *Ecrainville*. — 57 M. *Criquetot-l'Esneval*, 6 M. from Etretat by road though 18 M. by rail.

66½ M. **Montivilliers** *(Hôt. Fontaine)*, an industrial town (5492 inhab.) on the *Lézarde*, is connected with Le Havre by tramway (p. 141). It has an old *Abbey Church* of the 11th and 15th cent. and an interesting old *Cemetery*. — 63 M. *Harfleur* has another station on the main line to Rouen (p. 145). Thence to (72 M.) *Le Havre* (p. 140), see p. 145.

b. From Dieppe to St. Valery-en-Caux and Veules.

38 M. Railway to (33 M.) *St. Valery* in 1⅔-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). Omnibus four times a day from the station at St. Valery to (5 M.) *Veules;* fare 1 fr. There is also a Diligence thrice a week from Dieppe to *Veules* direct (15 M. in 3 hrs.; fare 2 fr.). — From Paris viâ Rouen and Motteville (p. 146) to St. Valery, 125 M., Railway in 4¼-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 70, 15 fr. 35, 9 fr. 95 c.).

From Dieppe to (25½ M.) *St. Vaast-Bosville*, where carriages are changed, see p. 147. Farther on the sea appears on the left. — 29½ M. *Néville*, a large village with an interesting church.

38½ M. **St. Valery-en-Caux.** — **Hotels.** De la Paix, 60 R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr., de la Plage, 60 R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr., both closed in winter; Aigle-d'Or, 40 R. from 2½, pens. 9 fr. 60 c., des Bains, déj. 2½ fr., these two commercial; de France, de Paris, pens. from 7 fr.

Sea-Baths. Bath and bathing-box 50 c., with costume, etc., 1 fr., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — **Casino.** Admission till 6 p. m. ¾, later 1 fr.; subscription, per week 8, fortnight 15, month 25, season 40 fr.; for two pers., 15, 26, 36, and 53 fr.; etc.

St. Valery-en-Caux, a town and bathing-resort with 3544 inhab., possesses a small harbour, in a hollow between two high cliffs. To the right of the station lies the old town, with a church of the 15-16th centuries. The Cours de l'Est, opposite the station, leads to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Beyond the bridge, on the Quai du Havre, is the *Maison de Henri IV* (1540). The narrow Rue des Bains leads to the *Casino*, with its broad terrace and bathing-establishment. The beach, as usual on this coast, has a border of shingle before the strip of firm sand used by the bathers.

The omnibus-route from St. Valery to Veules passes the old town and crosses several pretty little valleys. The château of (2½ M.) *Manneville* dates from the 16th century.

5 M. **Veules-les-Roses.** — **Hotels.** Gr.-Hôt. des Bains et de la Plage (with the diligence-office), closed in winter, 120 R. at 3-5, pens 7-9 fr.; des Tourelles, 50 R. at 2-4, pens. 7-10 fr. — *Sea-Baths* 30 c. with costume and towels 50 c., 'guide-baigneur' 30 c. — *Casino*. Per day ½, fortnight 7, month 13 fr. — Diligence to (15 M.) Dieppe, see above; carriage 25-30 fr. Omnibus from the Hôt. des Tourelles to (40 min.; 1 fr.) *St. Pierre-le-Viger*, four times daily.

Veules-les-Roses, a large village in a pretty valley, is a pleasant sea-bathing resort, and numerous handsome villas have been built

overlooking the tiny beach, between two cliffs. A limpid stream, skirted by a shady walk, runs through the village, and large quantities of water-cresses are grown near its curious source close to the road to St. Valery. Veules somewhat resembles Etretat (p. 151) in its general characteristics, but is considerably less pretending.

c. From Dieppe to Veulettes.

Les Petites-Dalles.

Railway to (30 M.) *Cany* in $1^3/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). Diligence from Cany to (6 M.) *Veulettes* four times daily in the season (fare $1^1/_4$ fr.); and also to *Les Petites-Dalles* (see below). — Railway from Paris viâ Rouen and Motteville (p. 146) to Cany, 122 M., in $4^1/_4$-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15 c., 15 fr., 9 fr. 70 c.).

From Dieppe to (30 M.) *Cany*, see p. 147.

The road to Veulettes follows the picturesque valley of the Durdent, towards the N. $2^1/_2$ M. *Vittefleur;* 3 M. *Paluel.* The river enters the sea by means of a canal beneath the shingle to the right of the bridge over which the road runs.

6 M. **Veulettes.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de la Plage, pens. from 7 fr.; des Bains, adjoining. — *Sea-Baths* 40 c., for subscribers to the casino 30 c., complete costume with 'peignoir' 60 c., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino.* Admission by day 30, in the evening or whole day 50 c. Subscription for a week 4, fortnight $7^1/_2$, month 15 fr.; for two pers. 8, 15, and 22 fr.; for three persons 12, 20, and 27 fr.

Veulettes itself is a small village, situated about $^1/_2$ M. from the sea, in a valley to the W. of the valley of the Durdent; but the bathing-establishment and the villas perched on the cliffs form an agreeable summer-resort. The shingle-strewn beach is very wide and is about $^3/_4$ M. long. The environs are somewhat tame.

Les Petites-Dalles is 5 M. to the S.W. of Veulettes, and St. Valery (p. 149) is about 5 M. to the N.E. No public conveyance to either.

From Cany to Les Petites-Dalles, $7^1/_2$ M., diligence thrice daily in the season (see the 'Indicateur'); fare $1^1/_2$ fr. Les Petites-Dalles may be reached also from Fécamp (see p. 147).

Les Petites-Dalles (*Gr.-Hôt. des Bains et de la Plage*, open May 15th-Oct. 15th, 80 R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. des Pavillons*; *Ledun*) is a fishing-village, with a *Casino* and *Bathing Establishment*, situated at the mouth of a small valley bounded by cliffs and rocks and affording various sheltered walks.

The parallel valley, 1 M. to the W., is called the valley of *Les Grandes Dalles* (Hôt. de la Plage), and about $1^1/_4$ M. farther on is the sea-bathing place of *St. Pierre-en-Port* (Hôt. des Terrasses), $7^1/_2$ M. from Fécamp (omn., see p. 147).

d. From Dieppe to Etretat.

$58^1/_2$ M. Railway in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 50 c.). — From Le Havre to Etretat, $32^1/_2$ M. in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.); by road, see p. 152. — Railway from Paris to Etretat, viâ Rouen and Bréauté-Beuzeville, 143 M., in 4-$6^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50, 11 fr. 45 c.).

From Dieppe to (49 M.) *Les Ifs*, see pp. 147, 148. The line diverges to the left from that to Fécamp and Le Havre and runs towards the W. — 52 M. *Froberville-Yport.*

An omnibus (50 c.; carr. 3-6 fr.) plies daily in the season to (2½ M. to the N.W.) **Yport** (*Hôt. du Casino; Chicot; G. Tougard; Loisel; Duboc*), a considerable village with a tidal harbour, and a sea-bathing establishment resembling that of Fécamp. About 1¼ M. to the W. is *Vaucottes-sur-Mer* (Hôt. Delebarre), another small bathing-place, with *Vattetot-sur-Mer* on the cliffs above.

55 M. *Les-Loges-Vaucottes-sur-Mer*, 2¾ M. from Vaucottes-sur-Mer (see above). — 56½ M. *Bordeaux-Benouville.*

58½ M. **Etretat.** — **Hotels.** *Golf Hotel & Roches-Blanches, below the Falaise d'Amont, at the end of the beach, 100 R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 5, D. 7 (in the restaurant déj. 6, D. 8-9), pens. from 15, omn. 1 fr.; Hauville, on the beach at the end of the Rue Alphonse-Karr, open the whole year round, 120 R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12, omn. ½ fr., English; Blanquet, Rue de la Valette, on the beach. — Hot. de la Plage, Place Victor-Hugo, open the whole year round, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr., English; Omont, Route du Havre 6, open the whole year round, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; d'Angleterre, Route du Havre 35, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 9 fr., omn. 40 c., English; de Normandie, des Deux-Augustins (open the whole year round), both in the Place du Marché. — Villas to let and furnished apartments are easily found. — *Restaurant du Casino* (see below), déj. 5, D. 6 fr., and à la carte.

Sea-Baths. At the *Casino*, bath, foot-bath, and attendant 90 c., subscription for twelve baths 7 fr. 20, for twenty-five 14 fr. 40 c.; costume 30, 'peignoir' 25, towel 10 c. — **Warm Baths**, behind the casino: bath 1¼-2½, douche 2-2½ fr.; less for subscribers.

Casino. Adm. in the morning 50 c., afternoon till 6 p.m. 1 fr., evening (theatre extra) 1 fr., whole day 2 fr.; subscription for a week 12, fortnight 23, month 40, season 60 fr.; for 2 pers. 22, 40, 65, and 95 fr.; each pers. beyond two, 7, 14, 20, and 25 fr. All subscriptions are 'suspended' on extra occasions. Season June 15th-Oct. 1st.

Golf Course (18 holes) on the Falaise d'Aval, 5 min. from the casino. — *Lawn Tennis Club*, see p. 152.

Post and Telegraph Office, Route du Havre 25.

Omnibus to *Fécamp* (see p. 148) from the Hôt. Omont. **Motor Omnibus** to *Le Havre*, see pp. 152, 142.

Etretat, one of the most fashionable watering-places on the N. coast of France, is a small town, with 2024 inhab., situated, like most of its neighbours, at the foot of lofty cliffs, here 300 ft. high. It is surrounded with pretty villas and attractive country-houses, but it possesses no harbour. Etretat is especially affected by artists and literary men, who are attracted by its picturesque and curious situation, but these have brought in their train enough of the fashionable world to render the cost of living here considerably higher than at less pretentious but equally comfortable watering-places on the same coast.

The *Railway Station*, beyond which is the Grand-Val (see p. 152), is at some distance from the beach. On the way to the latter we pass the *Church of Notre-Dame*, with a portal of the 11th cent and a tower of the 13th. The *Beach* is protected from the sea by a sort of embankment of shingle; and a terrace, with the *Casino*, has been constructed. The bathing-establishment is to the right; the left part of the beach is used by the fishermen for hauling up their boats, and for their 'Caloges', *i.e.* old boats turned upside down and used as huts for storing nets, etc.

The *CLIFFS at Etretat are among the most interesting on this coast. Both the *Falaise d'Amont* (to the right) and the *Falaise d'Aval* (to the left) are pierced by *Portes*, worn by the action of the sea, and the same cause has produced various curious pyramidal and needle-like formations.

The *Falaise d'Amont* is ascended by a long flight of steps, beginning on the beach. On the summit are a modern chapel and a semaphore. Near the latter a path, to the left, leads down to a short tunnel descending to the beach.

To reach the top of the *Falaise d'Aval* we pass behind the Hôtel Blanquet and follow first the Rue du Docteur-de-Miramont and then the telegraph-wires, finally making directly for the 'Castel Dubosc' (rfmts.), to the right on the summit of the cliff, above the *Porte d'Aval*. Fine view to the left of the *Aiguille d'Etretat*, a pyramid 230 ft. high, the Petit-Port, bounded by precipitous cliffs, and the gigantic rocky gateway called the *Manneporte*. Near the latter is a zigzag stairway descending to the beach. At low tide we may return by the foot of the cliffs and through the Porte d'Aval (see above), near which is a grotto called the 'Trou à l'Homme'.

In the *Grand-Val*, the valley to the right of the railway, is the *Passée*, a promenade to which admission is gained by payment (lawn-tennis). Farther on are the *Protestant Chapel* (service in summer at 10 a.m.) and the *Public Gardens*.

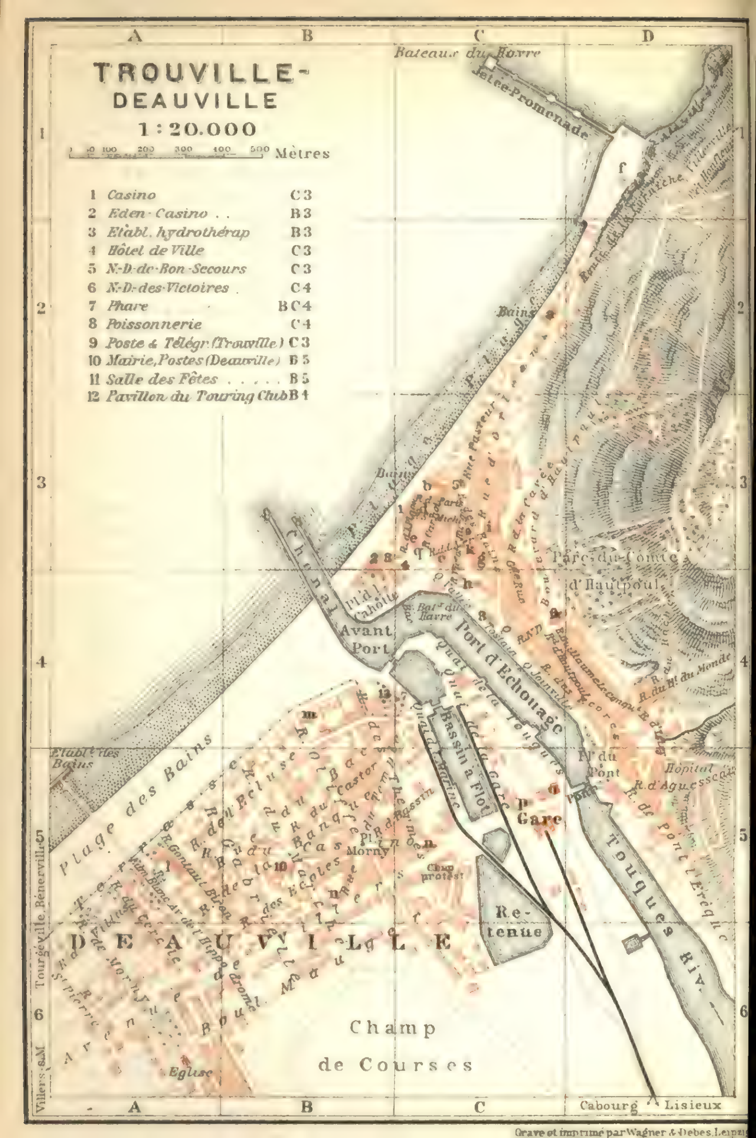
FROM ETRETAT TO LE HAVRE, by *Railway*, see R. 20a. — By *Road*, 17 M., motor omnibus four times daily, twice viâ St. Jouin, in $1^1/_4$ hr., starting from 19 Route du Havre, near the post-office (fare $2^1/_2$ fr., return-ticket $4^1/_2$ fr.). — The road at first ascends for some distance. $1^3/_4$ M. *Le Tilleul*. 3 M. *La Poterie*, $1^1/_4$ M. from *Bruneval-les-Bains* Hôt. Martin). About 2 M. to the N.N.W is the *Cap Antifer* (310 ft.), a dangerous promontory with a lighthouse, the revolving light of which is visible for 35 M. on an average. $5^1/_2$ M. *Goubert*, about $1^1/_4$ M. from *St. Jouin* (Hôtel de Paris), a fishing-village, resorted to by artists. $8^1/_2$ M. *Cauville*. The tower of the 13th cent. church of (12 M.) *Octeville* is noteworthy. $15^1/_2$ M. *Sanvic*, a large village, indicating the proximity of Le Havre (tramway, see p. 141). On the right is Fort Ste. Adresse. The road finally makes a long descent, passing one end of *Ste. Adresse* (p. 145), to (17 M.) *Le Havre* (p. 140).

21. Watering-Places in Calvados.

a. Trouville-Deauville, Villers-sur-Mer, Houlgate, and Cabourg.

From Le Havre to *Trouville*, STEAMER thrice daily in ca. $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 1 fr. 70, 90 c.). — From Trouville to *Villers-sur-Mer*, 7 M., RAILWAY in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 25, 85, 55 c.); to *Houlgate*, $12^1/_2$ M., in $^3/_4$-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.); to *Cabourg*, $14^1/_2$ M., in 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 15 c.). — From Rouen *Trouville* may be reached viâ Glos-Montfort (p. 168) and Pont-l'Evêque (p. 166); from Cherbourg and Caen *Cabourg* may be reached viâ Dozulé-Putot (p. 156) or viâ Mézidon (p. 165). — From Trouville to Paris viâ Lisieux (p. 165), $136^1/_2$ M., in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 75, 16 fr. 75, 10 fr. 95 c.; 'Trouville Express', 1st cl. only, 10 fr. extra).

Trouville. — **Hotels** (charges usually raised during the races). *HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. b; C, 3), *HÔT. DES ROCHES-NOIRES (Pl. a; C, 2), at the N.E. end of the town, 170 R. from 5, B. 2, déj. 6, D. 8, pens. from 15 fr.; both


TROUVILLE-DEAUVILLE
1:20.000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1 Casino C3
2 Eden-Casino .. B3
3 Etabl. hydrothérap B3
4 Hôtel de Ville C3
5 N.-D.-de-Bon-Secours C3
6 N.-D.-des-Victoires . C4
7 Phare BC4
8 Poissonnerie C4
9 Poste & Télégr. (Trouville) C3
10 Mairie, Postes (Deauville) B5
11 Salle des Fêtes B5
12 Pavillon du Touring Club B4
Bateaux du Havre
Jetée-Promenade
Bains
Chenal
Avant Port
Port d'Echouage
Bassin à Flot
Parc du Comte d'Hautpoul
Pl. du Pont
Hôpital
Gare
Re-tenue
Touques Riv.
Plage des Bains
Etablt. des Bains
DEAUVILLE
Pl. Morny
Champ de Courses
Eglise
Cabourg
Lisieux
Tourgéville, Bénerville
Villers s. M.
Grave et imprimé par Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

of the first class and near the beach. — Hôt. Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 3), 150 R. from 6, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 12½, omn. 1 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. d; C, 3), behind the casino, R. from 5, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 13 fr.; *Hôt. du Bras-d'Or (Pl. g; C, 3), 120 R. from 5, D. 5, pens. from 10, omn. ¾-1 fr. — Hôt.-Restaurant du Helder, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. from 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage (Pl. e; C, 3), R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr., well spoken of; Beauséjour (Pl. h; C, 4), Quai Vallée 14, pens. from 10 fr.; du Louvre (Pl. k; C, 3), R. from 3, pens. from 10 fr., Tivoli (Pl. i; C, 3), R. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., Rue de la Mer; de la Jetée-Promenade (Pl. f; D, 1), R. from 4, pens. from 12 fr.; du Chalet-des-Roches, behind the Hôt. des Roches-Noires (Pl. C, 2); Hôt.-Restaurant de Bourgogne et de la Place (Pl. q; C, 3), déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; Hôt. Meurice, Rues Carnot and St. Michel (Pl. C, 3), R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr.; des Bains, Rue des Bains 6 (Pl. C, 3), pens. from 7½ fr.; de France, Quai Joinville 36, near the station. — On the Honfleur road, Touring Hotel, R. from 3, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr. — The *Hôtels du Helder*, *Tivoli*, and *de France* are open all the year round. — *Furnished Houses* and *Lodgings* are easily obtained.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtels du Helder*, *de la Plage*, *de Bourgogne*, and the other hotels; at the *Casino;* on the *Promenade Pier* (déj. 3, D. 4 fr.). — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés.** *De la Plage*, near the pier; *Eden-Casino* (Pl. 2, B, 3; café-concert), also on the beach, adm. 1-5 fr.

Sea-Baths opposite the Casino and the Hôtel des Roches-Noires; bathing-box 60 c.-5 fr.; costume 60, 'peignoir' 30, towel 15, 'guide baigneur' 60 c.

Casino (*Salon;* Pl. 1, C, 3). Admission for one day 1-3 fr. (according to the season), theatre 3-4 fr. extra. Subscription (including adm. to theatre thrice a week) per week 25, fortnight 40, month 60 fr; double-ticket 45, 70, and 110 fr. *Concert* every afternoon; *ball* on Sat. evening.

Cabs. With one horse, between 5 a.m. and 12.30 a.m., per drive 1½, with luggage 2 fr.; with two horses 2 and 3 fr.; for Deauville 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 fr.; from the pier to the station 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 fr. For drives in the neighbourhood a bargain should be made. — **Carriages** for hire, Rue des Bains 55, Rue de la Cavée 11. — **Motor Cars** for hire, *Autogarage du Pont*, Place du Pont; *Cheringou*, Rue des Bains 88; *Bedel Moderngarage*, Rue de Pont-l'Evêque 104.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; C, 3), Rue Victor-Hugo 20.

Steamboat to *Le Havre*, daily during the season, in ¾ hr., see p. 141. — *Ferry* (Pl. C, 4) to Deauville, 6 a.m.-10 p.m. (5 c.; 10 c. after 7 p.m.).

Omnibus from the station to the town, ½ fr., at night 70 c., or 70 and 90 c. with 30 kilos of luggage. To *Honfleur* viâ *Villerville*, see p. 154.

Excursion - Brakes ply regularly in the season to various points of interest in the vicinity (consult the placards; fares 3-8 fr. according to the distance); office at the Fish Market (Poissonnerie).

Syndicat d'Initiative at the Hôtel de Ville.

Trouville-sur-Mer, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Touques*, is one of the most frequented watering-places on the coast of Normandy. The season lasts from July to October and is at its height in August, when living here is extremely expensive. In 1830 Trouville was a humble fishing-village with a small harbour; now it has 6401 inhab., and the beach and adjacent slopes are covered with handsome villas and country-houses.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 5) is situated on the left bank of the river, between Deauville and Trouville. We cross a bridge to reach the latter. The *Harbour* (Pl B, C, 3-5) is much used by fishing-boats and also carries on some trade in timber The church on the hill to the right of the harbour, *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires* (Pl. 6; C, 4), is a modern erection. The *Fish Market* (Pl. 8; C, 4), near the end of the quay, presents an interesting spectacle when

the fishing-boats come in. Thence the important Rue des Bains leads to *Notre-Dame-de-Bons-Secours* (Pl. 5; C, 3), another small modern church, with a fine façade and a Renaissance tower. Beyond the fish-market rises the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 4; C, 3), in the style of Louis XIII., to the left of which is the Place de la Cahotte (ferry to Deauville, see p. 153).

The *Beach *(Plage)* of Trouville (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), stretching from the harbour to the Hôtel des Roches-Noires, a distance of about 2/3 M., is one of the finest in France and during most of the day in the season is thronged with holiday-makers and bathers in fashionable and attractive costumes. It is bordered for nearly its entire length by a broad paved or boarded promenade. It has been pithily described as the 'Summer Boulevard of Paris'.

The *Casino* (Pl. 1; C, 3), known also as the *Salon*, a large edifice on a terrace overlooking the beach, offers all the attractions common to fashionable institutions of the sort (see p. 153). — At the other end of the beach is the *Promenade Pier* (Pl. C, D, 1), or *Jetée des Anglais;* adm. 10 c., gratis to passengers by the steamer to Le Havre, which starts here at low-tide.

Deauville. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. 1; A, 5), 120 R. from 5, D. 8, pens. from 15, omn. 2 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. de la Terrasse (Pl. m; B, 4), 120 R. from 4, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr., both on the beach; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. n; C, 5), Frascati (Pl. o; C, 5), Sporting Hotel (Pl. p; C, 5), all near the station. — *Houses* and *Furnished Apartments* may be obtained. — Sea Bathing as at Trouville. — *Ferry* to Trouville, see p. 153. — *Golf Course*, Avenue de Villers, 1 M. from the station.

During a fortnight in August the *Race Course* (Pl. B, C, 6) at Deauville is the scene of a highly fashionable race-meeting.

Deauville, which shares the railway-station with Trouville, may be reached from the right bank of the harbour either by ferry (5-10 c.) or by the bridge near the station. Founded in modern times as a sea-bathing resort, it has broad and straight streets, but the original plan was never carried out and the town presents the appearance of a half-filled canvas. The beach is distinctly inferior to the beach at Trouville, and at low water the tide recedes too far. The *Terrasse* skirts a number of fine houses, situated somewhat far apart.

From the beach a tramway runs to *Tourgéville-les-Sablons* (10 c. and *Bénerville* (20 c.), about halfway to *Villers-sur-Mer* (p. 155).

Excursions from Trouville and Deauville (see p. 153 and comp. the Map, p. 138). To the ruins of *Bonneville*, *Lassay*, and *St. Arnoult*, see pp. 166, 155. — To the (10 M.) *Château d'Hébertot*, a castle of the 17th cent., situated at *St. André-d'Hébertot*. The road intersects the picturesque *Forest of Touques* and passes (5 M.) *St. Gatien* and (9 1/2 M.) *St. Benoît-d'Hébertot*. The station of Quetteville (p. 166) lies 2 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the château.

From Trouville to Honfleur, 10 M., motor-omnibus hourly in the season from the station (50 min.; fare 2 fr. 10 c., to Villerville 1 fr. 10 c.). The road ascends a steep hill, passing the fine *Chalet Cordier* and several pretty villas. 1 3/4 M. *Hennequeville.* — 3 1/2 M. Villerville *(Hôtel de Paris; des Bains; de la Plage*, pens. 7-8 fr.; *Continental; des Parisiens)* is a picturesquely-situated bathing-place of more humble pretensions than Trouville or Deauville. It has a small *Casino.* Villas and chalets to be let. — The road goes on to (4 1/2 M.) *Criqueboeuf*, with its pretty ivy-covered church, beyond which the view is confined by trees. — 10 M. *Honfleur* (p. 148).

The Railway to Cabourg diverges to the right from that to Lisieux and Paris. On the right lies the race-course of Deauville. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Tourgéville.* To the right rises *Mont Canisy* (330 ft.), with the insignificant ruins of the *Château de Lassay* and of the *Church of St. Arnoult*, an 11th cent. priory. From Tourgéville a visit may be paid to the *Château de Glatigny* (16-17th cent.), which has a fine carved wooden façade. — 8 M. *Blonville* (Normandy Hotel, pens. from 7 fr.), a simple bathing-resort.

7 M. **Villers-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** Des Herbages et Beaurivage, on the beach, R. from 4, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; de Paris et de la Plage, adjacent, R. from $4^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr.; du Bras-d'Or, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; de France, R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr., open all the year round; du Grand-Balcon, pens. from 9 fr. — **Sea-Baths,** $1^1/_2$ fr.; bathing-box and foot-bath 60, costume 50, 'peignoir' 40, towel 10 c. — **Casino,** adm. 1-2 fr.

Villers-sur-Mer is a picturesquely situated bathing-place resembling Trouville. The environs are undulating and prettily wooded; the beach, 1 M. from the station (omn. 50 c.), is very extensive and flanked by tasteful villas. — Interesting excursion to ($3^1/_2$ M.) Houlgate viâ the *Désert* and the *Vaches Noires* (see below).

The railway now ascends a steep incline, passing the station of *Gonneville-St-Vaast* and traversing woods.

$12^1/_2$ M. **Houlgate.** — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel d'Houlgate, Rue Baumier, of the first class, with sea-view, separated from the casino by a garden, 240 R. from 5, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; Hôt. Beauséjour, R. from 3, pens. from $9^1/_2$ fr., an annexe of the Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. Imbert, with Hôt. de la Mer as an annexe, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr.; Bellevue, R. 6-8, D. 4, pens. 10-12 fr.; Mon-Castel, pens. 9-10 fr., open all the year round; de Paris, pens. 7-8 fr.

Sea-Baths. 1 fr. 45-1 fr. 60 c. Bathing-box 50-60, costume 40-50, 'peignoir' 25-35 c., etc. — **Casino.** Adm. per day 1 fr., evening 1 fr.; subscription for a week 15 fr., fortnight 25 fr., month 40 fr.; for 2 pers. 25, 40, & 60 fr.

Houlgate, an attractive bathing-resort of recent origin, consisting mainly of villas with shady gardens and extending to within $^1/_2$ M. of Dives-Cabourg (see below), has a fine sandy beach. It was formerly called Beuzeval-Houlgate, though the old village of Beuzeval lies some distance to the E.

About 3 M. to the N.E. is the *Désert*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the cliffs which are known as the *Vaches Noires*.

The railway now approaches the sea and passes between the last few houses of Houlgate and the shore. A little farther on the *Dives* enters the sea. Walkers to Cabourg cross the small harbour at its mouth by a ferry. — $13^3/_4$ M. *Dives-Cabourg*, about $^3/_4$ M. from each of the places it serves.

Dives-sur-Mer (*Hôt. Guillaume-le-Conquérant*, a quaint building; *de Normandie; des Voyageurs*, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.) was the harbour from which William the Conqueror first set sail for England in 1066 (comp. p. 12). A column on a neighbouring height commemorates the event; and the names of his companions, so far as known, have been inscribed inside the porch of the *Church*, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The timber *Market Buildings*, not far from the church, date in part from the 16th century.

Cabourg. — **Hotels.** *Grand-Hôtel, on the beach, adjoining the Casino, at the end of the Avenue de la Mer, 200 R. from 10, D. 8 fr. — Hôt. des Ducs-de-Normandie, also on the beach, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; du Casino, du Nord, Avenue de la Mer; des Deux-Mondes, Avenue de Trouville, R. 3-5, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; de la Poste.

Sea-Baths, $1^1/_2$ fr.; bathing-box alone 60 c., costume 50 c., etc. — Casino. Adm. 1 fr. and 1 fr. extra for the 'Salle des fêtes'; subscription for a week 12, fortnight 20, month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, and 45 fr.

Omnibus tramway to *Houlgate* (60 c.) viâ *Dives* (30 c.).

Cabourg is of modern origin, at least so far as the sea-baths are concerned. It is laid out on a fan-shaped plan, which, however, as at Deauville, is far from being completed. It has several well-shaded avenues and a wide sandy beach. There is, of course, the usual huge *Casino*, with its *Terrasse*, and in the neighbourhood is a *Golf Course* (18 holes).

From Dives-Cabourg to Benouville *(Caen, Luc-sur-Mer)*, $9^1/_2$ M., steam tramway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). The line passes the entrance of Cabourg (25, 20, 15 c.), and proceeds at some distance from the sea. — $2^1/_2$ M. Le Home *(Grand-Hôtel)*, a small watering-place with several villas. — Several other small stations. — 8 M. *Ranville*. We cross the *Orne* and a canal. — At ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Bénouville* we change cars for Caen (see below).

The railway, quitting the sea, runs to the S. to (5 M.) *Dozulé-Putot*, where it forks, one branch leading to ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Mézidon* and the other to (20 M.) *Caen*. See pp. 165, 175.

b. Lion-sur-Mer, Luc-sur-Mer, Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

I. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer direct.

14 M. Railway in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. from the *Gare de l'Ouest* at Caen, in connection with the trains on the main line from the S. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.); or 10 M. in 30-35 min. less from the *Gare St. Martin* (p. 169), whence special trains run (comp. the Indicateur); fares 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 35, 95 c.

Caen, see p. 169. After leaving the Gare de l'Ouest the train makes a wide circuit to the W. of the town, passing the station of *La Maladrerie*, and reaches the *Gare St. Martin* (buffet), where carriages are changed. — 6 M. *Couvrechef*; $7^1/_2$ M. *Cambes*; $9^1/_2$ M. *Mathieu*. Before reaching the station of (12 M.) *Douvres-la-Délivrande* we have a view, to the right, of its graceful tower (12th cent.), surmounted by a spire in open stone-work, flanked by turrets. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Chapelle-de-la-Délivrande*, a hamlet with the famous pilgrimage church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Délivrande*. The present handsome church, with two towers, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern. — 14 M. *Luc-sur-Mer*, see p. 157.

II. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer viâ Ouistreham.

15 M. Steam Tramway in $1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45 c.).

Caen, see p. 169. Starting in the Boul. St. Pierre, the tramway skirts the left bank of the canal between Caen and the sea, viâ *Calix*, *Hérouville*, and ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Blainville*. At (6 M.) *Bénouville* it is joined by the tramway from Dives-Cabourg (see above).

9½ M. **Ouistreham** *(Hôt. de l'Univers; de la Marine)*, an old seaport at the mouth of the canal, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). Steamboat to Le Havre (p. 140). — 10 M. *Riva-Bella* (Hôt. de la Plage) and (12½ M.) *La Brèche-d'Hermanville* have sea-baths.

13 M. **Lion-sur-Mer**. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel, on the beach, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage, R. from 3, pens. from 7 fr.; du Calvados, pens. from 6 fr.; Bellevue, D. 3 fr. — *Furnished Houses.* — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 20 c., costume 40 c., 'peignoir' 15 c., towel 10 c. — Small *Casino.* — *Lawn Tennis Club.*

Lion-sur-Mer is the leading watering-place on the W. coast of Calvados, though it is less pretentious than Houlgate or Cabourg and has no casino. The whole coast to the W. of Caen, though a little shingly, is very suitable for bathing, and at places it rises in cliffs of some height. At certain points the end of the season is apt to be accelerated by the smell of the sea-weed cast up in large quantities by the sea, which, though used as manure by the peasants, is seldom wholly carted away before it begins to decay. There are few distractions at these watering-places beyond those offered by the sea and the beach. The bathing-boxes are large enough to be let (25-45 fr. per month) as day-quarters for visitors.

13½ M. *Haut-Lion* has a Renaissance château.

15 M. **Luc-sur-Mer**. — **Hotels.** Belle-Plage, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; des Familles, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.; du Petit-Enfer, du Soleil-Levant, pens. at these from 7 fr.; all on the beach. — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 40, costume 30-60, 'peignoir' 30-40, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr., subs. for a week 7, fortnight 13, month 20 fr.; family-tickets less.

Luc-sur-Mer is the oldest though not now the pleasantest or most frequented bathing-place on this coast. It possesses a tolerable *Casino.* — The Faculté des Sciences of Caen maintains a *Maritime Laboratory* at the E. end of the beach of Luc, in the direction of Lion.

III. From Luc-sur-Mer to Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

½, 1¾, and 5 M. Railway in 5, 10, and 25 minutes. This railway is used also by the steam-tramway to Courseulles and Bayeux (see p. 165; No. 2).

Beyond Luc the railway runs close to the shore. The *Rochers du Calvados* in the sea are said to derive their name from the 'Salvador', a vessel belonging to the 'Invincible Armada', wrecked here in 1588.

½ M. (15½ M. from Caen) **Langrune**. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel Cauvin, R. 2-5, pens. 7-9 fr.; Hôt. de la Mer, with café; du Petit-Paradis; all on the beach. — Bathing-box 30 c.; costume 30 c., towel 10 c.

Langrune resembles Luc in its general characteristics, but it is only ¾ M. by the shore from Luc and 1 M. from St. Aubin, both of which have casinos. The *Church* has an elegant stone spire dating from the 13-14th cent. and contains a fine stone pulpit.

1¾ M. **St. Aubin-sur-Mer**. — **Hotels.** De la Terrasse, halfway to Langrune, D. 3, pens. 6-8 fr.; St. Aubin (pens. 7 fr.), Bellevue, well-situated on the beach; de la Marine, D. 3 fr. — **Casino**, near the E. end of the beach. — *Café de l'Univers*, near the Casino. — Bathing-box 25 c. — *Lawn Tennis Club.*

St. Aubin-sur-Mer, though only a village like Langrune, with a rather shingly beach, affords on the whole better bathing. It has a long 'Terrasse' of attractive villas, and possesses oyster-beds. — Between St. Aubin and Bernières is *Rive-Plage*, with villas.

3 M. *Bernières-sur-Mer* (Vigne; de Paris) also has a few bathing-boxes and an interesting church dating from the 11-13th centuries.

5 M. **Courseulles** (*Hôt. de Paris; des Etrangers*, pens. 7½ fr. — *Restaurant des Parcs-aux-Huîtres*), at the mouth of the *Seulles*, carries on an active trade in oysters. Its sea-baths, at a little distance from the town, are the most primitive on this coast and the most exposed to the sea-weed annoyance. The oyster-beds are between the station and the harbour.

At *Creully*, 5½ M. up the valley of the Seulles, is a fine old château of the 12-16th cent.; the ruined *Priory of St. Gabriel*, 1½ M. farther on, dates from the 11th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

Steam-tramway from Courseulles to *Bayeux*, see p. 165.

22. From Cherbourg to Paris.

230 M. Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest in 6½-9 hrs. (fares 41 fr. 65, 28 fr. 15, 18 fr. 40 c.). To *Caen*, 132 M. in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 90, 10 fr. 10, 6 fr. 60 c.). Restaurant-car by the afternoon express (D. 3½-5 fr.). — From *Southampton* to *Cherbourg*, see p. xiv.

Cherbourg. — **Hotels.** *Palace Hotel des Bains et du Casino (Pl. d; E, 3), beyond the Avant-Port du Commerce, open only in the season, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 9, omn. to the station 1, to the quay ½ fr., frequented by Americans. — Hôt. de l'Amirauté et de l'Europe (Pl. a; E, 4), Quai Alexandre-Trois 16, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 10½, omn. ¾ fr., good; de France et du Commerce (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue du Bassin 41, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr., good; de l'Aigle et d'Angleterre (Pl. b; E, 4), Place Bricqueville, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 2¾, D. 3¼, pens. from 8½, omn. 1 fr., good; de l'Etoile (Pl. g; D, 4), Rue Gambetta 7; du Louvre (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue de la Paix 30, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr.; des Négociants et de l'Agriculture, Rue de la Fontaine 37; du Nord et de la Paix (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue de la Paix 32, R. 2-3, déj. or D. 2½, pens. 6-7, omn. ½ fr.

Cafés. *Du Grand-Balcon* (with restaurant), *de Paris*, Quai de Caligny; *de l'Amirauté*, *de l'Europe*, Quai Alexandre-Trois; *du Grand-Théâtre*, at the theatre.

Cabs. Per drive 1½, per hr. 2 fr. — Carriages for excursions at *Faisant's*, Rue de l'Ancien-Quai 10. Motor Cars for hire at the *Garage Mallet*, Rue du Bassin 11.

Tramways. From the *Place du Château* (Pl. E, 4) to *Tourlaville* (comp. Pl. G, 3; p. 161); and to *Equeurdreville* and *Querqueville* (comp. Pl. A, 2, 3, 4; p. 161). Fares 10 c. within the town, 10 c. per section outside the town, 15 c. for two sections, 25 and 35 c. all the way. — **Omnibus** to *Barfleur* (p. 162), twice daily (6 a.m. and 4 p.m.); to *Beaumont* and *Auderville* at 6.15 a.m. (1½ and 2 fr.); to *Omonville-la-Rogue* (p. 161) on Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. at 4 p.m. (1½ fr.).

Boats for expeditions within Cherbourg Roads: to the *Digue* (see p. 159; 2 hrs. there and back) about 10 fr. for 5 pers., 5-6 fr. for 2 pers.; a bargain should be made.

Steamboats to the *Digue* (on holidays, 1 fr.); *Alderney* and *Guernsey* on Wed. in 5-6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 75 c.); *Le Havre*, every Frid. (see p. 142). To *Southampton* (London), see p. xiv. To Bremen, Hamburg, New York, Brazil, etc., once a week.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), Rue de la Fontaine 54.



Gravé et imprimé par



RADE DE CHERBOURG
Fort de l'Ouest
Fort intermédiaire
Fort Central
Fort de l'Est
Ft National
Fort du Homet
PORT MILITAIRE
Bourgeois
Bigard
Equeurdreville
Fort des Flamands
Redoute de Tourlaville
CHERBOURG
Redoute des Fourches
Ft d'Octeville
Gare
Octeville
Fort du Roule
Ferme du Maupas
Saumarais
Pottier
Virier
1 : 80.000
Kilomètres
Glacis
Avant Port
Bassin du Commerce
Bains
Rue Don Pedro
Rue Malakoff
Route départementale de Barfleur
Tourlaville
Guerrand
Hôpital civil
Rue du Val-de-Saire
Rue de Sennecey
R. du Champ-de-Mars
Canal de retenue de la Divette
Trottebec
Saumarais
la Micloterie
Chemin de Fer des Flamands
Montagne Fort du Roule
Jardin Public
Gare
Usine à Gaz
Place Divette
Marché
Napoléon
E
F
G
3
4
5
Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

Sea-Baths (Pl. E, 3), to the E., beyond the commercial harbour, 50 c., with costume and towel 75 c. Poor beach. — **Casino**, adm. 50 c. per day; balls weekly during the bathing-season (adm. 1 fr.). Military band on Thurs. & Sunday.

British Vice-Consul, *Capt. C. D. Beresford.* — **American Consular Agent**, *Octave Canuet.*

French Protestant Church (Pl. D, 5), Place Divette; service at 11 a.m. *English Church Services* are held here in Aug. and Sept. at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Cherbourg, a town with 43,837 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, is the third naval harbour of France. It owes its importance to its situation at the N. extremity of the peninsula of the *Cotentin* (p. 161), in a bay embraced between Cap Lévi on the E., and Cap de la Hague on the W., and directly facing the coast of England, which is about 70 M. distant.

Cherbourg is supposed by some authorities to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Coriallum* or *Coriallo;* others regard the name as a corruption of *Caesaris Burgus* (Cæsar's Castle), and it has also been suggested that the name is the same as the English Scarborough. The site of the town seems to have been early occupied by a baronial castle; and a Count of Cherbourg followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Its proximity to England exposed it to frequent attack; and it was taken by the English in 1295, 1346, and 1418. In 1355 it became the capital of Charles the Bad of Navarre, and it continued to be a favourite landing-place for English expeditions against France until 1450, when it was taken by Charles VII. Finally, in 1758, the English fleet under Lord Howe landed a force here under General Bligh, who destroyed the fortifications and burnt the shipping and all the naval stores, though he left the town and its inhabitants unmolested. In April, 1814, the Duc de Berri landed here, and in Aug., 1830, Charles X., the ex-king, embarked at Cherbourg for England.

The town, most of which is modern, well-built, and clean, is comparatively uninteresting. The *Commercial Harbour*, which is situated at the mouth of the *Divette* and the *Trotebec*, lies to the E. of the town. This harbour, of quite secondary importance to the naval port (see p. 160), comprises two basins and an entrance-channel, 656 yds. long, flanked by granite breakwaters. Large quantities of butter, eggs, and poultry are exported hence to England. At the S. end of the harbour is the Railway Station (Pl. E, 5).

The Roadstead of Cherbourg, which lies in front of the two ports, has a total superficies of 4 sq. M., but as certain parts of it are too shallow for large ships at low water, the total available anchorage is about one-fifth of that, or about 500 acres. Though sheltered on three sides this roadstead is naturally exposed to the full force of gales from the N., and Vauban, the great military engineer, seemed almost to be flying in the face of nature when he proposed to establish a naval port here. The efforts to protect the anchorage by means of a 'digue' or breakwater, placed about $2^1/_2$ M. from the town, were twice baffled by winds and waves, but a third attempt, begun in 1832, has succeeded in rearing a gigantic barrier which seems likely to withstand the fury of the tempest. The present **Digue* is a substantial breakwater, 3942 yds. long, from 164 to 220 yds. broad at the base, and 65 yds. broad at low water-mark. It is formed of huge blocks of granite, carefully fitted together and present-

ing a sloping face to the sea on each side. On this base rests a mass of masonry, 30 ft. high and 30 ft. thick, rendered practically monolithic by the use of hydraulic cement. The works cost upwards of 2,680,000*l*. Visitors are permitted to land on the Digue (boats, see p. 158), which is fortified with four forts and twelve batteries. The excursion is one of the pleasantest at Cherbourg, and visitors enjoy an opportunity of viewing at close quarters some of the men-of-war which are usually lying in the roads. The view from the breakwater to the W. of the central fort is finer than that from the E. The channels at the ends of the Digue are commanded by forts on the mainland, as well as by detached forts on islets. The defences of the town are completed by a chain of detached forts on the surrounding heights.

The NAVAL HARBOUR, or *Dockyard* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2, 3), is strongly defended on the landward side by a special line of redoubts and a ditch, which practically render it quite separate from the rest of the town to the S.W. It is entered from the Rue de l'Abbaye. Foreigners should present their passports viséd by their consul. The visit takes about $1^1/_2$ hour.

Louis XIV., with the aid of Vauban, first conceived the idea of establishing a naval harbour at Cherbourg, in opposition to Portsmouth, about 80 M. distant. The works were, however, soon abandoned; and nothing was done until Napoleon I. took up the project with vigour. Its completion was reserved for Napoleon III., who opened the port in presence of Queen Victoria in 1858, exactly 100 years after the last English attack on the town. The harbour and its buildings cover an area of 54 acres, and comprise three principal basins hewn in the solid rock, several smaller docks, well equipped workshops, magazines, and storehouses of every sort, and innumerable sheds, barracks, and other military and naval establishments. The three chief basins (the *Avant-Port*, *Bassin Napoléon-Trois*, and *Bassin Charles-Dix*) have a minimum depth of 30 ft. at low water and can easily accommodate 40 ships of the line at one time.

Between the Bassin Charles-Dix and the sea is situated the *Direction de l'Artillerie* (Pl. B, 1), with an extensive ARSENAL, perhaps the most interesting point in the dockyard for the ordinary visitor. It contains about 50,000 weapons (20,000 muskets), artistically arrangéd in geometrical patterns and in the shape of porticos, palm trees, baskets, etc. Visitors are generally conducted over one or more of the *Men-of War* lying in the harbour; but as these are usually dismantled, they are not so interesting as when lying outside in the roads. A *Collection of Models* is also shown.

Near the commercial harbour lies the handsome *Theatre* (Pl. 10; E, 4). In a small square adjoining the Avant-Port is a bronze *Bust of Bricqueville*, a colonel of the first empire, by David d'Angers. The *Place Napoléon* (Pl. D, 3), to the left, farther on, is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Armand Le Véel. The inscription, 'J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Egypte', refers to the construction of the Digue, which the emperor compared to the Pyramids.

The *Church of La Trinité* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the S. side of the square, dates from the 15th century. The nave is decorated with polychrome paintings, and above the arches are painted and gilded reliefs representing scenes from the Passion and a Dance of Death.

The Hôtel de Ville (Pl. 6; D, 3), on the W. side of the Place de la République, contains a *Musée* of some importance (open on Sun., 10-12 & 2-4 or 5, free; other days, except Mon., for a fee).

The paintings and ceramic collection are on the first floor; the collections of natural history and antiquities on the second. — The *Municipal Library* (Pl. 2; D, 4), Rue Thiers, is open on week-days, 2-4 and 5-9 (in winter closed on Mon. but open on Sun. 10-12 and 2-6).

Beyond the *Monument des Coloniaux* (Pl. D, 3; 1895) the Rue de l'Abbaye leads towards the naval harbour. At No. 9 in this street is an entrance to the public *Parc Emmanuel-Liais* (Pl. C, D, 4). This contains a museum of natural history, antiquities, and a collection of coins besides some paintings (open as the Musée, see above, and also on Thurs. 2-5).

On the S. side of the town is the noteworthy modern church of *Notre-Dame-du-Voeu* (Pl. D, 5), in the Romanesque style, with two towers and spires at the W. end. It replaces an earlier church of the 12th cent., built, along with an abbey, in fulfilment of a solemn vow taken by Queen Matilda of England during a storm.

In the pretty *Public Garden* (Pl. F, 5), to the E. of the station, are a statue to *Millet* (1814-75), the painter, and a 13th cent. gateway of the ancient chapel of the Abbaye du Vœu.

The *Montagne du Roule* (Pl. F, 5), beyond this garden, commands a fine *View of the town and the roadstead. The summit, reached in 1/4 hr. on foot, is occupied by a fort (no adm.).

Environs. Pleasant excursions (carr. 2 fr. per hour) may be made from Cherbourg to the *Château de Martinvast* (see below), the park of which is open on Sun. from 12-6; to the (2½ M.) *Château de Tourlaville* (16th cent.), on the Barfleur road (tramway, p. 158); to the village of (3½ M.) *Querqueville* (tramway, p. 158), 1 M. beyond which is the *Château de Nacqueville*, formerly the residence of Count Alexis de Tocqueville, the great political writer and historian. About 2 M. farther on is the bathing-beach of (6 M.) *Landemer* (Voisin; Millet), to which an omnibus (50 c.) plies from the tramway terminus. The little port of *Omonville-la-Rogue* (omnibus from Cherbourg, 1½ fr., 4 times weekly) lies 5 M. from Landemer. Thence we may proceed to the pretty *Bay of St. Martin* (2½ M. farther), beside *Cape La Hague* (16 M.), from which the Channel Islands are visible.

From Cherbourg to *Coutances*, *Folligny* (Granville), *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), *Dol* (St. Malo), and *Brest*, see R. 24.

The railway on quitting Cherbourg runs to the S. through the *Cotentin*, a flat and marshy region, famous for its cattle. The name is said to be a corruption of *Ager Constantinus*. Many of the followers of William the Conqueror came from this part of Normandy; and some of the most illustrious names among the English aristocracy are derived from those of humble villages in the Cotentin. The hedges here give quite an English aspect to the country.

To the left rises the Montagne du Roule (see above). — Beyond (3¾ M.) *Martinvast*, with a château and stud-farm belonging to Baron Schickler, we traverse a hilly district to (7 M.) *Couville*. Diligence to *Flamanville* (12 M.). — 11 M. *Sottevast*, to the left, has a château of the 17th century. Railway to Coutances, etc., see p. 176.

17½ M. **Valognes** *(Hôtel du Louvre)*, a small decayed town with 5746 inhab. and a church, which dates from the 14th century.

From Valognes to Barfleur, 22½ M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.). This line has a special station near the main-line station. — 6 M. *St-Martin-d'Audouville-Vaudreville.* Branch to Montebourg, see below. — 8½ M. *Lesire-Quinéville. Quinéville* (hotel) is a sea-bathing place with a good beach. King James II. of England watched the battle of La Hogue (see below) from this neighbourhood. — 15½ M. **St-Vaast-la-Hougue** *(Hôtel de France; de Normandie)*, a sea-bathing town with 2635 inhabitants. The harbour is defended by forts on the *Ile Tatihou*, to the N., and on the *Ile de la Hougue*, to the S. La Hogue is famous for the defeat of the French admiral De Tourville by the united English and Dutch fleets, under Russell and Rooke, which took place off the coast in May, 1692.

22½ M. **Barfleur** *(Hôtel du Phare)* is a small seaport and sea-bathing resort, which was of considerable importance in the middle ages as a port of communication between Normandy and England. In 1120 Prince William, only son of Henry I., with 140 young noblemen of the English court, set sail here in the ill-fated 'White Ship', which struck on one of the rocks outside the harbour and went down with all on board, except a poor butcher of Rouen. The *Pointe de Barfleur* or *Raz de Gatteville*, 2½ M. to the N., the E. extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin, is marked by a lighthouse, 245 ft. high. — A public conveyance (2 fr. 10 c.) plies twice daily in 3 hrs. from Barfleur to (17 M.) Cherbourg.

From the station of (22½ M.) *Montebourg* a branch-line runs to the town of the same name, 2½ M. to the S.W., and to (2½ M. farther on) the railway from Valognes to Barfleur (see above).

35½ M. **Carentan** *(Hôt. d'Angleterre*, R. 2-3, D. 3½ fr.; *du Commerce)*, a town with 4076 inhab. on the canalized *Taute*, exporting vegetables and dairy-produce to England. The church dates from the 15th century.

From Carentan to Carteret *(Jersey)*, 26½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — 14½ M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, junction for the Cherbourg and Brest line (p. 176). 21 M. *Portbail* (Des Voyageurs; du Nord), a small seaport carrying on trade with Jersey. — 26½ M. **Carteret** *(*Hôt. de la Mer*, pens. 8-10 fr.; *d'Angleterre*, pens. 6½-8 fr., good; *du Commerce*; *du Petit-Vatel*, pens. 6½ fr.), a thriving bathing-place and seaport, with a daily service of steamers in summer to (1 hr.) *Gorey* on the island of *Jersey* (fares 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 5 c., return-tickets 11 fr. 25, 7 fr. 50 c.).

Crossing the *Vire* we quit the Cotentin. — 43 M. *Neuilly.*

Branch-railway to (5 M.) **Isigny** *(Hôt. de France*, R. 2-4, D. 2½ fr.; *du Commerce)*, with 2549 inhab. and a small harbour which exports large quantities of butter to England. — A steam-tramway plies from Isigny to (7 M.) *Grandcamp-les-Bains* (Grand-Hôtel, R. 2½-5, D. 3 fr.; Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; de la Plage), going on thence viâ (14½ M.) *St. Laurent-sur-Mer* (Hôt. de la Plage), a new bathing-resort, and (17 M.) *Formigny*, famous for the battle that practically ended the Hundred Years' War (1450; see p. 118), to (26 M.) *Le Molay-Littry* (p. 163).

To the right flows the *Elle*, an affluent of the Vire.

46½ M. **Lison** *(Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare)*.

From Lison to Coutances (Granville, Avranches, etc.), 30 M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). The train enters the valley of the *Vire*, and ascends it to St. Lô. Views to the right.

12 M. **St. Lô** *(Hôt. de l'Univers*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; *de Normandie*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., good), a very ancient place, with 12,181 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Manche*, is picturesquely situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Vire*. It derives its name from St. Laudus (d. 368), one of its early bishops. The town

was fortified by Charlemagne, and was taken several times by the Normans and English. The *Church of Notre-Dame*, built in the 14-16th cent. and restored in the 17th cent., has two handsome towers; and outside the choir is a fine Gothic stone pulpit. The *Hôtel de Ville* (a modern structure), the ***Palais de Justice***, and the ***Préfecture*** are situated in a square near the cathedral. In the vestibule of the first, to the right, is the 'Torigny Marble', an antique pedestal with an important inscription. — The ***Musée*** (adm. on Sun., 12-3, and Thurs., 1-4) contains paintings of no great value, various works of art (triptych with five large enamels), antiquities, medals, etc. — At St. Lô is one of the principal stud-farms in France, with about 400 horses (adm. 12.30-5.30). — Branch-railway to *Guilberville* (p. 175; 16 M.) viâ ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Condé-sur-Vire* (to Granville, see p. 179) and ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Torigny-sur-Vire* (St. Pierre; d'Angleterre), a small town with two ancient churches and a château (late 16th cent.), the latter now used as the town-hall and containing a musée.

From St. Lô to Coutances the railway traverses an undulating district. Views to the left. — 30 M. *Coutances*, see p. 176.

$54^1/_2$ M. *Le Molay-Littry*, whence tramways ply to (7 M.) *Balleroy-le-Bourg* and to (19 M.) *Grandcamp-les-Bains* (p. 162).

$63^1/_2$ M. **Bayeux** (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*, Rue des Bouchers 25. R. from 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr.; *du Lion-d'Or*, Rue St. Jean 71, D. 3, pens. 8-12 fr.; *Benedictine Convent-Pension*, for ladies), a town of 7736 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is situated to the right.

The site of the town was occupied by the capital of the ***Baiocassi***, called by the Romans *Augustodurum*. Subsequently the town became the capital of the ***Bessin***. In the wars with England it was taken by Edward III. in 1346, by Henry V. in 1417, and by Dunois in 1450, after the battle of Formigny.

The *CATHEDRAL of *Notre-Dame*, about $^1/_2$ M. from the station, from which it is visible, is a striking Gothic edifice of the 12-15th cent., built on the site of an earlier church founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Odo of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror. The two Romanesque towers of the W. façade are surmounted by Gothic spires; the Flamboyant E. tower has a modern dome. The chevet, with its graceful turrets, is one of the most beautiful examples of the early-Gothic style in France. The lateral portals are also noteworthy features of the exterior, which is still elaborately decorated, though many of the sculptures have been mutilated.

The INTERIOR produces an equally dignified impression. The Romanesque arcades of the nave belonged to a church of the 12th cent.; the spandrels of the lower arches are covered with rich diapering. The exceedingly graceful pointed arches of the apse, constructed in the 13th cent., are among the chief beauties of the church; while, on the other hand, the windows of this part of the building fail of effect on account of their small size. The windows of the transepts and above the organ-loft are, however, large and fine. There are 22 chapels in the cathedral, and a large crypt (adm. 50 c.) under the choir, dating from the 11th century. The first chapel to the left contains a magnificent altar piece in stone; and the stalls and four sedilia in the choir should be examined. Adjoining one of the towers on the outside is a chapter-house of the 13th cent. (restored; adm. 50 c.). Ascent of the tower, 1 fr.

The fine Renaissance house, No. 6 Rue Bienvenue, should be noticed. The Rue des Chanoines and then the Rue Bourbesneur, to the right, lead to the handsome Place du St. Sauveur. Here (to the right) is the *Public Library* (30,000 vols.), containing a small

Musée (shown on application). In the latter is preserved the famous *BAYEUX TAPESTRY, which is conveniently exposed to view, under glass, in the second room.

This famous *Tapestry* consists of a strip of linen cloth, now somewhat brown with age, 230 ft. long and 18 inches wide, embroidered in coloured woollen thread with scenes illustrating the events which led to the conquest of England by William in 1066. Most of the scenes are explained by Latin inscriptions, the letters of which, about an inch long, are also stitched in wool. The main subjects occupy the centre of the tapestry, and above and below run ornamental borders, filled with scenes from Æsop's Fables, sporting scenes, fabulous animals of the most grotesque description, and (towards the end) the bodies of the slain at Hastings. Eight colours appear in the worsted used, but there is little attempt to distribute these according to verisimilitude. The flesh-parts of the figures are merely outlined; the English are uniformly depicted with moustaches and the Normans without; and there is an evident effort made to retain a general resemblance in the recurring figures of William and Harold.

The origin of this interesting work has given rise to much controversy. A favourite opinion ascribes it to Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and tradition has it that it was her death alone that prevented the final scene of William's coronation appearing on the tapestry. Though possibly not by Matilda, the work is undoubtedly a contemporary work of William's reign; so that its importance as a historical document far outweighs its interest as a specimen of the domestic art of the 11th century. It is mentioned in an inventory of goods belonging to Bayeux cathedral in 1476; but general attention was not drawn to it until 1724, when it was locally known as the 'Toilette du Duc Guillaume'. In 1803 Napoleon I. exhibited it at the Louvre in Paris in order to incite the French to another conquest of England; but it was afterwards restored to Bayeux. — The first of the 58 scenes is in the middle of the left side of the room: —

1. Edward the Confessor despatches Harold to announce to William that he will one day be king of England. 2. Harold sets out. 3. Church. 4. Harold at sea. 5. Harold driven by a storm to Ponthieu. 6. Harold prepares to land. 7. Guy, Count of Ponthieu, arrests Harold. 8. Guy and Harold ride to Beaurin. 9. Interview between Guy and Harold. 10. Messengers from William arrive to request the release of Harold. 11. They threaten Guy. 12. William receives a messenger. 13. William receives Harold at Eu. 14. William takes Harold to Rouen. 15. A priest and Elgiva, daughter of William. 16. William and his army, accompanied by Harold, reach Mont St. Michel, on a campaign against Conan, Duke of Brittany. 17. They cross the river Couesnon; Harold rescues several Normans from the quicksands. 18. Conan put to flight at Dol. 19. William attacks Dinan. 20. Conan surrenders the keys of the town on the point of a lance. 21. William knights Harold. 22. They return to Bayeux *(Bagias)*. 23. Where Harold takes the oath. 24. Harold returns to England. 25. And reports to Edward the result of his embassy. 26. Funeral of Edward at St. Peter's Church (Westminster Abbey). This scene seems out of order, as Edward lies on his death-bed in No. 27. and dies in No. 28. 29. The crown is offered to Harold. 30. Harold is crowned by Stigand. 31. The people pay homage. 32. Portentous appearance of the comet of 1066. 33. Harold arms himself. 34. English ship on the Norman coast. 35. William orders a fleet to be built. 36. His ships are launched. 37. The fleet is armed and provisioned. 38. William sets sail and arrives at Pevensey. 39. The horses are landed. 40. The Normans march towards Hastings. 41. Wadar, whose name appears in Domesday as a vassal of Odo, William's brother, acts as commissariat-officer. 42. The viands are prepared. 43. Banquet of William. 44. William, Odo of Bayeux, and Robert of Mortain take council. 45. The camp is fortified. 46. William is informed of Harold's approach. 47. A house is burned. 48. The Normans advance. 49. William questions Vital the scout. 50. William's advance is announced to Harold. 51. William harangues his troops and the battle begins. 52. Death of Leofwine and Gyrth, Harold's brothers. 53. The thick of the fight. 54. Odo encourages

the Normans. 55. William raises his visor to show his men that he is not dead as reported. 56. Harold's army is cut to pieces. 57. Death of Harold. 58. Flight of the English. — Reproductions of the tapestry (5 fr.) are best obtained at *Tostain's*, in the town.

A little to the right of the library is a statue of *Alain Chartier* (1386-1449), the poet, who was born at Bayeux. — On the first floor of the *Hôtel de Ville*, incorporating the former episcopal palace, is a *Musée* (free on Sun. & Thurs., 1 to 4 or 5; other days on application), including some interesting paintings. — Bayeux still retains many quaint old houses which will delight the antiquarian: Rue St. Martin, Nos. 43, 69, Rue St. Malo, No. 4, etc.

Steam-tramways run from the station at Bayeux as follows:

1. To Port-en-Bessin, 7 M., in 40 min. (fares 1 fr. 20, 1 fr., 65 c.). — 3 M. *Sully*, with a 12th cent. church. — 4½ M. *Maisons*. The river *Aure* disappears here into the *Fosses du Soucy*, four curious natural openings, emerging 2 M. farther on at the foot of the cliffs. — 7 M. *Port-en-Bessin* (Hôt. de la Marine; de l'Europe) has a small harbour.

2. To Luc viâ Ryes and Courseulles, 19½ M., in 2¼ hrs. (3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 5 c.). — 5½ M. *Ryes-Bourg*, beyond which the branch to Arromanches (see below) diverges to the left. — 8 M. **Asnelles** (*Hôt. des Bains*, R. 2½, pens. 8 fr.; *de la Belle-Plage*, pens. 7½ fr.), and (12 M.) *Ver-sur-Mer* (Hôt. de la Plage) are small sea-bathing places. — 14½ M. *Courseulles* (p. 158). Thence to (19½ M.) *Luc*, see pp. 158, 157.

3. To Arromanches, 8 M., in 1 hr. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25, 85 c.). **Arromanches-les-Bains** (*Grand-Hôtel*, pens. 7-10 fr.; *Hôt. de l'Etoile-du-Nord*) is a prettily-situated bathing-resort.

4. To La Besace, 26 M., in 2¾ hrs. (4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 50 c.), viâ (10 M.) *Balleroy-le-Bourg* (p. 163). 26 M. *La Besace*, on the line from Caen to Vire, see p. 175.

69½ M. *Audrieu*, to the right, with a fine church of the 13-14th centuries. 73½ M. *Bretteville-Norrey*. 76½ M. *Carpiquet*. — As the railway approaches Caen we see, on the left, *La Maladrerie* (p. 156), with a prison. Fine view of the town. We cross the *Orne* and enter the picturesque town of —

82 M. **Caen** (p. 169).

On leaving Caen we have a view of the town on the left. 86½ M. *Frenouville-Cagny*. — 90½ M. *Moult-Argences*. — 96½ M. *Mézidon* (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe; Ste. Barbe). Railway to Argentan, etc., see pp. 185, 186.

From Mézidon to Trouville, viâ Cabourg, Houlgate, and Villers-sur-Mer, 31½ M., railway in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). The train descends the *Vallée d'Auge*, with rich pastures watered by the *Dives*. — 8½ M. *Hotot*, with an interesting church of the 15th cent.; 10 M. *Beuvron*. — At (12½ M.) *Dozulé-Putot* a line diverges to Caen (p. 175). — 17½ M. *Dives-Cabourg*. Thence to (31½ M.) *Trouville*, see p. 155.

We now cross the *Dives*. — 100½ M. *Le Mesnil-Mauger*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (39 M.) *Ste. Gauburge* (p. 182), viâ (15 M.) *Vimoutiers* (Soleil d'Or), a small town 3 M. to the N. of *Camembert*, a village noted for its cheese, and (35½ M.) *Echauffour* (see p. 167).

We pass through a tunnel, 1¾ M. long.

112 M. **Lisieux** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Normandie*, Rue au Char 25, R. 2-5, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Moderne*, Rue de la Gare 6; *de France et d'Espagne*, Grande-Rue 121), the ancient *Noviomagus*, the capital of the *Lexovii*, and formerly the seat of a bishop, is a prosperous

industrial and commercial town, with 16,239 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Touques* and the *Orbiquet*. The leading industry is the manufacture of woollen cloth and flannel.

The imposing *Cathedral of St. Pierre* lies about 1/2 M. to the left of the station, closely adjoined by the former episcopal palace and other buildings. This church was built about 1170, at a single epoch and by a single architect, with the exception of the apse, the chapels of which were added about 1230, and the central Lady Chapel, which was erected in the 15th cent., by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, one of Joan of Arc's judges, in expiation of his condemnation of that heroine. The S. tower (230 ft. high), the only one with a spire, was rebuilt in 1579. The transept is surmounted by a lantern-tower. The S. side is embellished with a striking portal, which Ruskin calls 'one of the most quaint and interesting doors in Normandy', the work of which is 'altogether rude, but full of spirit'. In the interior (360 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, 65 ft. high) the choir-stalls and five large paintings by *Lemonnier*, *Lagrenée*, *Larrieu*, *Lacourt*, and *Robin*, in the chapels of the nave, representing scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, are noteworthy. Henry II. of England married Eleanor of Guienne in this cathedral in 1154.

The *Episcopal Palace*, built in 1680, is now used as a court-house, and contains the small Musée. The staircase in the court ascends to the *Public Garden*. The *Musée* (open on Thurs. and Sun., 1-4; on other days on application) contains chiefly modern French pictures.

The church of *St. Jacques* (late 15th cent.), a little to the S., reached by the Rue au Char, contains some good stained glass and ancient paintings and wood-carving, but the only interesting feature of the exterior is the staircase leading up to it. In the neighbourhood are many quaint old houses; *e.g.* in the *Rue aux Fèvres* (Maison de François Premier, or de la Salamandre), *Rue d'Orbiquet*, *Rue de la Paix*, *Place Victor-Hugo*, and *Rue de Caen* (Maison de Charlotte Corday).

From Lisieux to Trouville (18 M., railway in 1/2-1 hr.) and to Honfleur (26 M., in 1-1 1/2 hr.). Leaving the line to Caen on the left, we pass through a tunnel 1/2 M. long, and descend the valley of the *Touques*. 6 M. *Le Breuil-Blangy*. — 10 1/2 M. **Pont-l'Evêque** *(Bras d'Or)*, a quaint old town, noted for its cheese. The line to *Honfleur* (p. 145) diverges here to the N.E., viâ *Quetteville* (p. 168). — The next station on the Trouville line is (16 M.) *Touques* (Hôt. de la Marine), a small river-port, with two ancient churches, 2 1/4 M. from the mouth of the Touques and 1 1/4 M. from the ruined *Château de Bonneville* (adm. 50 c.). 18 M. *Trouville*, see p. 152.

A branch-line runs from Lisieux to (20 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* (p. 167), viâ (7 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Mailloc*, near the ancient *Château de Mailloc* (visitors admitted), and (12 M.) *Orbec* (Hôt. de France; de l'Equerre), a small town with an interesting church.

At *St. Ouen-le-Pin*, 7 M. to the W. of Lisieux, is the ancient *Abbey of Val Richer*, of which Thomas Becket was for a time abbot. It was transformed into a château by Guizot, who died here in 1874.

131 1/2 M. **Bernay** *(Lion d'Or; Cheval Blanc)*, a commercial and industrial town with 8115 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the

Charentonne. The church of *Ste. Croix* (14-16th cent.) has an elegant tower and contains a fine high-altar of red marble, dating from 1683-84, and some curious sculptures, including an Infant Jesus, on the tabernacle of the altar, ascribed to *P. Puget.* Remains of the *Abbey* (1013), round which the town grew up in the 11th cent., and of the *Abbey Church* are still extant, the former occupied by the *Sous-Préfecture*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and other public offices, the latter serving as a market. Behind it is a small *Musée* (open Sun. & Thurs. 1-4). The horse-fair of Bernay, held in the 5th week of Lent, is one of the most important in France. On a hill outside the town, to the left of the railway, stands the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, built in the 14-16th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Bernay to (33 M.) *Ste. Gauburge*, following at first the valley of the *Charentonne.* At (10 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* it is joined by the line from Lisieux (see p. 166), and at (29 M.) *Echauffour* merges in the railway from Le Mesnil-Mauger to Ste. Gauburge (p. 165).

The church of (138 M.) *Serquigny* (buffet) is adorned with a fine portal of the 11th century.

From Serquigny to Rouen, 38 M., in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.). The line follows the attractive valley of the Risle. — 7 M. *Brionne* (Hôt. de France), an industrial town (3351 inhab.) with a castle of the 12th century. — 12 M. *Glos-Montfort* (buffet); to Evreux and Honfleur, see p. 168. Our line hence runs to the E. viâ (21 M.) *Bourgtheroulde*, (31 M.) *Elbeuf* (*St. Aubin;* p. 140), where we cross the Seine, (35½ M.) *Tourville*, and (37 M.) *Oissel* (p. 122). — 45½ M. *Rouen* (Rive Droite), see p. 128.

At (141 M.) *Beaumont-le-Roger* (Hôt. de Paris) are a ruined abbey (12-13th cent.) and an interesting church (14-16th cent.)

152 M. **Conches** *(Buffet; Croix Blanche)*, near which is a ruined castle (12th cent.). The church of *Ste. Foy* (15th cent.) has 27 stained-glass *Windows (16th cent.), those in the choir designed by Aldegrever. The vaulting of the choir and aisles, two reliefs in the chapels, and the elegant spire (rebuilt) should also be noticed.

A branch-line runs hence to (24 M.) *Laigle* (p. 182), viâ (17 M.) *Rugles* (Hôt. de l'Etoile), which contains two interesting old churches.

Tunnel. — Near (157½ M.) *La Bonneville* is the ruined *Abbaye de la Noe*, founded in 1144 by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England and wife of the German Emperor Henry II.

163½ M. **Evreux.** — **Railway Stations.** *Gare de l'Ouest* (buffet), to the S. of the town, for all trains. The *Gare de Louviers* is for goods-trains only.

Hotels. Du Grand-Cerf, Rue de la Harpe 14, R. 2-12, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; Moderne, Rue Chartraine 23, R. 2-10, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8½, omn. 1 fr.; du Cheval-Blanc, Rue de la Harpe 44, R. 2-5, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8¼-9½, omn. ½ fr.; du Rocher-de-Cancale, Grande-Rue 35, pens. 7½ fr.; de la Biche, Rue Joséphine 7.

Evreux, on the *Iton*, is the chief town of the department of *Eure* and the seat of a bishop. Pop. 18,971. The chief trade is in grain.

Evreux is a place of considerable antiquity, though the *Mediolanum Aulercorum* of the Romans is represented by the village of *Vieil-Evreux*, 4½ M. to the S.E., where various Roman remains have been found. This Roman settlement was destroyed by the Franks under Clovis, and the town which succeeded was overthrown by the Norsemen at the end of the

9th century. Henry I. of England burnt Evreux, with the consent of the bishop, on condition of rebuilding the churches; and at the close of the 12th cent. it was once more given to the flames, on this occasion by Philip Augustus. The town gives name to the English family of Devereux.

The *Cathedral of Notre-Dame*, not far from the station, is a building of great interest, though it confuses all styles of architecture in vogue from the 11th to the 18th cent., and is, unfortunately, not quite detached from other buildings. The main portal, which has two towers of unequal height, dates from the close of the Renaissance period; but the most interesting feature of the exterior is the Flamboyant N. portal, built in 1511-31. The crossing is surmounted by a handsome 15th cent. tower, with an open-work spire.

The Interior (restored 1875-96) is 355 ft. long, with very lofty vaulting. The lower portion of the nave, which is remarkably narrow (21 ft.), is Romanesque, the remainder Gothic, of the 13-15th centuries. The chapels of the choir and ambulatory are closed with beautiful Renaissance screens of carved wood, and the stalls and delicate iron-work in the choir and treasury (to the S.) date from the 15th cent.; but the chief glory of the interior is the **Stained Glass* in the Lady Chapel and the transepts, dating from the 15th and 16th cent. respectively. The rose-window of the S. transept is a fine example of flowing tracery, with the peculiarity of having all the mullions of the same thickness.

The cathedral is adjoined by some remains of Gothic *Cloisters* and by the tasteful *Bishop's Palace* (1481; restored in 1876). To the N. is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a belfry of 1490.

The *Musée* (adm. daily, 12-4, 50 c.; Sun. & Thurs. free), at the corner of the Rue de l'Horloge and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, contains statues and other antiquities chiefly from Vieil-Evreux (p. 167), some modern French pictures, and mediæval relics. — In front of the handsome *Hôtel de Ville* (1890-95) is a pretty *Fountain*.

In the extreme W. of the town is the former abbey-church of *St. Taurin*, founded in 1026, with a few Gothic additions of later date. It contains a crypt, some antique stained glass of the 15-16th cent., and some good wood-carving and bas-reliefs of the 16th century. On the way thither we pass the *Palais de Justice*, comprising an ancient Renaissance church.

A branch-railway runs from Evreux to (17½ M.) *Louviers* (p. 140), following the valley of the *Iton*. — Branch-lines run also to (33½ M.) *Verneuil* (p. 182) viâ *Prey*, *Damville*, *Condé-Gouville*, and *Breteuil;* and to (26½ M.) *Dreux* (p. 183) viâ *Prey*, *St. André-de-l'Eure*, and *St. Georges-Motel* (p. 140).

From Evreux to Honfleur, 57 M., in 4-5½ hrs. — 15½ M. *Le Neubourg*, a small town with the ruins of a castle and a 16th cent. church. 25½ M. *St-Martin-Brionne.* Brionne, see p. 167. — 26½ M. *Le Bec-Hellouin*, with the scanty remains of the *Abbey of Bec*, of which Lanfranc and Anselm, the first two archbishops of Canterbury after the Norman Conquest, were inmates before their elevation. — 30 M. *Glos-Montfort* (buffet); to Serquigny and Rouen, see p. 167. — The line now descends the valley of the Risle. — 39 M. **Pont-Audemer** (*Hôt. du Lion-d'Or*, R. 3, D. 3 fr.; *du Pot-d'Etain*, near the station), a picturesquely situated industrial village of 6111 inhab., on the Risle. The church of *St. Ouen*, the chief building, dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent. and contains some good stained glass and some curious wood-carvings. At No. 62 Rue aux Pâtissiers, opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the *Musée-Bibliothèque* (open Sun. 1-4). A steamboat plies daily on the Risle from Pont-Audemer to (12 M.) *Le Havre*


Jardin des Plantes
Place Blot
Cimetière des Protestants
Cimetière des 4 Nations
Gare St. Martin
Egl. St. Julien
Le Château
Couvent des Bénédictines
Ecole de Dressage
Anc. Egl. St. Nicolas
Rue Bicoquet
R. de Bayeux
Promenade St. Julien
Rue St. Martin
Place St. Martin
Couvent des Ursulines
Hôtel et Palais de l'Université
Temple Protestant
Palais de Justice
Pl. St. Sauveur
Egl. St. Sauveur
Rue Caponnière
Ecole Norm. d'Instituteurs
Egl. St. Etienne
Place Fontette
Rue Ecuyère
Rue Saint Pierre
Rue de Bras
Bourse
Le Bon Sauveur (Aliénés & Sourds-Muets)
Lycée
Pl. des Granges
Rue du Carel
Anc. Egl. St. Etienne
Place St. de Louis XIV du Parc
Musée des Antiquaires
Boul. Bertrand
Promenade du Fort
Egl. Notre Dame
Hôtel de Ville
Pl. de la Républ.
Musée
Préfecture
Place Gambetta
Théatre
Gendarmerie
Cours Circulaire
Tribunes
La Prairie
HIPPODROME
Grand Cours
Cours Sadi Carnot
Rue des Jacobins
Rue des Blanchisseries
Chemin de Beaulieu
Caen à la Mer
A
B
C
Gravé et imprimé par


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Belvédère
Egl. Ste Trinité
Rue de Calix
Rue Basse
Rue Haute
Rue des Chanoines
Rue Segrais
Rue Ste Anne
Anc. Egl. du Sepulcre
Pl. du Sepulcre
Grande Place St Gilles
Pte Place St Gilles
Anc. Egl. St Gilles
Pl. Reine Mathilde
Tour Poissonnerie
Gare des Tramways
R. Prairie St Gilles
Pont de Courtonne
Quai de la Londe
Quai Vendeuvre
Bassin à Flot
R. Michel Lenoir
Cabieu
Rue Vauquelin
Manoir des Gens d'Armes
Canal Maritime de Caen à la Mer
Bassin à Flot
Av. Victor Hugo
Quai Nord-Est
Prairie St Gilles
Cours Caffarelli
Cours Montalivet
Orne
Douane
Egl. St Jean
Couvent de la Charité
Egl. de la Miséricorde
Place Singer
Place d'Armes
Paquebots à Vapeur
R. Laplace
Place Alexandre III
Q. de Juillet
Quai des Abattoirs
Abattoirs
R. de la Gare
Gare de l'Ouest
Avenue de la Gare
Gare des Tramways
Falaise
Octroi de Falaise
Trouville, Paris
Dives
R. Traversière
Rue de la Délivrande
Avenue Croix Guérin
Cimetière
R. de la Piquaiere
R. des Cordes
Rue Gilbert
Rue des Carmes
Rue Tremente
Rue Singer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

in 2½ hrs. (3 fr.). Motor-omnibuses to *Quillebeuf* (see p. 142), *Elbeuf* (p. 140), *Lisieux* (p. 165), and *Honfleur* (p. 145). — 49½ M. *Quetteville* (p. 154). — 57 M. *Honfleur*, see p. 145.

Beyond Evreux we have a good view of the town on the left and then pass through three tunnels. 173½ M. *Boisset (Eure)*, beyond which the *Eure* is crossed.

180 M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Rouen to Orléans viâ Elbeuf, Dreux, and Chartres (p. 140). — 186½ M. *Bréval.* — 194½ M. *Mantes* (Rail. Restaurant) and thence to Paris, see R. 17a.

23. Caen.

Railway Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5), the chief station (Buffet, déj. 3, D. 3½, meal 1½ fr.), to the S.E., used by all trains, including those to the coast (but comp. p. 156); *Gare St. Martin* or *de la Mer* (Pl. B, 2), to the N.W. — *Gare du Tramway à Vapeur* (steam-tramway; Pl. D, 3; see p. 175), Boul. St. Pierre.

Hotels. *Hôt. d'Angleterre (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 79, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 (in the restaurant 4 and 5), pens. from 10 fr., omn. 30 c., box 25 c., *Hôt. de la Place-Royale (Pl. c; C, 3), Place de la République, R. 3-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 10-12, omn. ½ fr., English clientèle, two first-class houses with lifts, baths, etc. — Hôt. de France (Pl. e; E, 5), Rue de la Gare 6, near the Gare de l'Ouest, R. 2½-4, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Hôt. Moderne et de Londres réunis (Pl. f; C, D, 3), Boul. St. Pierre, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; du Centre et de la Victoire (Pl. g; D, 2, 3), Place du Marché-au-Bois, R. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de Normandie (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue St. Pierre 25, R. 2, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr. — **Pension de Famille.** *Guérin*, Rue de Geôle 56, pens. 6-7 fr., English.

Restaurants. *Pépin-Fabre*, Place du Marché-au-Bois 13-17 (Pl. D, 2, 3), à la carte; *de Madrid*, Rue St. Jean 71, with garden, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. (incl. wine), and à la carte; *Robert*, Place St. Sauveur 11, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. (incl. wine); *Bellevue*, Place St. Martin, déj. or D. 2½ fr. (incl. wine). — **Cafés.** *Du Grand-Balcon*, Rue St. Pierre 50; *de Madrid*, see above; *de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, *des Voyageurs*, Place de la République.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr., each additional ¼ hr. 50 c.; ½ fr. more at night (11-7). — *Luggage*, 25 c. per package.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). 1. From the *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5) to the *Gare St. Martin* (Pl. B, 2); 2. From the *Gare de l'Ouest* to the *Rue Bicoquet* (Pl. A, 2); 3. From the *Octroi de Falaise* (comp. Pl. E, 5) viâ the Rue de Vaucelles to the *Maladrerie* (comp. Pl. A, 2); 4. From the *Pont de Courtonne* (Pl. E, 3) to *Venoix* (comp. Pl. A, 3). Fares, 1st class 15 c., 2nd cl. 10 c.; correspondance (at the Place St. Pierre) 5 c. more.

Post & Telegraph Offices at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3) and the Rue de la Marine (Pl. E, 4).

Baths. *Bains de la Ville*, Rue Daniel Huet 4 (Pl. C, 4); *Bains Catillon*, Rue St. Louis 14.

Steamboat daily to Le Havre from the Quai de Juillet (Pl. F, 4; see p. 141).

British Vice-Consul, *Chas. Hettier*, Rue Guilbert 27 (Pl. D, 4, E, 3).

English Church (*St. Michael's*), Rue Richard-Lenoir (left bank of the canal); services at 10.30 & 3.30 (3 in winter). — *Mission Service* at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Institute*, Quai Vendœuvre (Pl. E, 3). — *French Protestant Church* (Pl. C, 2), Rue de Geôle 41.

Syndicat d'Initiative *du Calvados*, Rue de Bernières 10 (Pl. D, 3).

Caen, the chief town of the department of *Calvados*, with 44,442 inhab., and next to Rouen the most interesting town in Normandy,

is situated on the *Orne*, about 9 M. from the coast, with which it is connected by a canal, a railway (p. 175), and a steam-tramway (p. 175).

Caen, mentioned as *Cadomum* in the early part of the 11th cent., first rose to importance in the time of William the Conqueror, under whom were built the castle and the two abbeys whose beautiful churches are still the chief ornaments of the town. In 1346 Caen, at that time 'a city greater than any in England save London', was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England; and Henry V. again captured it in 1417. France did not succeed in finally wresting it from the English until 1450. Caen suffered much in the religious wars of France and was well-nigh ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. In 1793 Caen was the focus of the Girondist movement against the Convention; and it was from this town that Charlotte Corday, born in the neighbourhood, set out to assassinate Marat. *Auber* (1782-1871), the composer, and *Malherbe* (1555-1628), the poet, were natives of Caen. *Beau Brummel* (consul at Caen) lies buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Rue du Magasin-à-Poudre (Pl. C, 1).

The celebrated *Quarries* of Caen stone, which have for centuries afforded excellent building-material for the churches and other important edifices of France and England, lie to the W. and S. of the town.

On leaving the station (Pl. F, 5) we turn to the right, take the first street to the right again, which leads under the railway and over the Orne, and so reach the handsome *Monument of the Sons of Calvados*, commemorating the war of 1870-71. In the Rue St. Jean (Pl. D, 5-3), beginning at the farther end of the Place, which we now follow, rises (on the right) the church of *St. Jean* (Pl. D, 4), of the 14-15th cent., with two elegant but unfinished towers (16th cent.). The church is unfortunately much hidden by the adjoining houses.

There are several interesting old houses in the Rue St. Jean, among them (No. 214) the *Hôtel de Beurron* (16th cent.) and (between Nos. 20 and 24) the *Hôtel de Than* (16th cent.), and in the adjacent Rue des Carmes and Rue Guilbert. The *Hôtel de Bras* (ca. 1580), No. 27 in the last-named street, is now the British vice-consulate.

***St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 3), in the boulevard of the same name, is a most interesting example of Gothic architecture, though dating from various epochs from the 13th to the 16th century. The chapels and the turret of the **Apse*, both very elaborately decorated, were added in the Renaissance period. The most striking feature is the **Tower* (245 ft.), to the right of the main portal, a masterpiece of the bold and graceful style of art which prevailed at the beginning of the 14th century. The spire is pierced, and its base is surrounded by eight small turrets. There is a portal in the side of the tower, but the church has no transepts.

The interior inclines slightly to the left beyond the choir. The capitals of the massive pillars in the nave are carved with a curious miscellany of sacred, profane, and grotesque subjects. (Note especially the third capital on the left.) The end of the nave centres on a single pillar, the usual termination being one on each side. The vaulting and keystones of the E. half of the nave are noteworthy. The ornamentation of the five **Chapels* of the apse is especially lavish, including unusually large keystones and modern stained glass.

In the Place St. Pierre, opposite the church, is the *Exchange*, formerly the *Hôtel Le Valois* or *d'Ecoville* (1538), which has a charming court, with elaborate sculptures.

On an eminence beyond St. Pierre are situated the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, D, 2; no adm.) begun by William the Conqueror and finished by Henry I., and several times altered. It is now used as barracks, and presents few points of interest.

In the Rue de Geôle (Nos. 17, 28, 31) and in the picturesque quarter between the church of St. Pierre and the castle are many quaint old houses: Place du Marché-au-Bois, Rue Montoir-Poissonnerie (Nos. 10 & 12, 15th cent., and Rue Porte-au-Berger. The Rue des Chanoines (Pl. D, E, 2; Gothic turret at No. 29) leads to the former church of *St. Gilles* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 11th cent. but rebuilt in the 14th.

***La Trinité** (Pl. E, F, 2), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Dames*, was founded in 1062 by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, while the latter at the same time founded the church of the Abbaye-aux-Hommes (p. 172), as an expiation of the sin they had committed in marrying within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. La Trinité, with the exception of one chapel on the right of the choir, in the Transition style, is Norman-Romanesque; it was skilfully restored in the 19th century. Two square towers rise on the W. façade and another from the transepts; all three, long deprived of their spires, were provided with balustrades in the 18th century. The interior is no less striking. The nave only is open to the public; it has small galleries surmounting the aisles. For admission to the transept and to the crypt beneath the choir application must be made at the Hôtel-Dieu (50 c. each pers.). The choir is reserved for the nuns who manage the Hôtel-Dieu, but it is visible from the transept (through the grille).

The *Hôtel-Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. F, 2), adjoining the church, is established in the former nunnery, rebuilt in the 18th century. The nuns of La Trinité were generally daughters of noble families and enjoyed considerable privileges. The abbess was known as Madame de Caen. Visitors are admitted. The extensive park contains a maze around a mound which commands an attractive view.

We retrace our steps to St. Pierre, and then follow the Rue St. Pierre (Pl. C, D, 3), in which are several old houses (Nos. 18, 20, 52, 54, 75, 80), some with 15th cent. wood-carving. Farther on is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. C, 3), consisting of two naves placed side by side, the one on the right dating from the 15th cent., the one on the left ('de St. Eustache') from the 14th. These are terminated by a richly decorated apse of 1546. There is a handsome belfry and spire of the 14th cent., and the S. door has carved wooden panels of the 15th century.

The Rue Froide, skirting the church, passes the end of the Rue de la Monnaie, in which are the remains of several ancient buildings (*Hôtel de la Monnaie* of 1531, *Hôtel Duval de Mondrainville* of 1549, etc.), and leads to the *Palais de l'Université* (Pl. C, 2), which was partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in the last century. It contains a *Natural History Museum* (adm. Sun., 12-3 or 4), the ethnographical collections of Dumont d'Urville (p. 188), and a

library of 146,696 volumes. In front of it, in the Rue Pasteur, are bronze statues of *Malherbe* (p. 170), by the elder Dantan, and *Laplace* (1749-1827; a native of Calvados), the mathematician, by Barre. — Near the Université are the modern Gothic *Benedictine Church*, attached to a convent, and the *Promenade St. Julien.* — At the W. end of the Rue Pasteur is the Place St. Sauveur, in which is another church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 2, 3), dating from the 12th, 14th, and 18th cent., now a corn-market. On the right side of the square rises the *Palais de Justice* (18th cent.). In the centre is a bronze statue, by L. Rochet, of *Elie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), the geologist, a native of the department.

The Rue Ecuyère (old houses at Nos. 9 and 42) and the Rue Guillaume-le-Conquérant, continuing the Rue St. Pierre to the W., lead to —

*__St. Etienne__ or *St. Stephen* (Pl. A, B, 3), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Hommes*, founded by William the Conqueror at the same date as La Trinité (p. 171). St. Etienne is in the same style as La Trinité, though larger, but its unity of style was destroyed by alterations in the 13th cent., when the choir was rebuilt in the Pointed style. It is difficult to obtain a satisfactory view of the church, on account of the buildings which hem it in (apse, see p. 173). The W. façade, with two elegant towers of the 13th cent., 295 ft. high, is remarkably plain; and the interior also, like that of La Trinité, is distinguished by its dignified simplicity. The aisles here too are provided with galleries; the N. aisle is adjoined by a Gothic chapel added in the 14th century. The transepts are shallow and have no doorways. A lantern-tower of the 17th cent. replaces the pyramidal spire, 400 ft. high, which formerly surmounted the crossing. A black marble slab in front of the high-altar marks the tomb of William the Conqueror (d. 1087); but the bones of the monarch were rudely scattered by the Huguenots in 1562, and again in 1793, so that the tomb is now empty. The sacristy, itself an interesting specimen of architecture, contains an ancient portrait of the Conqueror. Other noteworthy features are the choir-stalls, the carved clock-case in the N. transept, the pulpit, and the organ-case, supported by columns.

Professor Freeman writes as follows of this highly interesting church, which he describes as perhaps the noblest and most perfect work of its time. 'The choir has given way to a later creation; but the nave of William and Lanfranc is still there, precisely such a nave as we should expect to arise at the bidding of William the Great. Erected at the moment when the Romanesque of Normandy had cast aside the earlier leaven of Bernay and Jumièges, and had not yet begun to develop into the more florid style of Bayeux and Saint Gabriel, the church of William, vast in scale, bold and simple in its design, disdaining ornament, but never sinking into rudeness, is indeed a church worthy of its founder. The minster of Matilda (La Trinité; see p. 171), far richer, even in its earliest parts, smaller in size, more delicate in workmanship, has nothing of that simplicity and grandeur of proportion which marks the work of her husband. The one is the expression in stone of the imperial will of the conquering Duke; the other breathes the true spirit of his loving and faithful Duchess'. ('*Norman Conquest*', Vol. iii, p. 109).

A little to the N. of this point is the former *Church of St. Nicolas* (Pl. A, 2), built in 1083-93, and now used for storing hay. The apse and transept may be seen from the cemetery. Mr. Fergusson believes it to be the only church in Normandy that retains the original covering of the apse, consisting of a lofty pyramidal roof of stone.

The Abbaye-aux-Hommes was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and is now occupied by the *Lycée Malherbe* (Pl. A, 3). To reach the façade, which is turned away from the church, we retrace our steps to the Palais de Justice, and enter the Place du Parc, to the right, where there is a bronze *Statue of Louis XIV.*, by the younger Petitot. From this point the admirable apse of St. Etienne (p. 172) is best seen.

The Lycée contains several handsome rooms (visitors admitted). The *Refectory* and the *Chapel* are panelled with oak and adorned with paintings. The railing of the *Main Staircase* was executed by a monk. — Another portion of the abbey is occupied by the neighbouring *Ecole Normale d'Institutrices.*

In the Rue de Caumont, leading E. from the Place du Parc, is the *Old Church of St. Etienne* (Pl. B, 3), of the 15th century. No. 33, nearly opposite, formerly a Jesuit college, contains the **Antiquarian Museum** (Pl. B, 3), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

Though the collections are not large, they contain some interesting objects, including an antique bronze tripod; Merovingian ornaments, found in a tomb near Caen; a goblet called 'William the Conqueror's', but in reality an Italian work of the end of the 15th cent.; and embroidered chasubles, etc., of the 16th century.

The Rue St. Laurent, running to the S. from the end of the Rue Caumont, leads to *Notre Dame* or *La Gloriette* (Pl. B, C, 3), a church built by the Jesuits in 1684, and to the *Préfecture.*

Opposite the Préfecture is an ancient seminary (17th cent.), now occupied as the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3). The entrance is on the E. side, in the Place de la République (Pl. C, 3). The ***Musée**, in the left wing of the Hôtel de Ville, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 11-4 or 5, other days on application (50 c.; ring at the door).

On the staircase: 245. *H. J. Forestier*, The burial of William the Conqueror interrupted by the former owner of the soil, who had been unjustly dispossessed to secure a site for the church (p. 172); 317. *Abel de Pujol*, Old man with his children.

Room I. From right to left, 247. *Baron Gérard*, Death of Patroclus (unfinished); 219. *Boudin*, Sea-piece; 329. *Sauvage*, Death of Bishop Gaudry of Laon; 230. *Courbet*, Sea piece. — 297. *Mallebranche* (of Caen; 1790-1838), Snow effect; 251. *E. Krüg*, Portrait after death of Feyen-Perrin; 248. *E. Giraud*, Procession of the Circumcision at Cairo. — 338. *Tattegrain*, Sea-piece; 225. *E. Buland*, Restitution to the Virgin; 215. *Binet*, Landscape; 252. *Harpignies*, Hunting (1876). — Above the door, 234. *Debon*, William the Conqueror entering London (1855). — In the centre, 12. *Lefèvre-Deumier*, Virgil as a child (marble).

R. II. To the right is a series of portraits. — 273. *R. Lefèvre* (of Bayeux; 1756-1831), Portrait of the artist; 217. *L. Bonnat*, Dr. Tillaux; 345. *H. Vernet*, His brother Robustien; 333. *Ary Scheffer*, Dr. Duval; above, French tapestry (18th cent.) with the Foundation of Carthage, after Coypel. — 316. *Prinet*, Balcony; 231. *Th. Couture*, Damocles. — 249. *Giraud*, Portrait of E. Mélingue, the actor. — 302. *G. Mélingue*, Slave-dealers. — In the centre is a collection of medals.

R. III. To the right are modern pictures including, 296. *Luminais*, The shepherd of Kerlat; 270. *Lecomte du Noüy*, Contemplation, Toilers of

the Sea, Orientals; 341. *Thirion*, St. Séverin; 228. *Chartran*, The wax-taper; 323. *Th. Ribot*, The oyster and the litigants. — 125. *C. Bega*, Landscape; 85, 84. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Landscapes; 137. *Moucheron*, Landscape. — 78. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscape; 177. *Parrocel*, Sobieski relieving Vienna; 138. *Moyaert*, Continence of Scipio; 86. *Bosschaert*, Portrait; 139. *Van Romeyn*, Landscape and animals; 141. *Van der Lamen* (not Stevens), Dancing. — 142. *Zustris*, Baptism of Christ; 109. *Quellin the Elder*, The Virgin presenting a stole to St. Hubert; 129. *Denner*, Head of an old man; 144. *German School of the 16th Cent.*, Atropos; 128. *Cornelis van Haarlem*, Venus and Adonis; 83. *Van Bloemen*, Italian landscape; 135. *Gérard de Lairesse*, Conversion of St. Augustine; 133. *Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; 132. *Van den Tempel* (not Van der Helst), Portrait; 99. *B. Flemalle*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 101. *Franck the Younger*, Slaves to the passion of love; 95. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Head of Christ; *112. *Rubens*, Bacchanal; 126. *A. Boonen* (?; not F. Bol), Portrait of a magistrate; 97. *Van Dyck* (?), Communion of St. Bonaventura; 103. *Jordaens*, A beggar; 114. *F. Snyders*, Interior of an office; *100. *F. Floris*, Portrait (1558); 110. *Rubens*, Melchisedec and Abraham; 119. *P. de Vos* (?), Fight between dogs and a bear; 104. *Van der Meulen*, Passage of the Rhine; 111. *D. Mytens* (not Rubens), Portrait, supposed to be of James I. of England; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 92. Vow of Louis XIII., 94. The Samaritan Woman, 93. Annunciation; *121. *School of Bruges of the end of the 15th Cent.*, Virgin and three saints. — 79. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel* and *Van Balen*, The four elements; above the door, 182. *J. Restout*, Washing of the feet. — In the middle, 6. *Gayrard*, Daphnis and Chloe (marble).

R. IV. 120. *Flemish School of the 17th Cent.*, St. Sebastian; 13. *Cerquozzi* (?), Gipsies playing cards. — 62. *Genoese School of the 17th Cent.*, Apollo and Marsyas; 47. *Strozzi*, Mercury and Argus; 67. *Lombard School of the 17th Cent.*, St. Jerome; 41. *A. del Sarto* (?), St. Sebastian; 30. *Panini*, Reception of the knights of the Holy Ghost at Versailles; 63. *Neapolitan School of the 17th Cent.*, Man snapping his fingers; *53. *P. Veronese*, Judith; *Byzantine School* (on panel), 1. St. Theodore, 2. St. Demetrius; 5. *Umbrian School*, SS. Paul and Nicholas (on panel); 35. *Perugino*, St. Jerome; 56. *P. Veronese*, Christ giving the keys of heaven to St. Peter; 18. *D. Feti*, Birth of the Virgin; 23. *Lanfranchi*, St. Peter; 39. *Rossi*, Interior of a cattle-shed. — 91. *Calvaert*, St. Sebastian; 50. *Tintoretto*, The Lord's Supper (sketch); 65. *Neapolitan School of the 17th Cent.*, St. Sebastian; 21. *Guercino*, Dido. — 48. *Tiepolo*, Ecce Homo; 49. *Tintoretto*, Descent from the Cross; 15. *Cima da Conegliano*, Virgin, St. George, and St. Rochus (tryptych); 11. *Cerquozzi*, Flowers; **34. *Perugino*, Marriage of the Virgin; 9. *Carpaccio* (?), Madonna and Child; 54. *P. Veronese*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 52. *Vecchietta*, Annunciation; 12. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 22. *Guercino*, Virgin and Child. — 58. *Vitale da Bologna*, Madonna; 60. *Italian School of the 16th Cent.*, Entombment; 55. *P. Veronese*, Flight into Egypt; 20. *Guercino*, Coriolanus. — In the centre, Marble bust of Roulland, by *Guillaume*.

R. V. 82, *81, *80. *Van Bloemen*, Landscapes. — 74. *Ribera* (?), 24. *Lanfranchi*, Heads of apostles. — 76. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Clara; 89. *Brueghel* (?), Flemish festival; 70. *Murillo* (?), The Redeemer; 72. *School of Ribera*, The Crown of Thorns. — 173. *School of Le Sueur*, Christ and the scribes. — In the centre, 17. *Schoenewerk*, Child and tortoise (marble). — From this room we ascend to the Collection Mancel (p. 175).

R. VI. 151. *Bourguignon*, Battle-field; 160. *Jouvenet*, Fr. Romain, the architect; 310. *J. Nourry*, Portrait of himself; 205. *Unknown Master of the 17th Cent.*, Malherbe; 168. *Ch. Le Brun*, Daniel in the lions' den; 145. *School of Fr. Boucher*, Mercury entrusting Bacchus to the nymphs; 183. *Restout*, Baptism of Christ; 159. *Galloche*, Roland discovering the love of Angelica and Medoro. — 171. *Le Sueur*, Solomon before the Ark; 176. *Oudry*, Dogs and boars. — *184. *H. Rigaud*, Marie Cadenne; 153. *De Fontenay*, Portrait; 174. *J. B. Martin*, The siege of Besançon; 185. *H. Rigaud*, Portrait; *R. Tournières* (of Caen), 190. Chapelle and Racine, *191. Portrait, *192. Audran, the engraver, 193. Brodon, the sculptor; 187, 186. *H. Rigaud* (?), Portraits; 181. *E. Restout* (of Caen), Portrait of a canon of Prémontré (comp. p. 75); 163. *S. Julien*, Tithonus and Aurora; 170. *Cl. Lefèvre*, Portrait of a magistrate; *169. *Ch. Le Brun*, Baptism of Christ; 175. *Nattier* (?), Marquis

d'Argenson. — 162. *J. Jouvenet* (?), Apollo and Tethys; 179. *Poussin*, Death of Adonis; 161. *J. Jouvenet*, St. Peter healing the sick. Above the door, 147. *S. Bourdon*, Minerva protecting the arts. — In the centre, 5. *Etex*, Nizzia; 15. *Moreau-Vauthier*, Bather (marbles).

The ***Mancel Collection** on the 2nd floor (open Tues., Thurs., & Sun. 1-4) contains a library, engravings (594 by Dürer, 248 by Rembrandt, 973 by Callot), and some valuable paintings including: 1. *Cosimo Tura* (not Mantegna), St. James the Great; 16. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern scene; 17. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (1661); 19. *Teniers* (?; not C. Saftleven), Slaughtered pig; 20. *J. Duck*, Family concert; 21. *L. van Uden*, Snow-scene; 22. *J. Walscappel*, Flowers; 23. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait (1630); 24. *J. Weenix*, Portrait (1688); 26. *D'Hondecoeter*, Still-life; 32. *Van Goyen*, Landscape (1631); 34. *Teniers* (not Brouwer), Topers; 37. *Bolognese School* (not P. van Mol), Death of St. Francis of Assisi; 41. *P. van Slingelandt*, Portrait; 50. *Memling* (not Hub. van Eyck), Madonna and Child; 60. *Watteau*, 'Conversation galante'.

The *Library*, also in the Hôtel de Ville, in part of the former chapel of the seminary, contains about 120,000 vols., 109 incunabula, and 664 MSS., besides portraits of illustrious natives of Normandy and a copy of the celebrated Bayeux tapestry (p. 164).

In the Place Gambetta (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the modern *Gendarmerie*, opposite the façade of which is the *Musée Langlois* (Sun. and Thurs., 11-4), containing paintings by Col. Langlois. — Farther to the S. are the fine promenades known as the *Cours Sadi-Carnot* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5) and the *Grand-Cours* (band on Sun. & Thurs.), which skirt the *Prairie* in which is the *Hippodrome* or racecourse (races on the first Sun., Mon., and Tues. in August).

About 1/2 M. to the E., at Rue Basse 201, is the *Manoir de Nollent* or *des Gens-d'Armes* (Pl. G, 3; 16th cent.), a picturesque ruined edifice, so called from two statues of armed men on the main tower. The towers and connecting wall are ornamented with curious old medallions, and the main tower still retains a fine grated window.

The interesting, but somewhat remote *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1; open all day) contains numerous hothouses, important herbaria, etc.

About 2 1/2 M. to the W. of Caen are the remains of the *Abbaye d'Ardennes*, founded in 1121 (fine 14th cent. church) and now incorporated in a farm.

From Caen to Dives-Cabourg (*Trouville*). 1. *Railway* (20 M., in 3/4-1 1/4 hr.) from the Gare de l'Ouest viâ (15 1/2 M.) *Dozulé-Putot*, where we join the line from Mézidon (p. 165). — 2. *Tramway* (15 1/2 M., in 1 3/4 hr.) from the Boul. St. Pierre (fares 3, 2 1/4, 1 1/2 fr.) viâ *Bénouville* (p. 156).

From Caen to Falaise (see also R. 27). 28 1/2 M., steam-tramway in 3 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 5, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 75 c.).

From Caen to Granville. a. Viâ Vire and Folligny, 82 M., railway in 3 1/2-4 1/3 hrs. (fares 15 fr., 10 fr. 15, 6 fr. 55 c.). 5 1/2 M. *Verson;* 11 M. *Noyers;* 17 M. *Villers-Bocage* (Hôt. des Trois-Rois). The line now traverses the undulating and wooded district known as the *Bocage*. 30 1/2 M. *La Besace* (p. 165). From (33 M.) *Guilberville* a branch-line diverges to (16 M.) *St. Lô* (p. 162). — 46 1/2 M. *Vire*, and thence to (82 M.) *Granville*, see pp. 180, 179. — b. Viâ Lison and St. Lô, 92 M., railway in 4 1/3-6 3/4 hrs. (16 fr. 90, 11 fr. 45, 7 fr. 40 c.). To (35 1/2 M.) *Lison*, see pp. 165-162; thence to (65 M.) *Coutances*, see p. 162; thence to (82 1/2 M.) *Folligny*, see p. 177; and thence to (92 M.) *Granville*, see p. 179.

From Caen to *Luc-sur-Mer*, see p. 156; to *Cherbourg* and *Paris*, see R. 22; to *Falaise*, *Alençon*, and *Le Mans*, see R. 26; to *Domfront*, *Mayenne*, and *Laval*, see R. 27.

24. From Cherbourg to Brest.

(Granville, Mont St. Michel, St. Malo.)

261 M. Railway in 13½ hrs. (fares 51 fr. 95, 38 fr. 95, 28 fr. 60 c.). — To *Granville*, changing carriages at Folligny (p. 179), 84 M., in 4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). — To *Mont St. Michel.* Railway to (99½ M.) *Pontorson* in 5½ hrs. (p. 178; fares 19 fr. 95, 14 fr. 95, 10 fr. 95 c.); thence by steam-tramway or carriage (7 or 5½ M.; see p. 199). — To *St. Malo*, changing carriages at Dol (p. 201; halt of 1 hr. 40 min.), 127½ M., in 9½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 45, 19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 5 c.). — Considerable halts at one or more intermediate stations on all these routes.

To (12 M.) *Sottevast*, see p. 161. — The line diverges to the S., traversing an undulating and wooded district.

17 M. **Bricquebec** *(Vieux-Château)*, a small town with an imposing ruined *Castle* of the 14-16th cent., near which rises a bronze statue, by Canova, of *General Lemarois* (1776-1836), a native of the town.

22½ M. *Néhou.* — 25 M. *St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte* (Hôt. des Voyageurs) is commanded by the ruins of a château and an abbey, dating from the 10-11th centuries. — 33 M. *La Haye-du-Puits* (Hôt. du Commerce; Champagne), with an old ruined castle, see p. 162.

36 M. *Angoville-sur-Ay.* — 38½ M. *Lessay*, with a fine abbey-church (11th cent.), is the station for the small sea-baths of *St. Germain-sur-Ay*, 3¾ M. to the N.W. Narrow-gauge line to Coutances, see p. 177. — 44½ M. *Périers*, with an interesting church (14-16th cent.). Beyond (48½ M.) *St. Sauveur-Lendelin* we join the line from Lison (p. 162).

57 M. **Coutances** *(Buffet; Hôt. de France*, R. from 2½, D. 3 fr.; *d'Angleterre*, D. 3 fr.; *de la Gare; du Dauphin)*, a picturesquely situated town with 6824 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin.

Its name is derived from Constantius Chlorus, who is believed to have fortified it in the third century. It suffered much from the incursions of the Normans, as well as subsequently in the English wars. From 1417 till 1449 it was occupied by the English. The Huguenots captured Coutances in 1561, 1563, 1565, and 1566.

The most conspicuous building is the fine Gothic **Cathedral*, dating in great part from the 13th cent., with a grand *Façade*, flanked by two towers, and a beautiful central *Tower* of great boldness, which forms a fine lantern in the interior. Ruskin singles out the W. towers of this church as showing one of the earliest examples (if not the very earliest) of the fully developed spire, and points out 'the complete *domesticity* of the work; the evident treatment of the church-spire merely as a magnified house-roof'. The tower should be ascended both for inspecting it and for the view from the top, which embraces St. Malo and the island of Jersey.

In the interior the chief points of interest include the triforium and the beautiful rose-windows in the nave, the double ambulatory in the choir, with its coupled columns, the Gothic high-altar of 1755-57, and some Gothic bas-reliefs in the last chapel on the right before the choir.

Beside the cathedral is a *Monument to Admiral Tourville* (1642-

1701). A little to the S. E. is the simple and attractive Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, reconstructed after 1494 and containing finely carved choir-stalls and some good glass; and to the N.E. is *St. Nicolas* (1620-22, with 13th cent. portal), another highly interesting church. — Behind the small *Musée* is a fine *Public Garden*, in the suburb beyond which is a ruined *Aqueduct* of 1232, rebuilt in 1595.

From Coutances to Lessay, ca. 20 M., narrow-gauge railway viâ (5 M.) *Tourville*, (6 M.) *Agon*, and the sea-bathing places of *Coutainville* (7½ M.; Hôt. Beau-Rivage), *Pirou*, and *Créances*.

From (61½ M.) *Orval-Hyenville* a branch-line runs to *Regnéville* (5½ M.) viâ the sea-bathing resort of *Montmartin*. Beyond (63½ M.) *Quettreville* the *Sienne* is crossed. — 67 M. *Cérences* (p. 179).

74½ M. *Folligny* (buffet) is the junction of the line from Paris to Granville (R. 25). — Beyond (82 M.) *Montviron-Sartilly* we catch a glimpse of Mont St. Michel to the right. The *Sée* is crossed.

85½ M. **Avranches.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel de France et de Londres, R. 3-5, D. 3½ fr., good; d'Angleterre, R. 3, D. 3½ fr., good; Bonneau, de l'Ouest, at the station, R. 2, D. 3 fr. — *Café du Grand Balcon*, Rue de la Constitution. — *Omnibus* from the station 45 c., at night 60 c., with luggage 60 or 80 c. *Electric Tramway* from the Gare de l'Ouest to the Gare St. James, 30 c. (down 10 c.).

English Church (*St. Michael's*), Rue Bouillant, services at 10.30 and 6; chaplain, *Rev. A. V. Bates*.

Avranches, one of the oldest towns in Normandy, with 7360 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Sée*, commanding an exquisite and justly famed *View of the Bay of St. Michel. The direct footpath to the town ascends to the right from the station, but carriages must make a detour to the left.

The name of the town is derived from the *Abrincatui*, who are mentioned by Pliny. The bishopric of Avranches was probably founded in the 6th century. From 1421 till 1450 the town was occupied by the English. Avranches suffered severely at the hands of the Huguenots; and in 1591 it stubbornly resisted the troops of Henri IV, on the ground that he was a Protestant. In July, 1629, the revolt of the *Nu-Pieds*, or armed rising of the peasantry against the 'Gabelle', broke out at Avranches. The rising was put down with relentless cruelty.

Avranches at one time possessed a beautiful Norman-Gothic cathedral, but this was destroyed in 1790, and only a few shapeless ruins in front of the Sous-Préfecture are left to recall it. An inscription on a broken column indicates the spot where Henry II. of England did humble penance in 1172 for the murder of Thomas Becket. The *Place* commands a fine view. The *Public Garden*, to the right, farther on, contains a marble statue, by Cartellier, of *General Valhubert* (1764-1805), who was born at Avranches. The new *Palais de Justice* replaces the old one (originally the Bishop's Palace), which was burned down in 1899. *Notre-Dame-des-Champs* (fine stained-glass windows) and *St. Saturnin* are modern Gothic churches; *St. Gervais*, nearer the centre of the town, dates from the 17th century. The interesting *Jardin des Plantes* (good view) is entered from the W. side of the square in front of Notre-Dame.

Narrow-gauge railway to *Granville* and *Sourdeval*, see p. 179.

Beyond Avranches the railway recrosses the Sée, and beyond (90 M.) *Pontaubault* it crosses the *Sélune* by a lofty bridge (branch-line to *Vire* viâ *Mortain*, see p. 180). — 95 M. *Servon-Tanis.*

$99^1/_2$ M. **Pontorson.** Pontorson and Mont St. Michel, see p. 199. Railway to *Fougères* and *Vitré*, see p. 223.

Our line crosses the river *Couesnon*, the boundary between Normandy and Brittany. — 113 M. **Dol** *(Buffet)*, the junction of the line from St. Malo to Rennes (see p. 204). At (121 M.) *Miniac-Morvan* a branch-line diverges to La Gouesnière-Cancale (see p. 202). Beyond (124 M.) *Pleudihen* and again beyond ($126^1/_2$ M.) *La Hisse* the railway crosses the picturesque valley of the *Rance* (p. 201) by viaducts, 100 ft. in height.

$130^1/_2$ M. **Dinan**, see p. 202.

136 M. *Corseul*, an important strategic point held by the Romans, is identified with the capital of the *Curiosilites* or the *Fanum Martis* of the Theodosian Itinerary. — $141^1/_2$ M. *Plancoët* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), pleasantly situated in the valley of the *Arguenon*.

From Plancoët a diligence plies to the N. to (6 M.) *St. Jacut-de-la-Mer*, while a narrow-gauge railway runs to the N.W. to (12 M.) *Ile-St-Cast* (55 min.; 1 fr. 45 c., 1 fr.). — **St. Jacut-de-la-Mer** *(Hôt. des Bains; Convent Pension)* is a small seaport and bathing-resort, near which are the *Pierres Sonnantes de St. Jacut*, rocks which emit a resonant note when struck. — The narrow-gauge railway passes ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Le Guildo*, near the picturesque ruined *Château de Guildo*, and (8 M.) *Matignon* (Hôt. des Voyageurs). $10^1/_2$ M. *St. Cast* is the station for **La Garde-St-Cast** *(Hôt. de la Plage; Bellevue)*, a rising bathing-place with a sandy beach. To the N.W. of St. Cast are the old *Fort de la Latte* and the *Cap Fréhel*, with fine cliff scenery (steamer from St. Malo, see p. 194). 12 M. *Ile-St-Cast* lies near the Pointe de St. Cast

$148^1/_2$ M. *Landébia.* The train now traverses a wood.

156 M. *Lamballe*, and thence to Brest, see pp. 224-229.

25. From Granville to Paris.

204 M. Railway *(Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Gauche)* in $5^3/_4$-10 hrs. (fares 36 fr. 85, 24 fr. 90, 16 fr. 25 c.). Restaurant-cars (see p. xvii). — To Mont St. Michel, see p. 179. Comp. the Map, p. 66. — From *Southampton* viâ *Jersey* to *Granville*, see p. xiv.

Granville. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel, Rue Couraye 15, at the beginning of the lower town, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $8^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of; Grand-Hôtel du Nord et des Trois-Couronnes, Rue Lecampion, in the lower town, near the harbour, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Bains, Rue des Juifs, near the beach; Houllegatte, Rue du Cours-Jonville 26, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de Paris, Rue du Cours-Jonville 9, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. $7^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Gautier, Rue du Calvaire; d'Angleterre, Rue Couraye 73, R. $2^1/_2$-5, pens. 7-10, omn. $^3/_4$ fr. — *Restaurant du Casino*, with terrace on the sea, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. (incl. wine and adm.), good; others at the hotels. — *Café de la Ville* (with theatre), *du Commerce*, *de l'Union*, all in the Rue Lecampion.

Cabs. Per drive, 1-3 pers., 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr.; each addit. pers. 25 or 50 c. — *Motor Omnibus Excursions* in summer.

Steamers daily in summer to the (1 hr.) *Iles Chausey* (return-fare 3 fr.); less often to *St. Malo* (p. 194; return 5 fr.) and *Cancale* (p. 199; return 5 fr.). — To *Jersey* (Southampton), see p. xiv.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Lecampion 9.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 30, costume 50, 'peignoir' 20, towel 10 c. — **Casino** (open June 25th-Oct. 1st). Adm. 1 fr.; subs. for a week 8, fortnight 15, season 30 fr.

Granville, a small fortified seaport, with 11,940 inhab., at the mouth of the Bosq, is said to have been originally founded in the 12th century. The English fortified it in 1640 but lost it the following year. They burned it in 1695 and bombarded it in 1803. It consists of two distinct parts, *viz.* the lower town, the larger half, between the station and the harbour, and the upper town, perched on a steep rock extending into the sea and surrounded by the old fortifications. The street beginning at the station leads to the Cours Jonville, whence the Rue Lecampion descends, to the left, to the *Harbour*, which is frequented by numerous fishing-boats and a few coasting-vessels. A street diverging from the Cours Jonville a little farther on leads to the beach (see below).

The upper town, reached directly from the harbour, commands a fine view. The *Church of Notre-Dame* was enlarged and restored in the Gothic style in the 15-16th centuries. The interior is of irregular proportions. A path to the N.E., outside the fortifications, leads down to the *Beach*, on the opposite side of the town from the harbour. The path passes at the end through the '*Tranchée aux Anglais*', a narrow passage between two rocks, beyond which is the firm sandy beach with the *Casino*. The women of Granville wear a picturesque headdress of white linen.

From Granville to Condé-sur-Vire (p. 163), new narrow-gauge railway viâ (2 M.) **Donville** (*Hôt. de la Plage*, D. 2, pens. from 7½ fr.; *Fanny Méquin*), a sea-bathing resort, *Cérences* (p. 177), *Percy*, and *Tessy-sur-Vire*.

From Granville to Avranches. — a. By Railway viâ Folligny, 20½ M., in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.), see below and p. 177. — b. By Narrow-gauge Railway, 21½ M., in 2 hrs. (2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.). — 4½ M. *St. Pair* (Hôt. des Bains; de France), an inexpensive bathing resort, with a good beach but a far-receding tide. 7 M. *Jullouville* (Casino-Hôtel; Chevalier), another sea-side resort. — 8½ M. **Carolles** (*Hôt. Benit*, pens. 6 fr.; *des Bains*) is a village on the top of a cliff, with a good beach below (1 M. away). Omn. to Montviron-Sartilly (p. 177). — 11½ M. *St. Jean-le-Thomas*. — 15½ M. *Genêts*. Walkers may cross the bay to Mont St. Michel (p. 199) in less than an hour (carr. and pair, 2½ fr. each pers.). — 21½ M. *Avranches*, see p. 177. — This line is continued to (23½ M. from Avranches) *Sourdeval* (p. 180).

From Granville to Mont St. Michel. 1. Railway to (34½ M.) *Pontorson* and thence tramway to (5½ M.) *Mont St. Michel* (p. 199); 2¼-3 hrs. in all (return-fares, incl. tramway, 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 85 c.). — 2. Railway to (9½ M.) *Folligny*, see below; thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see pp. 177, 178, 199. — 3. In the season an omnibus plies direct from Granville viâ Genêts (see above) to *Mont St. Michel* (return-fare 6 fr.).

From Granville to *Caen*, see p. 175.

On quitting Granville the railway ascends the valley of the *Bosq* — 5 M. *St. Planchers*. To the left the line to Coutances (p. 176).

9½ M. **Folligny** (*Buffet; Hotels*, near the station).

Railway to *Coutances*, *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), etc., see pp. 177, 178.

We cross the pretty valley of the *Airou*. — 18½ M. *Villedieu-les-Poêles*, a small town on the *Sienne*, to the right, contains numerous boiler-works. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries.

About 6 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of the *Abbey of Hambye*.

$26^1/_2$ M. *St. Sever* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), to the right, with an abbey-church, part of which dates from the 13th century. — Farther on we cross the *Vire* (see below).

32 M. **Vire** (*Buffet; Hôt. St. Pierre, Cheval Blanc*, at both R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from $8^1/_2$ fr.), an old town with 6353 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill washed by the river of the same name, is an important woollen-manufacturing centre and carries on trade in the granite quarried in the neighbourhood.

The long Rue du Calvados ascends to the right from the station to the town. At the top ($^1/_2$ M.), in the Rue aux Fèvres (to the right), is the square *Tour de l'Horloge*, with a Gothic gateway of the 13th cent., flanked by two round crenelated towers.

To the left, near the end of the Rue de la Saulnerie, rises the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a Gothic structure of the 12-15th cent., with double aisles and a central tower. In the interior are a tasteful Renaissance doorway and some noteworthy carvings.

The adjoining Place Nationale is embellished with a bust of *Chênedollé* (1769-1833), a native poet, and with a *Monument to 1789*, consisting of a column with a statue of the Republic.

The scanty ruins of the *Château*, which is said to have been founded by Charlemagne, occupy a picturesque situation on the brow of a rocky peninsula, dominating the charming valley of the *Vire*.

In this valley in the 15th cent. dwelt Olivier Basselin, the fuller, to whom are attributed the famous drinking-songs, which, known as 'Vaux de Vire', gave origin to the modern term 'Vaudeville'. The real author was Jean le Houx, who flourished at the close of the 16th century.

This part of the town, called the Valhérel, possesses the handsome modern Norman *Church of St. Anne*, with a central tower. Paintings and numerous statues adorn the choir and apse.

The Rue Armand-Gasté, leading hence to the upper town, passes through the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rise a bronze statue, by Debay, of *Castel* (1758-1832), another native poet of Vire, and a crenelated *Tower*. — The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a *Library* and a small *Musée* (Sun. & Thurs. 2-4; on other days on application) of paintings, coins, porcelain, carvings, antiquities, curiosities, etc.

A branch-railway runs from Vire to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Romagny* viâ (15 M.) *Sourdeval* (Poste), a small industrial town (thence to Avranches, see p. 179), and (23 M.) *Mortain-le-Neufbourg*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Mortain. — **Mortain** (*Poste*, R. 2-5, pens. $7^1/_2$-9 fr., good; *de la Croix-Blanche*) is a picturesquely situated little town, on a rocky eminence rising from the *Cance*. The *Church of St. Evroult* is an interesting example of the 13th century. The rocky valley of the Cance is attractive, especially above Mortain, at the *Petit Séminaire*, the ancient *Abbaye Blanche* (1161-81). A good view is obtained from the *Chapelle St. Michel*, on a neighbouring hill. From Romagny to *Domfront*, see p. 189. — The line proceeds to the W. viâ (36 M.) *St. Hilaire-du-Harcouët* (branch to Fougères, p. 223), and joins the railway to Avranches at (51 M.) *Pontaubault* (p. 178).

Fine view of Vire, to the right, as we quit the station. — 46 M. *Montsecret-Vassy.*

A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) **Tinchebray** (*Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; de la Pie*), a small industrial town (3952 inhab.), with manufactures of

hardware. At the battle of Tinchebray in 1106 Henry I. of England defeated and captured his elder brother Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy.

53 M. **Flers** *(Buffet; Hôtel de l'Ouest; du Gros-Chêne*, at the station; *des Jumelles)*, a modern cotton-manufacturing town with 13,704 inhabitants. The *Château*, part of which dates from the 16th cent., was restored in 1901 and is now used as the town-hall.

Flers is also a station on the railway from *Caen* to *Laval* (see p. 188).

$60^1/_2$ M. *Messei* (see p. 188). — 63 M. **Briouze** *(Poste)*, a little town carrying on a trade in cattle and granite.

From Briouze to Couterne, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in $1\text{-}1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Loulay-le-Tesson*, with an abbey-church of the 11th and 16th cent.; $8^1/_2$ M. *La Ferté-Macé* (Hôt. du Grand-Turc, R. $1^1/_2$-2, D. 3 fr; du Cheval-Noir), a village with 6488 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of ticking. — $13^1/_2$ M. **Bagnoles-de-l'Orne** (**Hôt. de l'Etablissement-Thermal*, pens. from 16 fr., **Grand-Hôtel*, pens. from $15^1/_2$ fr., both first-class; *Hôt. de Paris; de la Terrasse; Pasquier; Villa Beau-Site; Villa St. François*, kept by nuns), a hamlet situated in a deep rocky gorge on the *Vée*, a tributary of the Mayenne. It possesses a sulphurous thermal spring, with sedative properties, beneficial in cases of phlebitis, and a cold chalybeate spring. A casino, a park, a lake, and pretty walks are among the attractions. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Couterne*, see p. 215.

Attractive and extensive view to the right. — 75 M. *Ecouché*, beyond which the monotonous plain melts into a pleasant and undulating country, with meadows and woods. — The line crosses the *Orne* and follows the valley of that river.

81 M. **Argentan** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Trois-Maries, de Normandie*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr., both in the Rue de la Chaussée), the Gallic *Argentodunum*, is a town with 6387 inhab., situated on the *Orne*. The **Church of St. Germain*, reached by the Rue de la Chaussée, dates from the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods. The W. tower is crowned by a Renaissance dome, and the tower over the crossing forms a fine internal lantern. The nave contains two galleries, with balustrades, and the transepts terminate in apses. The ambulatory is in the Renaissance style. The vaulting, the choir-screen, the altars in the choir and S. transept, and the organ should be noticed.

Near the church, to the S., stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, near which, to the right, are a ruined donjon, and, to the left, the old *Château* (15th cent.), now used as the Palais de Justice. In front of the last is a small square, embellished with a monument in honour of *Mézerai* (1610-83), the historian, *Ch. Eudes d'Houay* (1611-99), the surgeon, and *Jean Eudes* (1601-80), founder of the Eudistes. To the right of the palais is the old church of *St. Nicolas* (ca. 1600); to the left is the promenade known as the *Cours*.

The Rue du Griffon, diverging from the Rue de la Chaussée near St. Germain, leads to the other side of the town, where are situated the large round *Tour Marguerite*, with a peaked roof, a relic of the fortifications, and the Gothic church of *St. Martin*, in which, however, the gallery and the balustrade beneath the windows are in the Renaissance style.

Argentan is also a station on the railway from *Caen* (Falaise) to *Alençon* and *Le Mans* (see R. 26). — Diligence to (15 M.) *Carrouges* (p. 215).

From (88 M.) *Almenèches* a diligence plies to the village of *Mortrée*, 3½ M. to the S., near which are the *Château d'O*, a magnificent edifice of the Renaissance, and the *Château de Clerai*, of a somewhat later period. The railway now crosses the *Orne*.

90½ M. *Surdon* (buffet). Railway to Alençon, etc., see R. 26. — Beyond (96½ M.) *Nonant-le-Pin* the train passes, on the left, *St. Germain-de-Clairefeuille*, the church of which (14-15th cent.) contains some fine, though mutilated, wood-carving, and several antique paintings upon panel. 99½ M. *Le Merlerault* (Hôt. du Lion-d'Or), a great horse-breeding centre. — 106 M. *Ste. Gauburge* (buffet).

A branch-railway runs hence to (22½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 215), viâ (12 M.) *Soligny-la-Trappe*, 2½ M. to the N.E. of which is the monastery of La Trappe or *La Grande Trappe*, in a wild situation near several ponds, but otherwise uninteresting (men only admitted). The monastery, founded in the 12th cent., was most famous under the Abbé de Rancé (d. 1700), who introduced the rule of strict silence, hard work, and plain fare. Expelled at the Revolution, the monks returned in 1815; and in 1833 the new monastery and church were consecrated. The Romanesque chapel was added in 1892.

Branches from Ste. Gauburge to *Bernay* and to *Le Mesnil-Mauger*, see pp. 167, 165.

The railway continues to descend the valley of the *Risle*, and crosses the river twice.

116 M. **Laigle** *(Buffet; Hôt. de l'Aigle-d'Or; du Dauphin)*, an industrial town with 5242 inhab., situated on the Risle, manufactures needles, pins, buckles, etc. The Gothic church of *St. Martin*, near the railway, to the left, has a handsome tower (15th cent.).

A branch runs from Laigle to (25½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 215), viâ the *Forêt du Perche* and (14½ M.) *Tourouvre*. — To *Conches* (Evreux), see p. 167.

We cross the Risle and beyond the two branch-railways mentioned above traverse the *Forest of Laigle*. 125 M. *Bourth*.

130½ M. **Verneuil** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, D. 3 fr.; *du Saumon*, R. 2-4, D. 3 fr.), a town with 4446 inhab., was fortified in the 12th cent. by Henry I. of England. The battle of Verneuil, fought in 1424 between the English under the Duke of Bedford and the French, resulted in the defeat of the latter. The church of *La Madeleine*, a remarkable edifice of the 11-17th cent., has a lofty and elegant Gothic *Tower of 1506-30, to the left of which is a poor porch, still bearing the inscription 'Temple de la Raison'.

Interior (recently restored). Above the Gothic arches of the nave are round arches. Several of the stained-glass windows and various works of art date from the 15th and 16th cent., while some of the more modern works are noteworthy: Choir-stalls of the 16th cent.; interesting iron pulpit.

In the street to the left as we quit the church is a *House of the 15th Cent.*, with a turret displaying a chequered pattern in stone, brick, and flint. The Rue du Canon leads thence to the church of *St. Lawrence* (partly 16th cent.) and the *Tour Grise*, an ancient keep 148 ft. high (small museum; fee). — The church of *Notre-Dame* (12-16th cent.) contains a number of interesting sculptures, and has also some good stained glass. — The *Tour St. Jean*, dating partly from the 15th cent., belongs to a secularized church.

The branch-line from Evreux (p. 167) is continued beyond Verneuil to 24 M.) *La Loupe*, viâ (10½ M.) *La Ferté-Vidame-Lamblore* and (18 M.) *Senonches.*

136½ M. *Tillières*, with a 16th cent. church with elaborate vaulting, and (143½ M.) *Nonancourt* are both on the *Avre*, a tributary of the Eure. We traverse a pastoral district, dotted with manufactories, and cross the Avre before reaching (147 M.) *St-Germain-St-Remy.*

153 M. **Dreux** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Paradis*, Grande-Rue 51, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2¾, D. 3, pens. 9-13, omn. ½ fr.; *de France*, Rue St. Martin 24, R. from 3, B. ¾, déj. 2¾, D. 3, pens. 8-10, omn. 1 fr., good), with 9928 inhab., is situated on the *Blaise*, a tributary of the Eure, at the base of a hill on which rise the ruined castle and the Chapelle Royale.

Dreux is a place of high antiquity. Known to the Romans as *Durocassis* or *Drocae*, in the territory of the *Carnutes*, it was annually the scene of a great meeting of the Gauls. In the middle ages it gave name to a famous family of counts, which, however, became extinct in 1378. In 1562 the Roman Catholics under the Duc de Guise defeated the Protestants in a most sanguinary battle near Dreux, and captured their leader, the Prince of Condé. In 1590, and again in 1593, Henri IV besieged the town; and on the second occasion he destroyed the castle. The Germans made themselves masters of the town in Nov., 1870, after a short resistance.

Quitting the station and crossing the river, we soon reach the *Place Métézeau*, named in honour of two famous architects of Dreux, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, of the 13-15th cent., shows traces of the handiwork of the Métézeaus. Only one of its two towers has been finished (in the 16th cent.; 118 ft.) and the W. and N. doors are much weathered. The Lady Chapel and the chapels of the aisles contain some good old stained glass (restored). In the right transept is a fine organ-case, designed in 1614 by Clément Métézeau.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, which resembles a large square donjon, was built between 1502 and 1537 and illustrates the transition from the mediæval to the Renaissance style. The façade (restored) on the side farthest from the Place is flanked by two projecting turrets at the angles, and is embellished with blind arcades and elaborate carving round the door and windows. The staircase and the vaulting in the interior should be noticed. At the top of the tower is a bell of 1561 in a framework of the same period.

The route hence to the Chapelle Royale follows the Grande-Rue (to the left, the *Hospital Chapel*, of the 17th cent., and at No. 27 a 16th cent. house), then (left) the Rue aux Tanneurs (leading to the modern *Palais de Justice*) and (right) the Rue du Palais; finally we follow a lane behind the Palais de Justice and pass through a small gateway to the left. The remains of the *Castle*, part of which is seen as we ascend, are insignificant. The Chapelle occupies part of the outer ward, which has been converted into a fine public promenade (open daily till 6 p.m. in summer, 4 p.m. in winter).

It is advisable to examine the exterior of the chapel before applying at the gate for admission (fee). The visitor should not hurry over his

inspection of the interior, especially as he quits the building by a side-door in the crypt, without returning to the nave. — Mass on Sun. at 10 a.m.

The *CHAPELLE ROYALE, or *Chapelle St. Louis*, is a handsome and highly interesting erection, in spite of the medley of architectural styles which it presents. It was begun in 1816 by the Dowager Duchess of Orléans, mother of Louis Philippe, and enlarged and completed by her son as a burial-place for the Orléans family. The principal part of the chapel, and the first built, is the rotunda, 80 ft. high, crowned by a dome 43 ft. in diameter. The nave, the apse, and the transepts, which were afterwards added so as to form a Greek cross, are all very short. The strange appearance of the pile is heightened by four balustrades which run round the outside of the dome, one above the other. On either side of the main entrance is an octagonal turret, in open stone-work; and the portal itself is lavishly ornamented with sculptures, representing the Angel of the Resurrection, the Eternal Father, Ecce Homo, St. Louis beneath the oak-tree at Vincennes, the Apostles (on the door), etc.

The INTERIOR is even more gorgeous than the exterior. The first objects to attract attention in the part of the church used for service are the magnificent *Stained Windows*. In the *Nave*, to the right, Christ in Gethsemane and St. Arnold washing the feet of pilgrims; to the left, Crucifixion and St. Adelaide giving alms, after *Larivière;* in the *Transepts*, Twelve saints, after *Ingres;* in the cupola, Descent of the Holy Ghost, after *Larivière*. Many of the sculptures, which are unfortunately difficult to see, are fine; they include statues and bas-reliefs. — The funeral monuments are arranged in the *Apse*, to which steps descend behind the altar. At the sides are marble statues, by *Pradier*, above the tombs of the young Duc de Penthièvre and of a young Princesse de Montpensier. At the foot of the steps is the monument of *Louis Philippe* (d. 1850) and his consort, *Marie Amélie* (d. 1866), with a group of the deceased by *Mercié*. To the right is the tomb of the *Princess Marie*, Duchess of Wurtemberg (d. 1839), with her effigy, by *Lemaire*, and a statue of the Angel of Resignation, sculptured by herself; then the tombs of the *Duke of Orléans* (d. 1842), with a statue by *Loison*, after *Ary Scheffer*, of the *Duchess of Orléans* (Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; d. 1858), with a statue by *Chapu*, and the *Princess of Salerno* (d. 1881), mother-in-law of the Duc d'Aumale, with a statue by *A. Lenoir*. To the left of the altar rest *Mme. Adélaïde* (d. 1847), sister of Louis Philippe, with a statue by *A. Millet* (1877), and the *Dowager Duchess of Orléans* (d. 1821), foundress of the chapel, with a statue by the younger *Barre*. There are other tombs in the ambulatory, some unoccupied and some without monuments. Among the statues here the most noteworthy are those of two youthful Princes de Montpensier, by *Millet;* and the charming group by *Franceschi*, marking the grave of two children of the Comte de Paris. The *Duchesse d'Aumale* (d. 1869; statue by *Lenoir*) and the *Duc d'Aumale* (d. 1897) are also interred here. — On each side steps lead down to the *Crypt* proper. The four magnificent *Stained Windows*, representing scenes from the life of St. Louis, were designed by *Rouget*, *Jacquant*, *E. Delacroix*, *E. Wattier*, *H. Vernet*, *Bouton*, and *H. Flandrin*. Most of the five other *Stained Windows* in the passages, representing scenes from the Passion, were designed by *Larivière*. All the stained glass used in the chapel was made at Sèvres. — The large crypt beneath the rotunda and the smaller one beneath the sanctuary contain other tombs and funeral urns.

After the circuit of the promenades has been made and the views enjoyed, there is little more to be seen at Dreux. In the square at the end of the Grande-Rue is a bronze statue, by J. J. Allasseur, of *Rotrou*, the dramatic poet (1609-50), who was born at Dreux,

A branch-railway runs from Dreux through the valley of the Eure to (17 M.) *Maintenon*, passing ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Nogent-le-Roi*, near which is *Coulombs*, with the ruins of a Romanesque abbey.

From Dreux to *Chartres* (Orléans) and to *Bueil* and *Rouen*, see pp. 140, 139.

The river *Eure* is crossed. 160 M. *Marchezais-Broué*. — The castle at ($164^1/_2$ M.) *Houdan* (Hôt. du Plat-d'Etain, R. 2, D. 3 fr.), of which the donjon and a round tower with four turrets still stand, also belonged to the counts of Montfort. It was built in 1105-37; the Gothic church dates from the 11th century.

$175^1/_2$ M. *Montfort-l'Amaury*. The town (Hôt. des Voyageurs), which lies about $1^3/_4$ M. to the left of the station, contains an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and the ruined castle (10th cent.) of the Comtes de Montfort, which was the birthplace of Simon de Montfort, the able though cruel leader in the campaign against the Albigenses and the father of the famous Earl of Leicester.

179 M. *Villiers-Neauphle*. At Pontel, near Neauphle, is the 17th cent. *Château de Pontchartrain*. — 183 M. *Plaisir-Grignon*. *Grignon* possesses a well-known Agricultural Institute, established in a fine château of the 17th century. — Branch to (10 M.) *Epône-Mézières* (p. 125) through the pretty valley of the Mauldre, viâ *Maule*, with an old church and a 17th cent. château.

190 M. *St. Cyr-l'Ecole*, famous for its military school, founded in 1806, numbering 750-800 cadets between the ages of 16 and 20. The building, which is well seen from the train (to the right), was originally occupied by a school for daughters of the nobility, founded by Mme. de Maintenon, and for these 'Demoiselles' Racine wrote his dramas of 'Esther' and 'Athalie'. Railway to Rennes, see R. 30.

Before reaching (193 M.) *Versailles* (see *Baedeker's Paris*) we see the fortified plateau of *Satory* on the right and the palace and park of Versailles on the left. Tunnel. — 198 M. *Bellevue* is the only station between Versailles and Paris at which the trains stop.

204 M. *Paris*.

26. From Caen to Le Mans viâ Alençon. Falaise.

$103^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY in $3^3/_4$-$5^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). To *Alençon*, 69 M., in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 45 c.); to *Falaise*, 32 M., in $1^1/_3$-$1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.).

Caen, see p. 169. Our train follows the Paris railway to (15 M.) *Mézidon* (p. 165), then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Dives*. — $19^1/_2$ M. *St. Pierre-sur-Dives* (Hôt. du Dauphin; de France), a small town to the left, possesses a Gothic abbey-church with three fine towers, one of which is a relic of an earlier Norman building. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Couliboeuf*.

FROM COULIBOEUF TO FALAISE, $5^1/_2$ M., branch-railway in 16 min., meeting at Falaise another branch from Berjou-Cahan (p. 188; $18^1/_2$ M.).

Falaise. — HOTELS. *De Normandie*, Rue Amiral-Courbet, R. 2-4, pens. 7-10 fr.; *du Grand-Cerf*, Rue de Caen, R. 2-5, pens. 9-13 fr.; *de la Croix-Verte*, Rue de la Pelleterie; *de la Gare*, Route de Tours. — TRAMWAY round the town and the castle (affording fine views).

Falaise, a town with 7014 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a rocky height, on the right bank of the *Ante*, a small affluent of the Dives. William the Conqueror was born here in 1027. His mother was the daughter of a simple tanner of Falaise, who won the heart of Robert the Magnificent, also called Robert the Devil, sixth Duke of Normandy. William's successors, the kings of England, remained in more or less peaceable possession of the town until 1450, when it was finally captured by Charles VII. of France. Falaise underwent one siege more in 1590, when it was occupied by the Leaguers and retaken by Henri IV.

From the station the Rue d'Argentan leads to the left to the suburb of Guibray (see below) and on the right descends to the Place St. Gervais. The *Church of St. Gervais* is a Norman and Gothic edifice, the most noteworthy feature of which is the fine Norman tower above the transept In the interior we notice the bosses of the choir and chapels, and the balustrade under the windows of the choir. The *Church of the Trinity*, reached by the street of that name on the other side of the Place St Gervais, is a handsome structure of the 14-15th cent., with a Renaissance W. front, consisting of an ancient triangular porch converted into a chapel. The choir possesses a fine arcaded balustrade like that at St. Gervais. — A few paces farther on is an **Equestrian Statue of William the Conqueror*, in bronze, by Rochet, erected in 1851. Round the base are bronze figures of the first six dukes of Normandy. Adjacent stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the right of which passes the street leading to the castle.

The *Castle* of Falaise, a picturesque Norman ruin dating back to the 10th cent., is finely situated on a rugged promontory jutting out over the valley, opposite another rocky height named the Mont Mirat. During the middle ages it was a fortress of great strength and importance. The remains include the outer *Enceinte*, strengthened with round towers of the 12th cent. and now enclosing the buildings of a college; the *Donjon* or *Keep*, of 1123, a massive Norman structure measuring 65 ft. in height and the same in breadth; and *Talbot's Tower*, a round tower 130 ft. high. added by the English in 1418-50. The interior of the donjon, which is shown by the concierge, is interesting only for the view over the valley. The dungeon in which King John Lackland is said to have confined his nephew Arthur of Brittany is also shown. The top (to which, however, visitors are now denied access) commands a fine view, and it was hence, or from one of the windows, that Robert the Devil is said to have first seen Arlette, the tanner's daughter (see above), washing linen in the small stream at the foot of the castle rock. Talbot's Tower contains two vaulted chambers. The breach through which Henri IV entered the castle is seen at the end of the disengaged part of the enceinte next the promenade This part was formerly defended by a moat.

Returning to the Hôtel de Ville we pass behind it and skirt the castle-hill by a promenade, bounded on the left by a *Hospital* (18th cent.) and the river Ante, leading to the *Porte des Cordeliers* (13th cent.), the only considerable relic of the fortifications. Thence the Rue des Cordeliers leads back to the Place St. Gervais.

At the suburb of *Guibray*, beyond the railway, a much-frequented horse-fair has been held since the 11th cent., lasting from Aug. 10th to Aug. 25th. The *Church* is mainly a Norman structure of the 11th century. Above the high-altar is a fine group of the Assumption by an unknown sculptor.

The first station beyond Coulibœuf is (30 M.) *Fresne-la-Mère*. Beyond (35½ M.) *Montabart* the line to Granville (R. 25) diverges to the right. From (42 M.) **Argentan** (p. 181) to (51 M.) *Surdon* (p. 182) our line coincides with that from Granville to Paris, from which it diverges to the right at the latter. To the left are seen the towers of Sées.

56½ M. **Sées** (*Cheval Blanc*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), a town with 3982 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin but has

been repeatedly devastated and rebuilt. The main street leads in a straight line from the station to the Place de la Cathédrale.

The *Cathedral (Notre-Dame)*, a pilgrimage-church, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries. The W. front is preceded by a porch with a fine iron grille and is flanked by towers (230 ft. high), the stone spires of which have been restored.

The lofty arches and beautiful triforium of the nave are supported by round columns. The transepts are lighted by good rose-windows, and the N. arm contains a fine tympanum and a modern monument. An old well, surrounded by a stone coping, has been discovered to the right of the choir. The high-altar, with its two faces, is adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze and marble. The adjacent panelling is embellished with four fine bas-reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin.

Beyond Sées the scenery improves. 62 M. *Vingt-Hanaps.*

69 M. **Alençon** *(Hôt. du Grand-Cerf*, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., *de France*, both Rue St. Blaise; *de la Gare)*, the chief town of the department of the *Orne*, with 17,843 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Sarthe* and the *Briante*. It carries on extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and the famous 'Point d'Alençon' lace is still highly valued. The duchy of Alençon, created in the 14th cent., was an apanage of the house of Valois.

The Rue de la Gare, the Rue St. Blaise (containing the *Préfecture;* 17th cent.), and the Grande-Rue lead from the railway-station to the Place de la Madeleine, at the end of which is the *Maison d'Ozé*, built in 1450. The church of *Notre-Dame*, on the right in this Place, has a 15th cent. nave and transepts and a tower of 1744. The handsome triple porch is flanked by graceful turrets (ca. 1500). The pediment of the central bay of the porch contains a group representing the Transfiguration. The exterior is adorned with balustrades. The most noteworthy features within are the vaulting, the stained-glass windows (15-16th cent.), the Renaissance organ-loft, and the canopied altar.

The Rue aux Sieurs, farther on, to the right, leads to the *Corn Market*, a huge rotunda, and then to the Place d'Armes. Here stand the remains of the old *Castle*, now a prison, consisting mainly of the keep (14th cent.) and the gateway, flanked with two towers (15th cent.).

Adjacent is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of 1783, containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. and holidays, 1-4).

Besides objects of natural history (including numerous 'Diamants d'Alençon', *i.e.* smoky quartz-crystals found in the neighbouring granite-quarries) the collections comprise a number of paintings by *Jouvenet*, *Oudry*, *Géricault*, *Chardin*, *Desportes*, *Ribera*, *Domenichino*, and others.

The *Promenade* at the back of the Hôtel de Ville affords a view of the *Church of St. Leonard*, at the end of the Grande-Rue, an edifice of 1489-1505, lately restored.

From Alençon to *Condé-sur-Huisne* (for Chartres) and to *Domfront*, see p. 215.

Beyond Alençon the Le Mans railway crosses the *Sarthe.* 75 M.

Bourg-le-Roi, with the considerable remains of a 12th cent. castle — 78 M. *La Hutte-Coulombiers*, junction of branch-lines to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mamers* (p. 215) and to (18 M.) *Sillé-le-Guillaume* (p. 220). — The train continues to follow the winding Sarthe, recrossing the river. $85\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vivoin-Beaumont. Vivoin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of the line, possesses a ruined convent and an interesting church of the 13th century. — We again cross the Sarthe. $97\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuville*. The train now joins the line from Rennes (R. 30) and crosses the Sarthe for the last time.

$103\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Mans*, see p. 216.

27. From Caen to Laval viâ Domfront and Mayenne.

$97\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 70, 11 fr. 95, 7 fr. 75 c.). To *Domfront*, $55\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{3}{4}$-$3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Mayenne*, 78 M., in 4-$4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 20 c.).

Caen, see p. 169. Our train follows the Cherbourg line (p. 165) for a short distance, but soon diverges to the left from it and from the lines to Courseulles (p. 158) and Vire (p. 180). It then ascends the valley of the *Orne*, crossing that river several times and passing several small stations. Beyond (26 M.) *Clécy* (Hôt. de la Petite-Suisse, pens. 6-7 fr.) the train crosses the Orne for the last time and passes from its valley into that of the *Noireau* by a tunnel upwards of 1 M. long. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Berjou-Cahan* is the junction of a line to (18 M.) *Falaise* (p. 185), which also leads partly through the valleys of the Noireau and the *Orne*.

The valley of the Noireau, which we cross repeatedly, is pleasantly diversified. $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-Erambourg*. — 33 M. **Condé-sur-Noireau** *(Lion d'Or)*, a manufacturing town with 6247 inhab. and numerous spinning-factories, was the birthplace of Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842), the distinguished navigator, to whom a bronze statue, by Molknecht, has been erected here. 36 M. *Caligny*. At ($38\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cerisi-Belle-Etoile* we join the line from Granville to Paris (p. 181), which we continue to follow for some time beyond (41 M.) **Flers** (p. 181), before diverging from it to the right. — 44 M. *Messei;* this station is nearer the market-town of Messei than that on the Paris railway (p. 181). The town contains considerable remains of a castle of the 10th century. — We now descend the valley of the *Varenne*, crossing the stream several times. — As we near Domfront, we have a fine view of the town to the left.

55 M. **Domfront** (*Hôt. Trouillard et de la Poste*, R. 2-4, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., good; *du Commerce*, both centrally situated), an ancient town with 4663 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill rising steeply on the left bank of the Varenne.

Its position made it one of the chief fortresses of Normandy, and it was repeatedly besieged in the Hundred Years' War and in the religious contests of later date. Its military history begins in 1048 with its siege

and capture by William the Conqueror, and ends in 1574, when Gabriel de Montgomery, the Scottish knight who accidentally killed Henri II in a tournament (1559) and afterwards became a Huguenot leader, sought refuge here but had to yield to Marshal Matignon.

It takes 1/4 hr. to ascend from the station to the town by road, but pedestrians may follow short-cuts to the left. The small *Church of Notre-Dame-sur-l'Eau*, at the base of the hill, near the station, is a Norman edifice of the 11th century. The *Castle* (to the left, on the top of the rock) has been in ruins since the 16th cent., and little now remains of it except a picturesque corner of the keep dominating the valley. Henry II. of England here received the papal nuncio sent to reconcile him with Thomas Becket. The ramparts have been converted into a promenade, and command a beautiful view. A street leads hence to the modern *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Church of St. Julien.* Behind these are some well-preserved remains of the *Fortifications*, including several towers of the town-wall, the tallest of which is the *Tour de Godras.*

From Domfront to *Alençon* and *Condé*, see p. 215. — A branch-line runs to the W. from Domfront to *Romagny* and (15 1/2 M.) *Mortain* (p. 180). Thence to Avranches, see p. 180.

Beyond Domfront the scenery increases in interest. — 59 M. *Torchamp;* 62 M. *Ceaucé.* — 69 M. *Ambrières*, with a ruined castle founded by Henry I. of England. We now reach the banks of the *Mayenne*, which we cross. — 70 M. *St. Loup-du-Gast;* 73 M. *St. Fraimbault-de-Prières.*

78 M. **Mayenne** (*Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 2 1/2, D. 3 fr., *Grand-guillot*, both on the quay), an ancient cloth-manufacturing town with 10,020 inhab., is situated on both banks of the *Mayenne*, here a wide and navigable stream.

The lordship of Mayenne was advanced to a marquisate in favour of Claude I., Duke of Guise, and in 1573 it was created a duchy and peerage for Charles of Lorraine, who styled himself thenceforth Duc de Mayenne. Its strongly fortified castle was frequently besieged during the middle ages and was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424.

On quitting the railway-station, we turn first to the right and then to the left, and descend the Rue St. Martin to the Mayenne, where we obtain a fine view of the town proper on the opposite bank, with Notre-Dame and the castle in the foreground. The views up and down stream are also fine.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, founded in 1110, was in great part skilfully rebuilt in the original style in 1868-72. In front is a statue of *Joan of Arc* (1896). The *Castle*, reached by the streets to the left beyond the bridge, is now a prison, but part of its enclosure has been converted into a public promenade.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, at the upper end of the main street beginning at the bridge, contains the public library and a small musée. In the square behind it is a bronze statue of *Cardinal Jean de Cheverus* (1768-1836), Bishop of Boston (U. S. A.) and Montauban and Archbishop of Bordeaux, who was a native of Mayenne. The statue itself and the bronze reliefs on the pedestal are by David d'Angers.

Jublains (p. 220) lies about 7 M. to the S.E. of Mayenne.

From Mayenne to Fougères, 36 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95, 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). This line diverges to the left from that to Domfront and crosses the *Mayenne*. — 6 M. *St. Georges-Buttavent* (1985 inhab.); $8^1/_2$ M. *Châtillon-sur-Colmont* (2023 inhab.); 14 M. *St. Denis-de-Gastines* (2774 inhab.). — $18^1/_2$ M. Ernée (*Hôt. de la Tête-Noire*, pens. 6 fr., omn. 50 c.; *de la Poste*), on the river of the same name, is an industrial town of 5297 inhab., commanded by a *Château* of the 16th century. A branch-line runs hence to Laval (p. 220). — 24 M. *St. Pierre-des-Landes*. — $27^1/_2$ M. *Luitré*. — 29 M. *La Selle-en-Luitré*, also on the line from Vitré to Pontorson (p. 223). — 36 M. *Fougères*, see p. 223.

Another branch-railway runs from Mayenne to ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Pré-en-Pail* (Alençon; p. 215).

Farther on we cross a viaduct 80 ft. high. — $82^1/_2$ M. *Commer;* $86^1/_2$ M. *Martigné*. At ($90^1/_2$ M.) *La Chapelle-Anthenaise* we join the line from Paris viâ Le Mans (R. 30). $94^1/_2$ M. *Louverné*.

$97^1/_2$ M. *Laval*, see p. 220.

III. BRITTANY AND THE BANKS OF THE LOIRE.

The ancient duchy of *Bretagne* or Brittany (comp. p. xxxiv), 'pays de granit, recouvert de chênes', forming the extreme N.W. corner of France, still differs in many important respects from the rest of the country. The inhabitants are of pure Celtic race and their native tongue is akin to Welsh. In upper or E. Brittany this language has to a great extent given place to French, but upwards of a million inhabitants in the W. provinces (Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan) still speak it, and in many places in the interior French is not understood. The peasants still retain their ancient picturesque dress, which is seen to greatest advantage on Sundays and at 'Pardons' and other fêtes. Many of their manners and customs also are quaint and primitive, and curious old legends and superstitions are met at every turn. In addition to its wild scenery Brittany offers the traveller a special attraction in the megalithic monuments of the prehistoric population at Carnac and Locmariaquer.

When the Romans invaded the country the unknown prehistoric inhabitants, the builders of the great stone monuments (comp. p. 254), had been largely superseded by Gallic tribes, who named it *Armorica* ('country near the sea'). But the ancestors of the bulk of the present population did not begin to arrive until the 5th century; and for a century and a half Armorica received a steady stream of Celtic immigrants from Britain, driven out by the Teutonic invaders of that island. The new-comers brought their language, customs, political organization, and religion to their new country, which thenceforth became known as 'Little Britain' or simply *Brittany*. The autonomous settlements they established were known as *plou* or *lann*, according as they were under secular chiefs or under bishops. In course of time these settlements expanded and united to form five little states: *Domnonia* (Tréguier and Léon), *Cornubia* or *Cornouaille* (Quimper), and *Bro Weroch* (Vannes), on the coast; *Poher* (Carhaix) and *Poutrecoet* (Ploermel and Pontivy), in the interior. In the 9th cent. the Bretons, united under *Nominoë*, established their independence against the Franks; and although in 1169 *Geoffrey*, son of Henry II. of England and Normandy, became duke of Brittany, the country successfully resisted the attempts both of France and of England. Finally, however, the duchy passed to France, through the marriages of *Anne of Brittany*, first to Charles VIII. in 1491 and secondly to Louis XII. in 1499. Formally the duchy passed to *Claude of France*, daughter of Anne and Louis and wife of Francis I., and the union of Brittany and France was at last consummated on the accession of her son, Henri II of France, in 1547. During the wars of the League after the death of Henri III Brittany was agitated by civil strife, but finally submitted to Henri IV in 1598 (p. 258). — In 1793 the *Chouans*, or royalists of Brittany, rose in a revolt which was repressed only by the energetic intervention of Hoche (Quiberon, 1795).

28. St. Malo, St. Servan, Dinard, and their Environs.

I. St. Malo and Paramé.

St. Malo. — Arrival. The *Quay* of the steamers from Southampton, Jersey, etc. is about $1^1/_4$ M. from the *Railway Station* by the direct route (p. 195); but the lock between the tidal basin and the wet dock is often open, in which case the detour mentioned on p. 195 must be taken. A distinct bargain should be made with the *Porters* who offer their services, especially if they undertake to convey the luggage from the custom-house to the station.

Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. Franklin, outside the town, near the Casino, 120 R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr., English; *Gr.-Hôt. de France et de Chateaubriand, Place Chateaubriand, with sea-view from the back-windows, 135 R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. de l'Univers, Place Chateaubriand, R. from 4, B. 1, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good. — In the town: du Centre et de la Paix, Rue St. Thomas 6, 70 R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $8^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Central-Benoit, Grande-Rue 12, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. from $7^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; du Commerce, Rue St. Thomas, déj. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de l'Union, in a blind alley near the Grande Porte and the Rue de la Poissonnerie, R. from $2^1/_2$ fr.; de Normandie et de Bretagne, Rue St. Thomas, pens. from 6 fr.; Bellevue, at the Porte Champs-Vauverts, R. from 2, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 7, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; de la Marine, Rue des Marins 7, R. 2-3, D. $2^3/_4$, pens. 7-8, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; de Provence et d'Angleterre, Rue de la Poissonnerie, unpretending. — At the station: Chadoin, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. $6^1/_2$ fr.; des Voyageurs, with restaurant, déj. 2 fr. — Many English and other visitors patronize St. Malo in summer, so that the hotels are often crowded and expensive. The Hôtels Franklin, de France et de Chateaubriand, du Centre et de la Paix, and Central-Benoit are closed in winter.

Cafés. *Continental*, *des Voyageurs*, *de l'Ouest*, *de Paris*, Place Chateaubriand.

Cabs. Stand outside the Porte St. Vincent, where the tariff is posted up: per drive $1^1/_4$ fr., per hr. $2^1/_4$ fr., each additional $^1/_4$ hr. $^1/_2$ fr. Motor cabs at the same tariff.

Steam Tramways (comp. the Plan). 1. From the *Cale de Dinan* to the *Porte St. Vincent* (10 c.). 2. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the coast (20 & 30 c.). 3. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* viâ the railway-station (15 & 20 c.). 4. From the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the railway-station (15, 20, & 30 c.). — Tramway to Cancale, see p. 198.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box and costume 1 fr. on the Grande Plage, 70 c. on the Plage du Bey. *Warm Salt Water Baths* (1 fr.), near the Casino.

Casino. Adm. 50 c.; theatrical performances and concerts 2-4 fr. Subscription for a week 27 fr., fortnight 35, month 55, season 80 fr.; 2 pers. 35, 55, 80, and 120 fr.

Pont Roulant (p. 197) between St. Malo and St. Servan (p. 197), fares 10 and 5 c., after 8 p.m. 15 and 10 c., after 10 p.m. 30 and 25 c. — **Steam Ferry** to Dinard almost every $^1/_4$ hr. (from 8 a.m. to 7.45 p.m.) during the season, starting at the Cale de Dinan, in the outer harbour, the Cale du Grand-Bey (p. 195), or the Cale du Petit-Bey, according to the tide. Passage in 10-15 min. (fares 25 c.; after 6 p.m. 50 c.). Motor-launches ('vedettes'; same fares) ply also after 8 p.m.

Steamers. To *Dinan*, see p. 201. — To the *Islands* in the bay, *Cancale*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Granville*, *Cap Fréhel*, etc., at irregular intervals; see local advertisements and bills. — To *St. Brieuc* weekly in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (5, 4, 3 fr.), returning viâ Le Havre (see p. 224). — To *Southampton* (*London*) and to the *Channel Islands*, see pp. xiii, xiv.

Brakes to *Cancale* daily in the season at 1.30 p.m. from Place Chateaubriand 2 (fare $2^1/_2$ fr.); to *St. Suliac* (p. 201), twice weekly ($2^1/_2$ fr.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7), opposite the W. façade of the church.

British Vice-Consul, *Hon. E. Henniker-Major*. — **American Consular Agent**, *Raymond Moulton*.



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Rue Jacques Cartier
Sémaphore
R. de l'Industrie
St. SERVAN
Rue du Centre
Rue de la Nation
St. MALO ET SES ENVIRONS
DE St. BRIAC A CANCALE
1:175,000
Kilomètres
St. Briac
St. Lunaire
Dinard
St. Malo
Paramé
St. Coulomb
Cancale
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

English Church, at Paramé (p. 196). — Work among the British seamen frequenting the port is carried on by the *St. Andrew's Waterside Mission.*

St. Malo, a fortified seaport with 10,647 inhab., occupies a remarkably picturesque situation, on a rock (formerly an island) rising between the harbour and the mouth of the Rance, flanked on the left by St. Servan, and facing Dinard on the opposite bank.

St. Malo derives its name from the Welsh monk St. Malo or St. Maclou, who became its first bishop in the 6th cent., but its importance, formerly much greater than at present, dates from a considerably later period. The inhabitants of St. Malo early distinguished themselves as bold traders in time of peace and as daring privateers in time of war. Jacques Cartier (1491-1557), who discovered Canada in 1534, was a native of St. Malo; the famous admiral Duguay-Trouin (1673-1736) was at first a privateersman from the same port; Surcouf (1773-1827), well known as a corsair, and Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), who took Madras from the English in 1746, were also 'Malouins'. In 1622 St. Malo sent valuable aid to Louis XIII. at the siege of La Rochelle; and its cruisers had been so successful in war and trade, that in 1711 the town contributed 30 million francs to support Louis XIV. in the wars of the Spanish Succession. The English made various unsuccessful attempts to capture the town and bombarded it several times. In 1758 the Duke of Marlborough landed at St. Servan with 15,000 men, but though he did immense damage to shipping and other property, he was unable to take St. Malo. — St. Malo was the birthplace of *Maupertuis* (1698-1759), *Lamettrie* (1709-51), *Chateaubriand* (1768-1848), *Broussais* (1772-1838), and *Lamennais* (1782-1854).

The *Harbour* (recently completed), in a shallow bay between St. Malo and St. Servan, consists mainly of an outer basin, a tidal harbour, two wet docks, and an inner reservoir. St. Malo imports timber and coal, exports provisions of all kinds to England, and takes a considerable share in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

The *Railway Station* is situated in the suburb of *Rocabey*, near the harbour, between St. Malo and St. Servan, and about $^1/_2$ M. from each. To reach the former we follow the Avenue Louis-Martin, between a wet dock on the right and the inner reservoir and the tidal harbour on the left (lock, see p. 194). The tramway route (5 min. longer) traverses the *Sillon*, which was originally an embankment connecting the rock on which the town stands with the mainland. — At the end of the Sillon next the town is the modest *Casino*, in front of which is a bronze *Statue of Chateaubriand* (Pl. 9; see above), by A. Millet.

As we enter the town by the *Porte St. Vincent*, with its finely-sculptured coats-of-arms, the *Castle*, dating from the 14-15th cent., and now used as barracks, stands on our right. It consists mainly of four towers, one of which may be ascended for the sake of the view. An almost equally extensive and more varied view may, however, be enjoyed from the *RAMPARTS enclosing the town, which date chiefly from the 16th century. Visitors should not omit to make the circuit of the town on the ramparts, both for the sake of enjoying the curious appearance of the town, and also for the view of the bay, which is finest when the tide is full. The bay is dotted with fortified islets, one of which, the *Grand-Bey*, 550 yds. from

the town, contains the simple tomb of Chateaubriand (d. 1848). St. Malo is remarkable for the great height to which the tide rises. Ordinary tides rise from 23 to 26 ft., spring-tides 49 ft. above low-water mark; and at low water an immense tract is uncovered, so that it is possible to walk dryshod to the Grand-Bey. — In the Place de la Hollande is a statue of *Jacques Cartier* (see p. 195), by G. Bareau (1905), and on the Quai de Dinan is one of *Robert Surcouf* (Pl. 11; see p. 195), by Caravaniez (1903).

Most of the streets are steep, narrow, and tortuous. From the small *Place Chateaubriand*, in front of the castle, we ascend to the centre of the town by the Rue St. Thomas or the Rue St. Vincent (opposite the gateway), and then turn to the left.

The *Parish Church*, formerly the cathedral, was built partly in the 12th and 14th cent. (choir) but chiefly in the 15-16th cent.; the façade dates from 1713 and the elegant spire from 1859.

The best part of the interior is the choir, which has a fine triforium and three windows filled with modern stained glass. The ivory figure of Christ (facing the pulpit), a modern tomb to the right, and other sculptures are well executed, and several of the pictures also are of some value; the latter, however, are badly lighted.

The street nearly opposite the front of the church leads to another small Place, embellished with a marble *Statue of Duguay-Trouin* (Pl. 10; see p. 195), by Molknecht. — The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 3), also in this square, contains several rooms decorated with paintings (apply to the concierge) and a small but interesting *Museum* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4), which should certainly be visited by those entering Brittany for the first time.

The *Sea-bathing Establishment* lies beyond the castle, to the E. of the town. The beach consists of fine sand, and slopes gradually.

Paramé. — Hotels. At *Paramé-les-Bains*, nearly 1 M. from St. Malo by the Sillon (tramway): Grand-Hôtel de Paramé, adjoining the Casino, 200 R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4½, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. Duguay-Trouin, R. with sea-view from 5 fr.; de Courtois-Ville, near the Casino; Notre-Dame-des-Grèves. — At *Rochebonne*, nearly 1 M. farther on: *Bristol Palace Hotel, on the beach, with terrace and gardens, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. de la Plage, belonging to the same proprietor and also on the beach, pens. from 8 fr.; Continental, in the same neighbourhood, déj. or D. 2½ fr.; des Bains et de Rochebonne, Boul. Chateaubriand, R. from 2, D. 2½, pens. from 6, omn. ¾ fr.; de la Paix, on the beach, pens. 8 fr.; de l'Océan, déj. or D. 2½, pens. from 8, omn. ¾ fr.; de France, Boul. Chateaubriand, pens. from 7 fr.; International, at the Rond-Point, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. 7-9, omn. ¾ fr.; du Centre, near the Rond-Point, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.

Sea-Baths at the *Plage du Casino*, 1 fr. 40 c.; at Rochebonne 1 fr. — Casino, at the new beach; adm. 50 c., theatre 2-5 fr.

English Church *(St. John the Baptist)*, Rue Duguay-Trouin; services at 10.30 and 5; chaplain, *Rev. H. Northcote, M. A.*, Chimière.

Paramé (5140 inhab.) is formed of three distinct parts: *Paramé-les-Bains*, *Rochebonne*, both of recent origin, and the village of *Paramé*, situated at a short distance from the sea, on the road to Cancale (see p. 198). Paramé-les-Bains consists mainly of the hotels

and casino, with a paved terrace and a fine sandy beach, but the surroundings are flat and shadeless, and there is no promenade except the terrace. Rochebonne, $1^3/_4$ M. from St. Malo, is more pleasantly situated and has rapidly developed.

Rothéneuf (Grand-Hôtel; Terminus), $3^3/_4$ M. from St. Malo (tramway). and *La Guimorais* (Hotel, moderate), a little farther on, are also sea-bathing resorts. Some of the rocks near the former have been carved into fantastic figures by a local priest.

II. St. Servan.

Hotels. Victoria Hotel (formerly *Hôt. Bellevue*), Grande-Rue 63 (St. Malo end), 60 R., B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr., English, good; Hôt. de l'Union, Rue Dauphine 21, on the beach. — **Pensions.** *Primavera* (Miss Goldham), Rue Ville Pepin; *Maison Mathias*, 6*s*. per day, 35*s*. per week (less in winter).

Steam Ferry to *Dinard*, every hour from the Port St. Père (fares and times as from St. Malo), returning at the half-hours. '*Vedettes*' from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., starting at the half-hours (from Dinard at the hours).

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 40 c.; box, costume, and towel 60 or 75 c.

English Church, Rue Chapitre; services at 11 and 6; chaplain, *Rev. P. J. Michell, M. A.* — *English Physician*, Dr. Ashdown.

St. Servan, formerly only a suburb of St. Malo, is now a separate but uninteresting town with 12,242 inhabitants. It may be reached from St. Malo by the road passing the station (tramway, p. 194), or (better) by the *Pont Roulant* at the mouth of the harbour. This bridge (fares, see p. 194) moves upon rails laid at the bottom of the sea, and is drawn from side to side of the harbour-mouth by means of a stationary steam-engine on the St. Servan side. The platform for passengers is 40 ft. above the rails. The modern *Hôtel de Ville*, at the top of the Grande-Rue, and the *Church of Ste. Croix*, to the S., built in the 18-19th cent., are the only buildings of any pretensions. Besides sharing the harbour of St. Malo, St. Servan has two small harbours at the mouth of the *Rance:* the *Port de Solidor* and the *Port St. Père*, between which rises the 14th cent. *Tour de Solidor* (visitors admitted; view). These harbours are separated from the bay of *Les Sablons* by a rocky promontory, crowned by a fort on the site of an ancient town called *Aleth*. *Bathing Establishments* on the bay of Les Sablons and on the bay of Les Fours-à-Chaux.

III. Dinard.

Hotels. *Royal, on the beach, with a restaurant and terrace, and the annexe *Hôt. Emeraude;* *de la Plage et du Casino, near the Casino, open June-Sept., 100 R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 16, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Crystal Hotel, Avenue de la Malouine, near the beach, R. from 8, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 5, D. 7, pens. from 12 or 15, omn. $1^1/_2$ fr.; Grand-Hôtel, with a sea-view, R. from 4, electric light $^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of. — Hôt. des Terrasses; Windsor; Gr.-Hôt. de Provence et d'Angleterre, Rue du Casino, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Victoria, Rue Levavasseur, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Bellevue, opposite the pier, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 9 fr.; des Bains, Rue des Bains, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from 7 fr.; de la Vallée, on the quay; Anglo-Normand, des Colonies (R. from 3, D. $2^1/_2$ or 3, pens. from 8 fr.), both Rue Levavasseur;

Hôt.-Restaurant de la Paix, Place du Commerce; Hôt. Moderne, near the station. — The *Hôtels Windsor*, *de Provence et d'Angleterre*, *Bellevue*, *des Bains*, *des Colonies*, *de la Paix*, and *Moderne* remain open all the year round. — **Pension.** *Ker-Eden*, Boul. Féart, pens. from 8 or 5 fr.

Casinos. *Casino High-Life*, adm. 1 fr., for the whole day incl. ball and theatre 3 fr.; subscription for a week 30, fortnight 50, month 65, season 95 fr.; for two pers. 50, 90, 120, & 165 fr. *Grand-Casino*, behind the Hôt. Royal, an annexe of the preceding; same charges. — **Golf-Course** at St. Briac (see below). — **Sea-Baths.** 'Bain complet' 1 fr., to subscribers 70 c. at the chief establishment, less at the others.

Cabs. Per drive $1^1/_2$, per hr. 2 fr.; at night $2^1/_2$ and $3^1/_2$ fr.

Steam Ferries to St. Malo (see p. 194) and to St. Servan (p. 197).

Steam Tramway from the Cale de Dinard and the station to *St. Enogat*, *St. Lunaire*, and *St. Briac* (see below).

The **Steamboats** from St. Malo to Dinan (see p. 201) touch at Dinard $^1/_4$ hr. after leaving St. Malo.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue du Casino.

English Church *(St. Bartholomew)*, Rue des Bains, services at 11 and 6; chaplain, *Rev. C. J. Valpy French, M. A.*

Dinard is a modern town with 6114 inhab., picturesquely situated on a rocky promontory on the left bank of the estuary of the Rance, opposite St. Malo and St. Servan. It is the leading sea-bathing resort in Brittany owing to its attractive site, its spacious sandy beach, its picturesque views, and its pleasant walks. The environs are sprinkled with villas, and it is much frequented by English visitors. In July and August it is a somewhat expensive resort.

The *Grève de l'Ecluse*, the chief bathing-beach, with the Casino, faces the open sea, between the *Pointe de Dinard* (to the S. of which passengers from St. Malo land) and the promontory of *La Malouine*. It may be reached either direct viâ the Grande-Rue and the Rue des Bains (to the right), or (preferable for walkers) by a foot-path ascending the Pointe de Dinard and then skirting the shore. — The other bathing-establishment *(Grève du Prieuré)* is on the bay of Dinard. The *Pointe de la Vicomté*, farther S., commands a fine view of the estuary of the Rance.

St. Enogat (*Gr.-Hôt. de la Mer; Hôt. Michelet; Ker-Arvor; des Etrangers et de St. Enogat*, pens. 6-7 fr., good; *Du Guesclin*, unpretending; *Pens. Bellevue*, 6-7 fr.; furnished villas), a large village about 1 M. from Dinard, beyond the second promontory of La Malouine, is also a favourite bathing-resort.

St. Lunaire (*°Grand-Hôtel*, 150 R. from 6, D. 7, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôt. de St. Lunaire et de Longchamps; de Paris*, R. 3-5, pens. 8-11 fr.; *des Bains*, pens. 7-10 fr.; *English-American Hotel*, *Hôt. de la Terrasse*, both small) and **St. Briac** (*Hôtel des Panoramas*, on the beach, pens. 7 fr.; *du Centre; de France; de la Houle)*, $1^3/_4$ and $3^3/_4$ M. farther to the W., also afford excellent bathing and beautiful views of the rocky coast and islands. There are good golf-links (18 holes) at St. Briac. Living at both these watering-places is more primitive than at Dinard or St. Malo, though not much less expensive. It is advisable to make enquiries beforehand.

IV. Excursions from St. Malo.

Comp. the Maps to the right and left of the Plan at p. 194.

To Cancale. 9 M. Steam Tramway (fares 1 fr. 20 and 85 c.) viâ *Paramé* (p. 196), *La Beuglais*, *St. Méloir-les-Ondes*, and (6 M.) *St. Coulomb*. Omnibus from La Gouesnière (p. 204; 1 fr.). — Branch also to *La Houle* (p. 199; 1 fr. 25, 90 c.). *Steamers* sometimes ply to Cancale in the season (there and back 4 fr.). *Excursion Brakes*, see p. 194.

LE MONT-SAINT-MICHEL



Cancale (*Hôtel Du Guesclin*, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 8-12 fr.; *du Centre; du Hoc; de l'Europe*, déj. 2, pens. 6-7 fr.; *de France*), a town with 7061 inhab., is magnificently situated on a height above the bay of the same name, also called the bay of St. Michel. Its small harbour, known as *La Houle*, lies about $^1/_2$ M. to the S. The leading industry of the town is the rearing of oysters, which enjoy a high reputation. The oyster-beds cover a total area of 430 acres. The *Rochers de Cancale* form an islet well seen from the neighbourhood of the town. The height above the bay also commands a noble **View*.

To Mont St. Michel. Railway to (28 M.) *Pontorson* in $1^1/_4$-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 95, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 15 c.) and Steam Tramway thence to (7 M.) *Mont St. Michel* in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 15, 85, 55 c.); return-fares from St. Malo, including tramway, 8 fr. 15, 6 fr. 70, 5 fr. 50 c. In summer public vehicles also ply from Pontorson to Mont St. Michel ($5^1/_2$ M.; $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ fr. there and back). — *Steamers* sometimes ply from St. Malo to Mont St. Michel in the season (there and back 5 fr.).

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, where we change carriages, see p. 204. — 20 M. *La Boussac;* 25 M. *Pleine-Fougères*, beyond which we cross the *Couesnon* and the railway to Vitré. The Couesnon is the boundary between Brittany and Normandy.

28 M. **Pontorson** (*Hôt. de Bretagne*, R. from 2, D. 3 fr.; *de l'Ouest*, R. 2-3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a small seaport with 2728 inhab., lies at the mouth of the canalized Couesnon. It is the junction of lines to *Avranches* (Granville; Cherbourg) and to *Vitré* (Paris); see pp. 178 and 223.

The Tramway to Mont St. Michel starts at the railway-station and runs to the W. of the road, joining it only at the embankment mentioned below. — The carriage-road turns to the right at the public fountain. The last portion runs along an embankment or causeway, nearly 1 M. in length, constructed in 1879 across the *Bay of Mont St. Michel*, to afford access to the village at all states of the tide.

On the flat expanse of the *Bay of St. Michel* (100 sq. M.) the tide recedes for a distance of $7^1/_2$ M., but rushes in again quicker than a horse can gallop. There are numerous dangerous quicksands (none, however, near the Mont). Since 1856 nearly 50,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea here, and converted into pasture. Fine sand impregnated with carbonate of lime (known as 'tangue') is thrown up by the sea and is used as manure by the peasants.

Mont St. Michel. — **Hotels.** *Etablissements Poulard Réunis, R. $3^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr., omelettes a specialty; Duguesclin, R. 2, déj. or D. 2 fr. Rooms should be engaged in advance in summer. — **Cafés.** *Café Veuve Poulard; Café des Remparts.* — Visitors should time their visit so as to see the tide come in (tides approximately as at St. Malo or Granville). On Sun. and holidays the Mont is overcrowded with excursionists.

Mont St. Michel is a small village, clinging to a curiously isolated rock, rising 160 ft. above the 'Grève' or sands at the end of the wide bay of the same name, about $^1/_2$ M. from the shore. Round the foot of the rock run the ancient **Fortifications*, dating mainly from the

15th cent., and consisting of thick and lofty walls, strengthened by towers and bastions. The summit of the rock is occupied by the buildings of the ancient monastery, and on the highest point of all is the church. The general effect is singularly picturesque.

The **Abbey is reached by a flight of steps, beginning at the highest part of the village, or (better) by the ramparts, which we ascend opposite the Hôtel Poulard. The ascent is made in about 1/4 hr. The buildings, largely hewn out of the rock, are of different forms and various periods, but most of them date from the 11-13th centuries. The largest and most interesting is La Merveille, to the right. Visitors are admitted daily in summer from 8 to 6, at other seasons 9-11 and 12-4 (fee to the guide).

The Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel was founded in 708 by St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, in obedience to the commands of the Archangel Michael, who appeared to him in a vision. The rock, previously known as *Mons Tumba*, had been a pagan sanctuary. The monks were protected by Rollo and the succeeding rulers of Normandy, and in 1066 they sent six ships to assist William in the conquest of England. Pilgrims resorted to the rock in great numbers, and their pious gifts greatly enriched the monastery. Learning also flourished here, and in the 12th cent. the abbey was known as the 'City of Books', from its extensive collection of MSS. In 1203 Philip Augustus burned the monastery, then an English possession, but he afterwards rebuilt it when he himself became master of Normandy. Mont St. Michel was the only Norman fortress that successfully defied Henry V. of England. In 1254 St. Louis visited the rock; and in 1469 Louis XI. founded the knightly order of St. Michel. Abuses and disorders began to prevail among the Benedictine monks here, and in 1622 they were replaced by brethren of the order of St. Maur, who remained until the Revolution. The monastery then became state property and was used as a prison until 1863, when it was restored to its religious uses under the Bishop of Avranches. It is now being restored at the expense of the state. The Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, in the Bay of Penzance, was an offshoot of Mont St. Michel.

We enter by the *Châtelet*, a lofty donjon of the 15th cent., flanked by two projecting turrets, and after visiting the *Salle des Gardes* ascend the *Grand Degré Abbatial* to a platform (250 ft.) known as the *Saut Gaultier*, from a prisoner who perished in an attempt to escape in the 16th century. The adjoining *Church*, begun in 1020 in the Norman style, has undergone many modifications. The nave possessed formerly seven bays, but three have been removed. The beautiful choir is in the Gothic style of the 15th century. In the chapels of the ambulatory are some interesting bas-reliefs of the period. From the outer gallery we have a good view of the central tower, which has been rebuilt in the original style, with a Gothic spire, and since 1897 has been once more surmounted by a gilded bronze statue of St. Michael (total height, 510 ft.). The 'staircase of lace' is no longer shown.

On quitting the church we find ourselves on a level with the third story of **La Merveille* (1203-28), a huge building abutting against the rock on the N. On this story we visit the **Cloisters*, a masterpiece of the 13th cent. (1225-28), forming a rectangle 27 yds. long by 15 yds. broad. They contain 220 columns of polished granite,

100 engaged in the walls and the others ranged in double arcades, with graceful vaults, and embellished with exquisite carvings, a beautiful frieze, and inscriptions. Adjacent is the *Refectory* (afterwards a dormitory), of the same epoch. — From the entrance to the cloisters we descend to the *Promenoir* (early 12th cent.), the *Crypte de l'Aquilon* (11th cent.), various dungeons, and a *Crypt* used as a cemetery. The *Wheel* for hoisting provisions along an inclined plane is also shown. — Some corridors recently rendered passable lead to the *Chapelle St. Martin* (11th cent.), under the S. transept of the church, and to the *Crypte des Gros-Piliers* (15th cent.), beneath the choir of the church, so called from its nineteen columns, each 12 ft. in diameter. On the second floor of La Merveille are the *Salle des Hôtes* (13th cent.), beneath the refectory, and the **Salle des Chevaliers*, an admirable specimen of 13th cent. architecture, 92 ft. long, with pointed vaulting and a triple row of columns. — On the lowest story of La Merveille are the *Almonry* and the *Cellar* (1203), which are known as the *Montgomeries*, in memory of an unsuccessful attack in 1591 by the Sire de Montgomery, leader of the Huguenots.

In a lane to the right of the exit from the Abbey is a small local ***Museum*** (1 fr.), a miniature Mme. Tussaud's, with representations of more or less authentic scenes from the history of the Mont.

The tour of the rock ($^1/_2$ hr.) can seldom be made dry-shod, as there is usually a certain depth of water near the causeway (seat in a boat, 1 fr.). Visitors who desire to walk on the sands should carefully ascertain the hours of the tides (p. 199).

To Dinan. a. By the Rance, $17^1/_2$ M., Steamboat in 2 hours in the season, starting at hours determined by the tide (see the bills), from the quay near the Porte St. Vincent; from *Dinard*, $^1/_4$ hr. later. The boats do not always return the same day. Fares, about 2-4 fr., according to class; return-tickets $^1/_2$-2 fr. extra. — 'Vedettes' also make the excursion in summer (3 fr., return $4^1/_2$ fr.).

This is a very agreeable excursion, though the beauties of the Rance do not, perhaps, quite justify their local reputation. It is, therefore, hardly advisable both to go and come by the river, especially as the interval allowed by the steamer is not long enough for the proper inspection of the interesting town of Dinan.

The steamer touches at *Dinard* (p. 197). We have a fine retrospect of St. Malo, and then (to the left) of St. Servan, with the Tour de Solidor and the roadstead. On the *Rocher de Bizeux*, between St. Servan and the Pointe de la Vicomté (p. 198), rises a colossal figure of the Virgin (40 ft. high), by Caravaniez. Farther on, to the right, appear *La Richardais*, the *Pointe de Cancaval*, and *Mont Maria*. The little tower rising from the river is named the *Tour des Zèbres*. On the left, beyond a house known as *L'Egorgerie*, from the murder of an entire family, are the wide *Baie de St. Jouan* and then *St. Suliac*, on a small sheltered bay, with a church of the 13th century. Behind us, to the right, is *Le Minihic*. To the left is the *Pointe du Garrot*, and on the succeeding height, *La Ville-ès-Nonais*.

The channel contracts at the *Pointe St. Jean*, which is about

halfway to Dinan; opposite rises the picturesquely-situated *Château de la Roche.* The river again expands. In the distance, to the left, rises the church of *Pleudihen.* To the right, above a mill, lies *Plouër.* The modern tower of *Le Chêne-Vert* is a picturesque object as we look back upon it. To the left is *Mordreuc.* The channel again narrows considerably and the banks become wooded. To the left is the attractive little valley of the *Prat.* Above the wooded bank rise rocky heights. At a curve of the river we see the imposing *Viaduct* on the railway from Dol to Dinan, 105 ft. high. Fine view behind us and picturesque rocks (to the left 'La Demoiselle'). A little beyond the viaduct is the *Lock of Le Châtelier.* The surplus water of the river sometimes escapes in a pretty waterfall (to the left). The banks now become low and the scenery monotonous. To the left is the fine *Château de Grillemont;* to the right are cliffs, and in front appears Dinan. Farther on we see, to the left, more wooded cliffs and obtain a picturesque view of the town and viaduct.

Dinan, see below. Omnibus to the station, on the other side of the town, 1 fr.

b. By Railway, 32 M., in 2 hrs. (6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 55 c.).

A junction-line, 9 M. shorter, runs between *La Gouesnière-Cancale*, the first station (p. 204), and *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 178), but there is no difference made either in the time or the fare. The branch passes *Châteauneuf*, with an old ruined castle.

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, see p. 204. From Dol to (32 M.) *Dinan*, see p. 178; this line is a continuation towards the W. of that from Pontorson (p. 199).

32 M. **Dinan** (see Plan. p. 194). — **Hotels.** De Bretagne (Pl. a), Place Duclos, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 8, omn. ¾ fr.; de Paris et d'Angleterre (Pl. b), Rue Thiers, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr., English; de la Poste (Pl. c), Place Du Guesclin 21, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 9, omn. ½-¾ fr., English; Marguerite, Place Du Guesclin 27, R. 2-4, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-9, omn. ½ fr.; de l'Europe, at the station, R. 2, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr. — **Pensions.** *Mme. St. Gal*, Bellevue, Les Buttes, pens. 5-7 fr.; *Mlle. Petithomme*, Rue des Buttes. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Steamboat to St. Malo, starting from the harbour near the old bridge, at variable hours, announced on bills posted in the town (comp. p. 199).

English Church *(Christ Church)*, in Rue Broussais (services at 11 and 6); chaplain, *Rev. G. P. Irby, M. A.*, Les Tilleuls, Rue de l'Espérance.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Agence Latouche, Rue de Coches el.

Dinan, an ancient town of 11,078 inhab., with curious and picturesque houses and streets, is finely situated on a height on the left bank of the Rance.

Quitting the station, we follow the Rue Thiers to the fine promenade known as the *Grands-Fossés.* Farther on, beyond the little Place Duclos, the *Petits-Fossés* diverge to the right. On both sides considerable remains of the *Ramparts* of the 13th and 14th cent. are still extant. The suburb to the right is largely inhabited by the English colony (about 350).

From the harbour we ascend to the viaduct, whence we reach the centre of the town, and visit the promenades and the castle last. —

In the Place Duclos is the modern *Hôtel de Ville*. The street to the left leads hence to the Place Du Guesclin, embellished with an equestrian statue of the *Connétable Du Guesclin*, who recaptured the town from the English in 1359, by Frémiet (1902). The Place occupies the site of the field in which he defeated in single combat an English knight, named by the Breton chroniclers 'Sir Thomas of Cantorbéry'. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Château of the Duchess Anne*, erected in the 14th cent. and partly built into the ancient town-walls. This interesting pile was recently carefully restored and fitted up as a *Musée*, containing antiquities, coins, funeral monuments, objects of natural history, etc. (adm. daily 8-7; tickets are sold in the tobacco-shops). The donjon, 112 ft. in height, commands a fine view. — The exterior of the castle is best viewed from the Petits-Fossés, to which we may descend by the Porte St. Louis (see below).

The Rue du Château leads to the most picturesque parts of the town, skirting the base of steep rocks, till it reaches the banks of the Rance, the wooded channel of which offers various attractive views. The river is spanned by an imposing stone **Viaduct*, 270 yds. long and 130 ft. high. — Thence we ascend direct to the centre of the town, the narrow streets of which contain many quaint old houses.

The church of *St. Sauveur*, in the neighbourhood, to the left, is a curious edifice, the right side of which is Romanesque, the left Gothic. The Romanesque portal is unfortunately in very bad preservation. The right wall is adorned on the exterior with arcades and mouldings, and a tasteful Gothic chapel was added at the third bay in the 15th century. There is but one aisle, consisting of the Gothic part of the W. arm. The choir is also Gothic. The holy-water basin, supported by Caryatides, to the left of the entrance, dates from the 12th century. In the N. transept is a stone marking the spot where the heart of Bertrand Du Guesclin is buried; and in one of the choir-chapels, on the same side, are two tasteful Gothic credences. — Behind this church is the *Jardin Anglais*, whence a pleasant new promenade, affording fine views of the picturesque valley of the Rance, leads by the old ramparts to the Porte St. Louis (see above).

The narrow street opposite the left transept is continued by the Rue Croix-Quart to the old *Rue du Jerzual*, leading to the *Porte du Jerzual*, one of the most curious parts of the old town, Gothic outside and Romanesque within. A little to the left is the *Porte St. Malo*, a similar but less interesting structure.

The street leading to the S. from the Porte St. Malo debouches in the Rue de l'Horloge, near the 15th cent. *Tour de l'Horloge*. Short of the tower, on the right, is the Place des Cordeliers, beyond which is the Grande-Rue, leading back to the Hôtel de Ville.

St. Malo, to the right, near the latter, is a large church of the 15th cent., the W. arm of which was rebuilt in 1855-65. In the interior is a large modern painting by Archenault, representing Christ triumphing over Death and Sin.

About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S. of Dinan is *Léhon*, with a ruined château of the 12-13th cent., and the church and other remains of a priory of the 13th century. — The *Château de la Coninnais* (15th cent.) is picturesquely situated about $^3/_4$ M. to the N. Other excursions may be made to the château of *La Bellière* ($5^1/_2$ M.), formerly the residence of Du Guesclin's wife, the Lady Tiphaine, with its curious octagonal chimneys; and to the château of *La Garaye*, famous for the charity and self-sacrifice of Claude Toussaint, Comte de la Garaye, and his wife, whose story has been pleasantly versified by Mrs. Norton.

Railway to *Lamballe*, joining the line to Brest, see p. 178.

A branch-railway, 13 M. long, runs from Dinan to Dinard (p. 197), passing *St. Samson*, *Pleslin-Plouër*, and *Pleurtuit*. — Another runs to the S. to (24 M.) *La Brohinière* (p. 223), on the line from Rennes to Brest.

29. From St. Malo to Rennes and Vannes (Quimper).

I. From St. Malo to Rennes.

51 M. Railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 5 c.).

St. Malo, see p. 194. To the right as we leave St. Malo appears St. Servan (p. 197). — From ($5^1/_2$ M.) *La Gouesnière-Cancale* an omnibus plies to Cancale ($7^1/_2$ M.; see p. 198); and a branch-line leads to Miniac (p. 202). $8^1/_2$ M. *La Fresnais.* Farther on the line crosses the marsh of Dol (see below).

14 M. **Dol** (*Buffet*, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Grand' Maison*, in the town, R. from $2^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de la Gare*), a town with 4588 inhab., still preserves many quaint mediæval houses, with the first stories projecting over the street and supported by arches. The *Cathedral*, an interesting building of the 13th and 16th cent., is dedicated to St. Samson, an English monk who is said to have founded a monastery on the site of Dol; and some authorities are inclined to trace the influence of English architects in the square end of the choir and in other particulars (comp. p. 76). The W. façade, with its two towers of the 13th and 16th cent., is remarkably plain, but the S. transept has a handsome 14th cent. portal with a porch. There is a portal (15th cent.) on the S. side of the nave also, but none on the N., where the church touched the town-walls, and where the chapels are furnished with battlements. The church also possesses a central tower. The large window of the choir is filled with good stained glass of the 13th century. The N. transept contains the tomb of Bishop James (d. 1504), by Jean Juste; unfortunately it is mutilated and has lost the statue. In the apse is a fine chapel dedicated to St. Samson.

Near *Carfantain*, about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E., is the *Stone of Dol* or of the *Champ Dolent*, a menhir 30 ft. high, surmounted by a cross. — About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. is the **Marais de Dol**, a fertile plain inundated in 709 but reclaimed in the 12th cent., and protected by a 'digue' or embankment 22 M. in length. In the middle of the plain rises the *Mont Dol* (210 ft.), on which is situated a village with a 15th cent. church.

Railways to **Pontorson** (Mont St. Michel) and **Dinan**, etc., see p. 178.

$24^1/_2$ M. *Combourg* (Hôt. du Château et des Voyageurs; de France). The town (5208 inhab.) lies about $^3/_4$ M. to the left and possesses a château (14-15th cent.) belonging to the Chateaubriand family, in which the famous author of that name spent part of his childhood. —


RENNES
1 : 15,000
Mètres.
A
B
C
D
Cimetre du Nord
Hôtel Dieu
Séminaire
Coll. St Vincent
Rue de l'Hôtel Dieu
Rue St Malo
Rue de Dinan
Canal d'Ille et Rance
Archevêché
N.D. en St Melaine
Promenade
Jardin des Plantes
Thabor
Préfecture
Hôpit. Milit.
N.D. de Bonne Nouve
Pl. Ste Anne
Halle
St Etienne
Pl. des Lices
Palais de Justice
Caserne
Cathédrale
Hôtel de Ville
Théâtre
Quartier Gal
Faculté des Sciences
Place Hoche
Rue de Paris
Rue Victor Hugo
Quai Lamennais
Quai Duguay-Trouin
Q. Lamartine
Quai Chateaubriand
Palais du Commerce
Poste
Musée
Lycée
Manutention
Place Bretagne
Boulevard de la Liberté
Halle au Blé
Temple
Mont 1870-71
Champ de Mars
Caserne
Ecole et Salle d'Asile
Arsenal
Caserne du Colombier
Gare
Boulevd Beaumont
Jardins
Caserne de Guines
Bd de Guines
Pont de Nantes
Rue Paul Féval
Maison Centrale
Vilaine Riv.
Avenue de la Tour d'Auvergne
Avenue de la Gare
Rue de Nantes
Magasins
Rue Thiers
Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

We now descend the pretty valley of the canalized *Ille*, crossing the stream several times. 30 M. *Dingé;* 32½ M. *Montreuil-sur-Ille;* 35 M. *St. Médard-sur-Ille;* 38 M. *St. Germain-sur-Ille.* — 42½ M. *Betton.* — We quit the Ille valley and cross the *Vilaine.*

51 M. **Rennes.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Moderne (Pl. d; A, B, 3), Quai Lamennais 17, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 12¼, omn. ¾ fr., Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; A, 3), Rue de la Monnaie 17, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. ¾ fr., both belonging to the same company; Hôt. de France (Pl. b; B, 2), Rue de la Monnaie 6, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr., omn. 70 c. — Continental (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue d'Orléans; Central, Place St. Michel 7 (Pl. B, 2), déj. or D. 2½, pens. from 7½, omn. ½ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Parisien, to the right opposite the station, R. from 2, déj. or D. 2½, pens. 7-8 fr.; Hôt. de Bretagne, to the left opposite the railway-station, R. 2-3, B. ¾, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. 6½-7½ fr.; des Voyageurs, Avenue de la Gare 20, Duguesclin, to the left of the station, both unpretending.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, *Café de France*, at the Grand-Hôtel and Hôt. de France (see above); *de la Comédie*. *Glacier*, at the theatre; *Gr.-Café de la Paix*, at the Chamber of Commerce (p. 207); *du Palais*, *de l'Europe*, on the quay. — *Brasserie-Restaurant du Coq-d'Or*, at the back of the theatre. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue du Champ-Jacquet 25 (Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. Per drive 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; at night (10-6) 2½ and 3 fr.

Electric Tramways (all passing the *Place de la Mairie:* Pl. B, 3). 1. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Faubourg de Fougères* (Pl. D, 1). 2. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Cimetière du Nord* (comp. Pl. B, 1). 3. From the *Pont de Nantes* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Octroi de Paris* (comp. Pl. D, 2). 4. From the *Port-Cahours* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to the *Croix-St-Hélier* (comp. Pl. D, 4). 5. From the *Croix-St-Hélier* (comp. Pl. D, 4) to the *Cimetière de l'Est.* 6. From the *Octroi de Paris* to *Cesson.* Fares 10-25 c.

Steam Tramways to (13 M.) *Liffré*, (20 M.) *St. Aubin-du-Cormier*, and (34 M.) *Fougères* (p. 223), on the N.E.; to *Liffré* (see above), (24 M.) *Sens*, (35 M.) *Antrain* (p. 223), and (40½ M.) *Pleine-Fougères;* to (8½ M.) *Mordelles* and (22½ M.) *Plélan* (p. 209), on the S.W.; to (12 M.) *Châteaugiron* and (31 M.) *La Guerche-de-Bretagne* (p. 223), on the S.E.; to (8½ M.) *La Mézière*, (15 M.) *Hédé*, (19½ M.) *Tinténiac*, and (35 M.) *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 178), on the N.E.; to *La Mézière* (see above) and (23 M.) *Bécherel.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), at the Palais du Commerce.

Rennes, the ancient capital of *Brittany*, and now the chief town of the department of *Ille-et-Vilaine*, the headquarters of the 10th army corps and the seat of an archbishop, of a university, and of a court of appeal, is a town of 75,640 inhab., situated at the confluence of the canalized *Ille* and the *Vilaine*.

Rennes, the capital of the *Redones*, one of the Celtic tribes inhabiting the *Armorican Peninsula*, was formerly called *Condate* (whence Condé) and became a place of some importance under the Romans. It was afterwards the capital of the Duchy of Brittany until the duchy passed to France (p. 193). Few traces of its ancient importance remain, as nearly the whole of the town was burned down in 1720 by a conflagration that lasted for seven days, and since then it has been rebuilt on a regular and monotonous plan. It has now little industry or commerce, and its spacious modern streets are generally dull, lifeless, and deserted.

A well-built modern quarter lies between the railway-station (Pl. D, 5) and the town proper on the right bank of the Vilaine. To the left of the Avenue de la Gare is the spacious *Champ-de-Mars* (Pl. C, 4), with the departmental *War Monument for 1870.* At the foot of the Avenue stands the *Lycée* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing structure in the style of the 17th cent., a room in which was used

for the second trial of Capt. Dreyfus, in Aug. 1899. It occupies the site of a Jesuit college, of which the only relic now left is the *Eglise Toussaints* (Pl. C, 3), a little behind the university. Farther on, on the quay, is the *Palais Universitaire*, partly occupied by the *Musée (Pl. C, 3), which includes various scientific collections and one of the finest provincial picture galleries in France (open on Sun. & Thurs., from 12 to 4 or 5, on other days on application). The principal entrance faces the quay, but on the days when the museum is not open to the public we enter by the back (Rue Toullier).

Ground Floor. — Sculptures, for the most part modern and in plaster (*Rodin*, *Bust of a woman; *David d'Angers*, *Bust of Lamennais; *Coysevox*, Bronze bas-relief from the old monument of Louis XIV. in the Place du Palais, p. 207). — A New Room here contains paintings by *Corot*, *Diaz*, *Robert-Fleury*, *Dupré*, *Ziem*, *Prud'hon*, and *Lagrenée*. — The galleries beyond this room contain the Natural History Collections.

First Floor. — Pictures. The staircase and Room I contain *Engravings* and *Drawings*, by old masters, and also several paintings (by *Guido Reni*, *Drouais*, *Jouvenet*, etc.). — Room II. Modern paintings.

Room III. To the right: 235, 236. *J. Courtois*, Landscapes; 301. *Patel*, Landscape with ruins; *84. *De Crayer*, Raising of the Cross; 21. *Giordano*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 251. *Ferdinand* (of Rennes), Presentation of the Virgin. — *Van Kessel*, 104. Terrestrial paradise, 105. Noah's Ark; 271. *Jouvenet*, Christ in Gethsemane; 294. *Honthorst*, Betting; 31. *Bassano*, Penelope; 85. *De Crayer*, Raising of Lazarus; 38. *Ricci*, St. Barbara; *101. *Honthorst*, Denial of St. Peter. — 89. *Van Dyck* (?), Holy Family; *103. *Jordaens*, Crucifixion; 102. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 17. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit and flowers; 81. *Philip de Champaigne*, Penitent Magdalen (1657); 139. *Rubens* (?) and *Snyders*, Lion and tiger hunt; *10. *Paolo Veronese*, Perseus delivering Andromeda; 110. *Loth*, Woman taken in adultery; 144. *Schwartz*, Crucifixion.

Room IV. 165. *P. Wouverman*, Horse-fair; 29. *Palomino de Velasco*, Vision of St. Anthony. — 13. *Ann. Caracci*, Repose in Egypt; 137. *Pourbus the Younger*, Charron, the author; *296. *Le Nain*, The new-born child; 146. *Snyders*, Wounded dog; 311. *Quesnel*, Portrait; *255. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 212. *Bon Boulogne*, Children and birds; 221. *Casanova*, Destruction of a bridge (three other paintings of this series farther on); 135. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Interior; 87. *Gerrit van Hees* (not Decker), Landscape with cattle; 305. *Poussin*, Ruins of a triumphal arch; 302. *Patel*, Landscape with ruins. — 3. *J. de Arellano*, Flowers; *Ant. Coypel*, 239. Venus bringing arms to Æneas, 240. Jupiter and Juno upon Mt. Ida; *Seghers*, St. John the Evangelist. — 282. *Vanloo*, Portrait; 167. *Wynants*, Landscape; 111. *Maas*, A magistrate; 96. *Francken the Younger*, Jesus at the house of Simon; 166. *Wynants*, Landscape; 132. *W. van Mieris*, Lady at her toilette; 162. *Vuchel* (?), Man listening to a woman who robs him; 153. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern; *138. *Rembrandt*, Young woman having her nails cut by an old one; 164. *J. Wildens*, Landscape; 134. *Mytens*, Fête; 159. *S. Koninck* (not Van Tol), Dutch interior; 109. *Leermans*, Trumpeter and maid-servant; 297. *Le Nain*, Madonna, St. Anne, the Holy Child, and angels; *237. *Jean Cousin* (?), Jesus at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, a large painting from the church of St. Gervais, at Paris; 76. *Adr. van Ostade* (not Brouwer), Topers in a barn; 99. *Van Herp*, 'La Vierge au chardonneret' (goldfinch); 224. *Chardin*, Still-life; 73. *J. van der Bent*, Landscape; 246. *Dumoutier*, Portrait of an old woman; 131. *Mieris the Elder*, The painter's sons; no number, *Van der Werff*, Moses saved from the water. — 72. *Béga*, View of Marseilles; 161. *M. van Heemskerck*, St. Luke painting the Virgin. — Casts; Sèvres porcelain.

Room V. 331. *French School*, Ball at the court of the Valois; 24. *Lucatelli*, Landscape; no number, *Lévy*, Death of John the Baptist; 318. *School of Fontainebleau*, Woman no longer young; 325. *Cl. Vignon*, St. Catharine; no number, *Restout*, Orpheus; 216. *J. Callot*, Landscape. — 14. *L. Caracci*, Martyrdom of St. Peter and of St. Paul; 276. *Lebrun*, Descent from the Cross; 252. *Ferdinand*, Crucifixion. — 238. *N. Coypel*, Resurrection; 115-130.

Van der Meulen and his School, Battle-pieces; 242. *Desportes*, Wolf-hunt; 318. *R. Tournières*, Portrait of a French marshal; 217. *J. Callot*, Landscape; 80. '*Velvet' Brueghel*, Village on a canal. — 39. *Tintoretto*, Massacre of the Innocents; 298. *Natoire*, St. Stephen.

Room VI contains nothing of importance. The door of the staircase to the 2nd floor opens here.

Room VII. 233. *Chaigneau*, Forest of Fontainebleau; no number, *Bourgogne*, Gifts of autumn; 314. *Ségé*, The pines of Plédéliac. — 234. *Couder*, Tanneguy-Duchâtel carrying off the Dauphin (Charles VII.) from Vincennes to save him from the attacks of the Duke of Burgundy (1418); 275. *Lansyer*, Landscape; *F. Lafond*, Morning. — 208. *Blin* (of Rennes), Landscape; 262. *Guillemot*, Sappho and Phaon; 295. *Mouchot*, Bazaar at Cairo; no number, *Feyen-Perrin*, Sleeping nymph; 207. *Blin*, Landscape; no number, *Pelouse*, In a wood; 196. *Abel de Pujol*, Naomi and Ruth.

The Second Floor is devoted to the Archæological Museum, comprising polished and cut stones, bronzes, foreign objects, vases, medals, arms, casts of ancient gems and other precious objects found in the district, and various other antiquities. There are also several paintings of the early Italian school, including a triptych ascribed to Giotto, and a representation of Death said to be painted by King René of Anjou. — A small room (Salle Aussant) contains a collection of fayence.

At the end of the Quai de l'Université, to the left, rises the *Chamber of Commerce*, a large structure in the Renaissance style, only partly completed. It contains a school of art, the post-office, etc.

The Pont de Berlin, to the right of the Quai de l'Université, and the street forming its continuation lead to the *Place du Palais* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), one of the principal open spaces of the town.

On the N. side of this Place stands the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, 2), erected for the Parlement of Brittany in 1618-54, by Jacques Debrosse, the architect of the Luxembourg in Paris. The somewhat heavy façade is preceded by statues of four eminent lawyers of Brittany. Several of the rooms in the interior are adorned with paintings by Coypel, Jouvenet, Jobbé-Duval, and other well known artists (apply to the concierge, at the end of the corridor on the right; fee).

To the S.W. of the Place du Palais lies the *Place de la Mairie* (Pl. B, 3). The *Hôtel de Ville* here, rebuilt by Gabriel, the architect of Louis XV., after the great fire of 1720 (p. 205), is in the form of a semicircle between two pavilions and is surmounted by a tower ending in a bulbous dome. The *Theatre*, on the opposite side, is also in a semicircular form, but presents its convex side to the Place. — Adjoining the Hôtel de Ville is the *Library*, with 110,000 vols., 600 MSS. and numerous incunabula.

To the N.W. of the Hôtel de Ville is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 3), a church of 1725, containing a canopied high-altar, a handsome pulpit, and a bas-relief of the marriage of the Virgin (altar on the S.).

A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre;* Pl. A, 3), a building of ancient foundation but dating in its present form mainly from the 19th century. The façade is in the classical style. The interior is adorned with paintings by Le Hénaff and Jobbé-Duval. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a fine altar-piece, in carved and painted wood, executed in the 15th century.

In the lane opposite the cathedral rises the *Porte Mordelaise*

(Pl. A, 3), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town (15th cent.), surrounded by old houses. Through this gate the Dukes of Brittany and Bishops of Rennes made their formal entries into the town.

A little to the right, farther on, is the *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. A, 2), of the 17th cent., containing several statues by *Barré*, stained-glass windows by *Lavergne*, and a painting by *Jourjon*.

We now follow the Rue de la Monnaie (Pl. A, 3, B, 2). The fourth turning on the left brings us to a small square with a bronze statue, by Dolivet, of *Leperdit*, maire of Rennes during the Terror, who had the courage to resist the ferocious Carrier (p. 258). Farther to the N. is the large unfinished modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Nouvelle* (Pl. B, 2), whence the Rue St. Melaine leads to the E. to the church of *Notre-Dame-en-Saint-Melaine* (Pl. D, 2), an abbey-church of the 11-13th cent., with a tower surmounted by a modern statue of the Virgin. The chief interior adornments are the monument by Valentin (near the entrance), the Gothic high-altar, and the choir screen in carved wood, all modern.

A little farther on, to the right, is the **Thabor** (Pl. D, 2), part of the garden of the former Abbey of St. Melaine, and now the chief open-air resort of Rennes; it is embellished with a figure of Liberty and with a statue of Du Guesclin, the celebrated Connétable of France, who was born near Rennes (see p. 224) in 1314 or 1320 (d. 1380). On the E. this promenade is adjoined by the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. D, 2), which is open to the public and affords extensive views.

From the Place St. Melaine we return by the Contour de la Motte, passing the modern *Chapelle des Missionnaires*, the *Préfecture*, and the promenade of *La Motte*, upon an ancient moat-hill. The Rue Victor-Hugo leads thence to the right to the Place du Palais, while the Rue Gambetta descends straight to the Vilaine, which it reaches beside the *Faculté des Sciences* (Pl. C, D, 3) of the university. On the opposite bank begins the Avenue de la Gare (p. 205).

A walk may be taken, on the left bank of the Vilaine, to the *Château de la Prévalaye*, famous for its butter (2 M. to the S.E. of Rennes).

From Rennes to Châteaubriant (Angers), 38 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60 c., 3 fr.). — 15 M. *Janzé*. About 2 M. to the N.W. of the station of (21 M.) *Retiers* lies *Essé*, with a large dolmen or 'Allée Couverte' named the *Roche aux Fées*. — At ($28^1/_2$ M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud* this railway joins the line from Vitré (p. 223). — 38 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 269.

From Rennes to *Brest*, see R. 31; to *Paris* (Le Mans, Chartres), see R. 30.

II. From Rennes to Vannes (Quimper).

a. Viâ Redon.

79 M. Railway in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60 c.). By some trains carriages are changed at Redon, where we pass from the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest to the Chemin de Fer d'Orléans.

The valley of the *Vilaine*, which this line follows more or less all the way to Redon, crossing repeatedly from one bank to the other, affords numerous picturesque views of wooded hills and rocky summits surmounted by castles and châteaux. — At (23 M.) *Messac* our line is joined by one from Châteaubriant to Ploërmel (p. 209). We now

cross a viaduct 70 ft. high and traverse a tunnel 1/2 M. long. 32 1/2 M. *Beslé*. At (36 M.) *Massérac* we join the line from Châteaubriant and Segré (p. 269). The train passes through a marshy district. 40 M. *Avessac*. To the left runs the railway to Nantes. — 44 1/2 M. **Redon**, and thence to Vannes and Quimper, see pp. 253-248.

b. Viâ Ploërmel.

84 M. Railway in 3 3/4-6 1/2 hrs. (fares about 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). Carriages are changed at La Brohinière, Ploërmel, and Questembert.

From Rennes to (23 M.) *La Brohinière*, see p. 223. We diverge to the S. from the line to Brest, and traverse a bleak region, which, however, abounds in rude monolithic monuments. — 27 1/2 M. *St. Méen* (2955 inhab.) has an ancient abbey of the 12-13th centuries. Branch to Loudéac (p. 233). — 31 1/2 M. *Gaël;* 36 M. *Mauron;* 44 1/2 M. *Loyat*. On the right is the large *Etang au Duc*.

49 M. **Ploërmel** (*Hôt. de France*, R. from 2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3, omn. 1/2 fr., good; *du Commerce*, similar charges), a town of 5424 inhab., retains part of its old walls (15th cent.). The *Church of St. Armel*, rebuilt in 1511-1602, with a tower added in 1740, has a very fine N. portal and good stained glass of the 16th century, and contains two sepulchral statues of the 14th century. A Romanesque cloister in the *Petit Séminaire* contains the tomb of Philippe de Montauban (d. 1517) and his wife, decorated with statues and statuettes.

From Ploërmel to Plouay *(Lorient)*, 56 M., narrow-gauge railway in 3 1/2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 65 c.). — Near (4 1/4 M.) *Guillac*, to the left of the line, rises a modern pyramid, commemorating the famous *Combat of Thirty*, fought between 30 Breton and 30 English knights in 1351. After a most sanguinary contest the former, commanded by Jean de Beaumanoir, vanquished the latter, who were led by Bembro (Pembroke?). The story rests on the authority of comparatively modern Breton poets; the names of the conquerors are inscribed on the obelisk. It is said that as the English were not numerous enough to provide more than 20 champions, 4 Flemings and 6 Bretons fought on their side. — 10 M. **Josselin** *(Hôt. de France)*, a small town on the Oust, is commanded by the fine **Castle* (12th cent., but practically rebuilt in the 16-17th cent.) in which the famous Connétable de Clisson died in 1407. It belongs to the Rohan family. The garden-façade is especially rich. Visitors admitted in the absence of the family. The *Church of Notre-Dame-du-Roncier* (15th cent.) contains the cenotaph of the Constable, with white marble statues of himself and his wife, surrounded by statuettes of monks. The ancient mural paintings should also be observed. An annual pilgrimage is made to this spot on the Tuesday in Whitsun-Week. — From (23 1/2 M.) *Moulin-Gilet* a branch runs to Pontivy (12 1/2 M.) and from (28 1/2 M.) *Locminé* (hotels), an old town, a line runs to Vannes (p. 251). — Beyond (40 M.) *Baud-Camors* and (42 M.) *Baud-Gare-P.O.* our line crosses the *Blavet*. — 56 M. *Plouay* and thence to Lorient, see p. 250.

From Ploërmel to Châteaubriant, 58 1/2 M., railway in 2 3/4-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — Beyond (14 M.) *Guer* we cross the *Aff*. The church of (23 M.) *Maure* contains a bishop's tomb of the 14th century. — We cross the Vilaine. — 31 1/2 M. *Messac*, on the line from Rennes to Redon (p. 208). 38 M. *Bain-de-Bretagne* (Croissant), with 4873 inhab., has some quaint houses of the 15-16th centuries. — 45 1/2 M. *Ercé-Teillay;* 50 M. *Rougé*. — 58 1/2 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 269.

Diligence daily at 2 p.m. from Ploërmel to (20 1/2 M.) *Plélan* (p. 205), viâ *Campénéac*.

Beyond Ploërmel we cross the *Oust* twice, and follow its course as far as (59 M.) *Malestroit* (Hôt. de France; Croix-Verte), a quaint old town with a church of the 12-15th centuries. — We then cross the *Claye* and beyond (64 M.) *Pleucadeuc* traverse the *Landes de Lanvaux.* — 69½ M. *Questembert*, and thence to Vannes and Quimper, see pp. 253-248.

30. From Paris to Rennes.

232 M. Railway (*Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*), from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16; p. 1) or the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 18), in 5¾-7 hrs. (fares 42 fr., 28 fr. 35, 18 fr. 55 c.). — From Paris to *Le Mans*, 131 M., railway in 3-5¾ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 75, 16 fr. 5, 10 fr. 50 c.).

I. From Paris to Chartres.

54½ M. Railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.), from the Gare Montparnasse or the Gare St. Lazare (see above). Comp. the Map, p. 66.

From Paris to (13½ M.) *St. Cyr*, see p. 185. Farther on the line to Cherbourg diverges to the right, and we pass, on the same side, the fort of St. Cyr. — 17½ M. *Trappes*. About 3 M. to the S.S.E. lie the remains of the ancient *Abbaye de Port-Royal*, founded in 1204, a favourite retreat, from 1625 to 1656, of men of learning and religion, around whom clustered some of the most illustrious younger men of the day, such as Pascal and Racine. The attachment of the society to Jansenism led to its dispersion and to the destruction of the convent. — 20½ M. *La Verrière*; 23½ M. *Les Essarts-le-Roi*; 26 M. *Le Perray*. We traverse a small wood.

30 M. **Rambouillet** (*Croix Blanche*, R. 3-6, pens. 9-12 fr., *Lion d'Or*, both in the Rue Nationale), a town with 6165 inhab., known for its old château, where Francis I. died in 1547. The château afterwards belonged to Charles d'Angennes, husband of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet (d. 1665), and was acquired for the crown by Louis XVI. Charles X. signed his abdication here in 1830.

From the station we follow the street to the left, whence the Rue Chasles leads to the right to (5 min.) the Place Félix-Faure, from which we may enter the Small Park (see below).

The *Château* or *Palais National*, reached by the Rue Nationale and the avenues in the park beyond the ornamental water, consists of a number of incongruous buildings, surrounding an old crenelated tower. Neither exterior nor interior is of any special interest.

The **Parks* of the château, which surpass the gardens of Versailles in size, variety, and natural beauty, are the chief attraction of Rambouillet. In front of the château is a *Parterre*, adjoined by the *Small Park*. The sheet of water in the latter is diversified by several islets (boat 50 c. per hr. for each pers.). To the right beyond


CHARTRES
1 : 12,000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Metres
1 Maison des Clercs.... B 3
2-5 Maisons curieuses
Paris
Jardin de la Socᵗᵉ d'Horticulture
Dames des Sacrés Cœurs
Visitation
Sœurs de Bon Secours
Place Drouaise
Pont Neuf
Clos St. Jean
Carmélites
Sœurs de Nᵉ Dᵉ de Chartres
Place St. Jean
Sœurs de St. Paul
Tribunal
Prisons
Grᵈ Séminaire
Évêché
Notre Dame
La Providence
Gare
Place Châtelet
Préfect.
Marché aux Chevaux
Chap. Sᵗᵉ Foy
École
Place Billard
Poisson.
Place Marceau
Pl. des Épars
Gendarmᵉ
Place des Halles
Hôtel de Ville et Musée
St. Aignan
St. Pierre
Lycée
Caserne
Trib. d. Comm.
Théâtre
École St. Ferdinand
Place St. Michel
Marché aux Moutons
Hôtel Dieu
Usine à Gaz
Pl. Morard
Rue de Fresnay
Boulevard Charles
Rue de Châteaudun
Rue Saint Thomas
Rue de Bonneval
Bᵈ de la Courtille
Boulevard Morard
Rue de la Tannerie
Rue de la Corroierie
Rue du Massacre
Rue aux Juifs
Rue de la Brèche
Rue Chantault
Rue des Lisses
R. de Beauvais
Rue du Grand Sentier
Rue du Clos l'Évêque
Le Mans
Rouen
Orléans
Saumur
Bonneval
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Gravé et imprimé par
Wagner & Debes, Le

this lake is the *Parc Anglais*, which we reach most directly by skirting the left margin of the lake and passing through a magnificent avenue of Louisiana cypresses, said to be unique in Europe. The English Park contains sheets of water, a chalet, and a hermitage. To the right of this park, to the N.W. of the lake, is a *Dairy* constructed by Louis XVI., with a temple and an artificial grotto. Beyond, at the top of the avenue, is a *Farm*, where Napoleon I. kept the first merino sheep brought from Spain to France. To the right, between the Parc Anglais and the N. part of the town, lies the *Great Park*, which covers 3000 acres and contains numerous avenues of noble trees. — To the N. of the town extends the Forest of Rambouillet.

At (38 M.) *Epernon*, an ancient town with 2370 inhab., to the right, an obelisk has been erected to its defenders in 1870.

43 M. **Maintenon** (*Hôt. St. Pierre; de la Gare*, R. $2^1/_2$-4, D. $3^1/_4$ fr.), a small town on the Eure, to the right of the railway, possesses a handsome château of the end of the 15th cent., which was enlarged and restored in the 17th cent. by Françoise d'Aubigné (1635-1719), widow of the poet Scarron, who took the title of Marquise de Maintenon on her marriage to Louis XIV. in 1684. To the right, beyond the station, are the ruins of the huge *Aqueduct* begun by Louis XIV. to conduct the waters of the Eure to his gardens at Versailles. Upwards of 30,000 men, chiefly soldiers, were employed on this work from 1684 to 1688, but it was then discontinued owing to the great mortality among the labourers. Louis XV. used part of the materials to construct a château for Mme. de Pompadour, which, however, has disappeared. — Branch-lines hence to *Dreux* (see p. 185) and to *Auneau* (p. 284).

Beyond Maintenon the train crosses the valley of the *Voise* by a lofty viaduct and ascends the valley of the *Eure*. $48^1/_2$ M. *Jouy*; 51 M. *La Villette-St-Prest*. The train crosses the Eure, and the spires of Chartres now come into sight on the left.

$54^1/_2$ M. **Chartres** (*Buffet*, good). — **Hotels.** Grand Monarque, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de France, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 11, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; du Duc de Chartres, R. from 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; all in the Place des Epars (Pl. b, c, a; A, 4, 5).

Cafés. In the Place des Epars, and near the railway station; *Café Français*, Boul. Chasles 20. — **Restaurants-Pâtisseries.** *Boutillier*, Place Marceau; *E. Villette*, Rue des Changes 45, near the cathedral, well spoken of.

Cabs. Per drive $^3/_4$, per hr. 2 fr. — *Steam Tramways*, see p. 214.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), Rue des Changes, near the cathedral.

Chartres, the capital of the department of *Eure-et-Loir*, with 23,219 inhab., on the left bank of the Eure, is one of the most important corn-markets in France, and is noted also for its 'pâtés'. Most of the streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous.

Chartres, the *Autricum* of the *Carnutes* (whence Chartres), is said to have been founded about 600 B.C., and was the centre of early Gallic worship and the seat of the College of Druids. The powerful Counts of Chartres play an important part in the history of the gradual develop-

ment of the French monarchy. The city was several times besieged in the Norman, Burgundian, and religious wars. Henri IV of Navarre was crowned king of France here in 1594. Chartres was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and formed a useful *point d'appui* in their operations against the Army of the Loire. It gives its name to a duchy, held since 1661 as an apanage of the Orléans family, but now merely titular. It is to 'a day at Chartres' and to the inspiration of its 'minster's vast repose' that we owe Mr. Russell Lowell's 'Cathedral'. The pilgrim must be left to himself to identify the 'pea-green inn' at which the prudent bard 'first ordered dinner'. Comp. also *Cecil Headlam*, 'The Story of Chartres' (London, 1902).

The **Cathedral of Notre-Dame (Pl. B, 3) is one of the grandest Gothic edifices in France; tradition avers that it is built above a grotto where the Druids celebrated the worship of a 'virgin who should bear a child'. The present crypt, however, dates only from the 11th cent., and the cathedral in its present form from the 12-13th cent. (consecrated in 1260). The principal tower was almost wholly rebuilt in 1507-14.

The large **W. Façade*, which is somewhat severe in general aspect, is pierced by three doorways lavishly adorned with sculptures, representing scenes in the life of Jesus Christ, with statues and statuettes of Prophets, the Elders of the Apocalypse, and other Biblical characters. Above the doors are three pointed windows, surmounted by a handsome rose-window, above which again runs an arcade with sixteen large statues of Kings of France. Over the arcade rises a gable, containing a figure of the Virgin between two angels and bearing on its apex a figure of the Saviour. The rose-window dates from the 13th, and the higher parts from the 13-14th centuries. The statues in the doorways are stiff and Byzantine in type, with flat faces, short arms, elongated bodies, and ungraceful drapery; but they are, nevertheless, a distinct advance on anything previously achieved, and mark an epoch in the history of art. The façade is flanked by two fine **Towers*, rising to a height of 350 ft. and 375 ft. The S. tower (end of the 12th cent.; restored in 1904) excels the other in purity and harmony of style, while the richly adorned spire added to the N. tower in 1506-13 by Jehan Texier of Beauce is described by Fergusson ('History of Architecture') as the most beautifully designed spire on the continent of Europe.

The **Side Portals*, which are much more elaborately decorated than those in the W. front, date from about 1250 and are preceded by porches of the 14th century. The sculptures on the N. portal represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, and those on the S. the Last Judgment. The noble style of the large statues, the wonderful expressiveness of the statuettes, the variety and life of the bas-reliefs, and the finish of the mouldings combine to range these portals among the most splendid examples of monumental sculpture. There are two towers flanking each of the side-portals and one on each side of the beginning of the apse, but none of them have been carried above the springing of the roof. The votive *Chapelle Vendôme*, between the buttresses on the S., was begun in 1417. - -

The *Chapelle St. Piat* (16th cent.), adjoining the chevet to the right, is entered from within the cathedral by a staircase. To the N. of the main portal is the *Pavillon de l'Horloge* (16th cent.), and to the left of the chevet is the *Bishop's Palace* (17th cent.).

The *INTERIOR produces a no less imposing effect than the exterior through the vast and majestic harmony of its proportions and the purity of its details. It is 428 ft. long, 105 ft. wide across the nave, 150 ft. across the transepts, and 120 ft. high. The superb **Stained Glass* dates chiefly from the 13th cent., perhaps the finest being that in the three wheel windows, each of which is 36 ft. in diameter. Above the arches of the nave runs a low triforium-gallery, surmounted by a lofty clerestory. The wide and lofty windows are either plain single openings, or are divided into two lights by a mullion of unusual slenderness. On the floor of the nave is a curious maze of coloured lines, called *La Lieue*, the total length of which is said to be 967 ft. It is supposed to have served as a penitential path for worshippers, the stations on it corresponding to the beads of a rosary. Each arm of the transept has an aisle and is embellished with a rich wheel-window above a row of single-light pointed windows.

The *Choir* and *Apse* are surrounded by a double ambulatory, and the latter is adjoined by seven chapels. The **Choir Screen* is adorned with exquisite sculptures ('like point-lace in stone'), begun by Jehan Texier about 1514 and not finally completed till two centuries later. The 41 sculptured groups represent scenes in the lives of the Madonna and of Christ. At the beginning of the N. choir-aisle is a Madonna (the 'Vierge au Pilier') of the 15th or 16th cent., which is an object of great veneration. In a cabinet behind the high-altar is preserved the *Veil of the Virgin Mary*, said to have been presented to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene and to have been given to the cathedral by Charles the Bald.

The large *Crypt*, below the choir, contains some mediocre mural paintings, and is of little interest to the ordinary traveller. It is reached by a flight of steps adjoining the N. portal. It is open before 9 a.m., but after that hour those who wish to see it apply at the Maison des Clercs (Pl. 1; B, 3), beside the S. door, where also permission to ascend the *Towers* (375 steps; 40 c. and fee) is obtained.

At the corner of the Rue des Changes, to the S. of the cathedral, is the post-office, in a fine *13th Cent. House* (Pl. B, 4), and in the Place de la Poissonnerie, reached thence by the second street on the left, is the *Maison du Saumon* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 15th century. From this point the Rue St. Eman leads past the *Escalier de la Reine Berthe* (Pl. 2; C, 4), a 16th cent. turret, and is continued by the Rue du Bourg to the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. D, 4), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town. Crossing the moat here and following the boulevard to the right as far as the first bridge, we then ascend to the church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 5), a fine edifice (12-13th cent.) with good **Stained Glass*. The apsidal chapel contains twelve splendid Limoges **Enamels*, by Léonard Limosin (1547), each 2 ft. high and 11 in. wide, brought from the Château d'Anet (p. 140) and representing the Apostles (bell for the custodian on the left).

The Rue St. Pierre leads hence to the N., passing near the *Church of St. Aignan* (Pl. C, 4, 5), a building of the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. At No. 16 Rue St. Pierre is the new *Musée de la Société Archéologique* (open 1-4 on week-days; adm. 1 fr.). A little to the S.W. stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 5), in the former

Hôtel de Montescot (restored in 1614), containing the *Musée Municipal* with a few good paintings and other works of art (open on Sun. & Thurs., 12-4, and shown on application on other days, 11-4).

Proceeding towards the W. from the Hôtel de Ville, we reach the expansion of the boulevards called the *Place des Epars* (Pl. A. 5), in the centre of which rises a bronze statue, by Préault, of *General Marceau* (1769-96), a native of Chartres.

Among other ancient buildings at Chartres are the *Maison du Docteur* or *de Claude Huvé* (Pl. 4, B, 4; 16th cent.); the *Cellier de Loëns* (Pl. 5, B, 3; 13th cent.), and the *Church of St. André* (Pl. C, 2; 1108, restored in the 16th cent.).

The finest part of the boulevards is the *Butte des Charbonniers* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), on the N.W. side of the town. To the right, at this point, are some remains of the old city-walls.

A steam-tramway runs from Chartres to (20½ M.) *Bonneval* (p. 284), and to (2½ M.) *Lèves*. Another line runs to *Angerville* (p. 281).

Railway from *Rouen* to *Orléans* viâ Chartres, see p. 139. — A branch-line runs from Chartres to (18 M.) *Auneau* (p. 284).

From Chartres to Saumur, 123 M., railway in 4¼-6¼ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 30, 14 fr. 95, 9 fr. 75 c.). The line at first traverses the uninteresting plain of the *Beauce* and crosses the *Eure*. — 15½ M. *Illiers*, a small town on the *Loir*. — 23 M. **Brou** *(Hôtel des Trois-Maries)*, a small town on the *Ozanne*, with important markets and a *Church* of the 13th century. Branch to La Loupe (p. 215). — Beyond (31 M.) *Arrou*, the junction for Nogent-le-Rotrou (see p. 215), we see the château of *Courtalain* (15th cent.) to the left and cross the *Yerre* by a large viaduct. — 34 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin* (buffet) is the junction of a line to Orléans (see p. 215). The country now becomes more varied. — Beyond (46½ M.) *Mondoubleau* (Grand-Monarque), on the *Grenne*, with a picturesque ruined castle of the 10-15th cent., the train descends the valley of the *Braye*, crossing the stream several times. From (52 M.) *Sargé-sur-Braye* a line runs to (50½ M.) Tours (p. 296) viâ *Châteaurenault* (p. 286) and *Vouvray* (p. 283). From (60 M.) *Bessé-sur-Braye*, a small industrial town, a line diverges to St. Calais and Connerré (see p. 215). — 65 M. *Le Pont-de-Braye* (Hôt. de la Gare) is the junction of the line to Vendôme and Blois (p. 295), traversing the pretty valley of the *Loir*, which our train also follows for some time. Ronsard, the poet (1524-85), was born at the manor of *La Poissonnière* (relics; visitors admitted), 2½ M. to the S. — To the right are the château of *La Flotte* (15th cent.), two other châteaux, and several grottoes. — 71 M. *La Chartre-sur-le-Loir*, connected with Le Mans by a tramway (see p. 219). From (81 M.) *Château-du-Loir* (buffet; Grand-Hôtel), also on the railway from Le Mans to Tours (p. 219), a line runs viâ La Flèche (p. 267) to Angers (p. 272; 29 M.). We now cross the Loir and quit its valley, of which we obtain a fine view as we ascend. We then descend into another beautiful valley. — 92½ M. *Château-la-Vallière*, on the *Fare*, was the capital of a duchy which gave title to Mlle. de la Vallière (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV. Railway from Châteaurenault to Port-Boulet, see p. 286. — 103 M. *Noyant-Méon*, junction of a line to Angers (p. 272). — 118½ M. *Vivy*, the junction of a line to La Flèche (p. 267). — 123 M. *Saumur (Gare d'Orléans)*, the principal station, ½ M. from the town proper (see p. 271).

II. From Chartres to Le Mans.

76½ M. Railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

The first station beyond Chartres is (61½ M. from Paris) *St-Aubin-St-Luperce*. At (66 M.) *Courville* (Hôt. de l'Ecu) the line approaches the *Eure*, the course of which it now follows, quitting the

plains of La Beauce for the pastures of *Le Perche*, on which are reared the excellent draught-horses known as 'Percherons'. About $5^1/_2$ M. to the S. is the *Château de Villebon* (15-17th cent.), in which Sully (see below) died in 1641. — 71 M. *Pontgouin*; 77 M. *La Loupe* (Chêne-Doré), the junction of branch-lines to (24 M.) Verneuil (p. 182) and to ($27^1/_2$ M.) Brou (p. 214). 84 M. *Bretoncelles*. — $87^1/_2$ M. *Condé-sur-Huisne* or *Huîne* (Buffet; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or).

From Condé to Alençon and Domfront, $84^1/_2$ M., railway in $5\text{-}5^1/_3$ hrs. This line at first ascends the valley of the *Huisne*, traversing a hilly district. — $18^1/_2$ M. **Mortagne** (*Grand Cerf; de France; des Trois-Marchands*), an ancient but decaying town with 3800 inhab., possesses a church begun in 1494, finished in the 16th cent., and altered in the 19th. It is an important horse-breeding centre, and is the junction of lines to Laigle (p. 182), Mamers (see below), Ste. Gauburge (p. 182), etc. — $41^1/_2$ M. **Alençon**, see p. 187. Line from Surdon (Caen) to Le Mans, see pp. 186-188. — From (54 M.) *La Lacelle* a diligence plies to (7 M.) *Carrouges*, with a curious château (15-17th cent.), containing a 16th cent. staircase, portraits, and tapestry. — The small town of (59 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* is the junction of a line to ($28^1/_2$ M.) Mayenne (p. 189). 70 M. *Couterne*, the junction for La Ferté-Macé and Briouze (see p. 181). $76^1/_2$ M. *Juvigny-sous-Andaine*. — $84^1/_2$ M. *Domfront*, see p. 188.

Our line now crosses the *Huisne*, the valley of which it descends all the way to Le Mans.

$92^1/_2$ M. **Nogent-le-Rotrou** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Dauphin*, R. 2-3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a town with 8406 inhab., was the birthplace of *Remy-Belleau*, the poet (1528-77), to whom a statue was erected here in 1897. The *Castle of St. John*, of the 11-15th cent., was once the property of Sully (see above and p. 427). At the *Hôtel Dieu* is the handsome tomb of Sully, with marble statues of himself and his wife, by Boudin (1642). The church of *St. Hilaire* dates from the 10th, 13th, and 16th centuries. In the Rue St. Laurent are two 16th cent. houses.

From Nogent-le-Rotrou to Orléans (p. 287), 72 M., railway in $4^1/_4$ hrs., viâ (26 M.) *Arrou* (see p. 214), 28 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin* (p. 214), 39 M. *Châteaudun* (p. 284), and (57 M.) *Patay* (p. 140).

$105^1/_2$ M. *La Ferté-Bernard* (St. Jean; Chapeau-Rouge), a small town to the left, with a fine church of the 15-16th cent., with curious galleries and elaborate sculptures. The Hôtel de Ville is established in one of the old town-gates (15th cent.). — 111 M. *Sceaux-Boëssé*. — 116 M. *Connerré-Beillé*.

A branch-line runs hence to (28 M.) **Mamers** (*Hôt. du Cygne*, R. 2-3, pens. 8-9 fr.; *d'Espagne*, pens. from $7^1/_2$ fr.), a cloth-making town (5924 inhab.), connected by railway with *Mortagne* (see above) and with *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 188). — Connerré is also the point of divergence of lines to ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Courtalain-St-Pellerin* (p. 214), and to (20 M.) **St. Calais** (*Hôtel de France*), a small town (3676 inhab.) with a ruined castle and an abbey-church of the 14-16th centuries. The last is connected by a short branch-line with ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Bessé-sur-Braye*, on the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 214).

We again cross the Huisne. Beyond ($120^1/_2$ M.) *Pont-de-Gennes-Montfort* and (123 M.) *St. Mars-la-Brière* the train passes through plantations of pines. $127^1/_2$ M. *Yvré-l'Evêque*. The names of these last stations are all known in connection with the important battle of Le Mans in 1871 (p. 216), which is commemorated by a column on the *Plateau d'Auvours*, above Yvré-l'Evêque. — Our line re-crosses

the Huisne and traverses *Pontlieue*, connected with Le Mans by an electric tramway and by the steam-tramway to La Chartre (p. 219). To the left diverges the line to Tours. 131 M. *Le Mans*.

Le Mans. — **Hotels.** Hôtel du Dauphin (Pl. d; C, 3), de France (Pl. c; B, 3), Place de la République, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; de Paris (Pl. a; B, 4), Avenue Thiers 16, with lift, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. $8^1/_2$-$10^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., new; du Saumon (Pl. b; B, 3), Place de la République, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. 9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; du Maine (Pl. e; B, 3), Rue des Minimes 10, R. 2, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; Continental, opposite the rail. station, very fair. — **Restaurants.** *Soyez*, Place de la République; *Buffet* at the railway-station.

Cab with one horse $1^1/_4$ fr. per 'course', 1 fr. 80 c. per hr.; at night 1 fr. 75 and 2 fr. 25 c.; with two horses 1 fr. 60, 2 fr. 25 c., 2 fr., 2 fr. 50 c.

Electric Tramways from the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Station* (Pl. A, B, 5), to the *Rue des Maillets* (Pl. D, 1), to *Pontlieue* (Pl. D, 6), to the *Hospital* (Pl. A, 1), etc.; fare 10 c., or 15 c. with 'correspondance'. — *Steam Tramways*, see p. 219.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, C, 3), Place de la République.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Boulevard René-Levasseur 7.

Le Mans, formerly the capital of Maine, and now the chief place of the department of the *Sarthe*, the headquarters of the 4th army corps, and the seat of a bishop, is an ancient town with 65,467 inhab., situated on the Sarthe, chiefly on a height rising from the left bank. The staple commodities are grain and flax.

Le Mans, the ancient capital of the *Aulerci-Cenomani*, afterwards occupied and fortified by the Romans, became under Charlemagne one of the most important cities in the kingdom of the Franks. Taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th cent., it had afterwards, like the towns of Normandy, many vicissitudes to bear during the Anglo-French wars, and it is said to have undergone upwards of twenty sieges. The Vendeans were defeated here by General Marceau in 1793; and the victorious troops, in spite of the efforts of some of their officers, massacred many thousands of the unfortunate Royalists in the streets of the town, not even sparing women and children. In 1871 the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Second Army of the Loire here in a 'week of battles' (Jan. 10-17th), effectually preventing the attempt to relieve Paris.

Le Mans was the birthplace (in 1133) of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line of English kings.

The *Avenue Thiers* leads from the station to the *Préfecture* and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, in the centre of the town. In the Square de la Préfecture is a bronze statue, by Filleul, of *Pierre Belon*, a physician and botanist of the 16th century.

The church of **Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture** (*i.e.* 'de culturâ Dei'; Pl. C, 3), dating mainly from the 12th and 14th cent., has a fine W. front, flanked with two unfinished towers. The *Portal, which is preceded by a porch, is lavishly adorned with sculptures representing the Last Judgment (tympanum), with statues of Apostles, and statuettes of saints (on the vaulting).

Interior. The nave, which is in a very primitive Gothic style, has no aisles and is roofed by domical vaulting, stilted in the same way as that of St. Maurice at Angers (p. 274). It contains several noteworthy pictures (by *Phil. de Champaigne*, *Restout*, *Van Thulden*, *L. Caracci*, and others); and opposite the pulpit is a statue of the Madonna attributed to *G. Pilon*. On the walls are tapestries of the 16th century. The choir is still earlier



LE MANS
1: 17.500
Mètres
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Cathédrale
Place des Jacobins
Promenade
Théâtre
Lycée
Evêché
Séminaire
St. Vincent
Mairie
Musée
St. Benoit
Asile
Marché
Pal. de Just.
Temple
La Visitat.
Bourse
Poste & Tél.
Orphelinat
La Couture
Préfecture
Musée
Banque
Cour de la Visitation
Caserne
Port
Usine à Gaz
Manutention
N.D. d.l. Gare
Quartier d'Artillerie
Asile des Aliénés
Gare
Boulevard de la Gare
Boulevard de la Petite Vitesse
Avenue de Paris
Jardin d'horticulture
Le Bon Pasteur
Grd. Cimetière
Ecole Normal.
Tours
Paris
La Chartre
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

than the nave, the end of it being in the Romanesque style. Beneath it is a crypt. In the sacristy is preserved the shroud of St. Bernard, Bishop of Le Mans in the 6th cent., made of some Oriental fabric.

In the *Préfecture*, beside the church, is the municipal **Museum** (Pl. C, 4; open daily, except Mon., 12-4). We enter by the iron gate and the door opposite it.

The first GALLERY entered contains objects of natural history, 27 scenes and portraits from Scarron's 'Roman Comique', by *Coulom* (of Le Mans; ca. 1712-16), engravings, pottery, weapons, Egyptian antiquities, etc.

GALLERY to the left: 54. *L. Boulogne*, Calypso; 58. *J. Brueghel*, Festival; 36. *Van Balen*, Holy Family; 135. *Drogsloot*, Peasants quarrelling. More objects of natural history, casts, antiquities. — ROOM at the end, adjoining the first gallery. From right to left: *288. *Ribera*, Christ delivered to the executioners; 115. *Coulom*, Portrait; 292. *Rombouts*, Tobias and the angel; 315, 316. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts* (not *Schoewartz*), Landscapes; 262. *Oudry*, Dogs fighting over a hare; 380. *Unknown Artist of the 17th Cent.*, Portrait of Scarron, the author; 236. *Marilhat*, Landscape. The glass-cases contain medals and an ethnographical collection.

ROOM to the right: 341. *C. Vanloo*, Washing of the feet; farther on to the right, 194. *Jolivard* (of Le Mans, 1797-1851), Evening; 83. *Corot*, Landscape; 130. *Desjobert*, Banks of the Marne; 317. *Servin*, Interior of a cattle-shed. — 296. *L. Royer*, Battle of Auvours (10th Jan., 1871); 193. *Jobbé-Duval*, Harvest; 234. *A. Maignan*, Waiting; *122. *L. David*, Portraits. — 299. *L. Royer*, Choir of the cathedral of Le Mans; 342. *A. del Sarto*, Portrait of the artist; 258. *Moreau de Tours*, Blanche of Castile. In the glass-cases are bronzes, antiquities, cameos, medals, enamels, etc. Among these is the famous **Enamel of Geoffrey Plantagenet* (d. 1151), a plaque of champlevé enamel, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. wide, representing Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, father of Henry II. of England (see p. 216) and founder of the Plantagenet line. It originally adorned his tomb in the cathedral. A knife belonging to Charles the Bold with a richly chased and enamelled sheath (15th cent.); an enamelled coffer of the 13th cent.; and the grave-plate of a surgeon of Le Mans (d. 1573) may also be noticed.

GRANDE GALERIE (from right to left): 10. *Florentine School of the 14th Cent.*, St. Agatha; 61. *Le Brun*, Christ in the Garden of Olives; 162. *Frans Floris*, Last Judgment; 351. *S. Vouet*, St. Veronica; 201. *Kalf*, Kitchen; 39. *Baroccio*, Entombment; 163. *J. Fyt*, Still-life; 161. *Francken the Elder*, Adoration of the Magi; 187. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 311. *Santerre*, Mme. Pelletier des Forts; 200. *Kalf*, Still-life; 50. *F. Bol*, Portrait; 308. *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 57. *Brueghel*, Loves of the gods; 271. *Pourbus*, Duchess of Guise; 246. *Molenaer*, Tavern interior; 46. *Van Bloemen*, Peasants resting; 159, 160. *Fr. Franck*, Venus; 326. *Teniers*, Tavern-scene; *Poussin*, 272. Child awakened by Cupid, 273. Rebecca; 175. *Rembrandt* (not *Grimoux*), Portrait of his sister Elizabeth (copy); 333. *A. Turchi*, Samson and Delilah; 203. *L. de La Hire*, Christ in the Garden of Olives. — 76. *School of the Clouets*, Portrait of a nobleman of Vibraye; 295. *Ul. Roy*, Execution of a murderer. — 80. *Constable*, Landscape; 332. *Troyon*, Farmer; 154. *Français*, The Seine at Bougival; 145. *Dupré*, Harvesters; *335. *Valentin* (?), St. John in Patmos; 202. *La Hire*, Irene removing the arrows from the body of St. Sebastian; 55. *L. Boulogne*, Jupiter and Semele; 338. *Jansen van Ceulen* (?; not *Van der Helst*), Portrait of a youth; 49. *F. Bol*, Children and goat; *Ph. de Champaigne*, 70. Adoration of the Magi, 71. Holy Family; 60. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 191. *K. du Jardin*, A magistrate; *120. *Cuyp* (?), Portrait; 232. *Luini* (?), St. Catharine; 312. *Schalcken*, Portrait; 301. *Flemish School* (not *Rubens*), Portrait; 78, 79. *School of the Clouets*, Portraits of Catharine de Médicis and Henri III; *Jouvenet*, 197. Presentation in the Temple, 198. Latona; *199. *Kalf*, Still-life; *224. *Lesueur*, Diana hunting; 31. *Caravaggio* (?), Prodigal Son; 62. *Lebrun*, Hosannah; 147. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian. — Then some early Italian pictures, including No. 27. Holy Family, by *Pinturicchio* (?; not *Perugino*). Then, 77. *School of the Clouets*, Jeanne de la Trémouille; 45. *H. met de Bles*, St. Christopher. — In the glass-cases: natural history objects, medals and fayence.

The Préfecture contains also the *Public Library*, open daily, 9-4, except on Sun., Wed., and holidays. It contains 51,400 printed volumes and 50 MSS.

The Boulevard René-Levasseur leads hence to the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3), in which stands a **War Monument for 1871* (see p. 216). The statue of General Chanzy, commander of the Army of the Loire, is by Crauk; the fine groups of Attack and Defence are by Croisy.

In this Place are the *Bourse* and the new *Tribunal de Commerce* and, farther on, the *Palais de Justice* and the *Church of the Visitation*, two 18th cent. buildings, belonging originally to a convent. — The Rue Gambetta, which descends from this point towards the Pont Gambetta, passes between the *General Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 3), an edifice of the 17th cent., with a fine chapel, and the *Place de l'Eperon* (Pl. B, 3), where upwards of 5000 Vendeans were wounded or slain in 1793 (comp. p. 216).

The Rue Dumas (adjoining the Grand-Hôtel; Pl. B, 3) and the following streets (Rue Marchande, etc.) lead from the Place de la République to the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. C, 2), in which are the *Cathedral* and the *Theatre*, the latter constructed in 1842 on the site of a Gallo-Roman amphitheatre. The *Tunnel* on the W. side of the Place descends to the Sarthe.

The Rue de la Juiverie leads to the left from the end of the Rue Dumas to the former church of St. Pierre-la-Cour (12-13th cent.), at Rue des Fossés-St-Pierre 6, in the crypt of which is the *Archaeological Museum* (Pl. B, 2; open daily, except Mon., 12-4). This contains antiquities and mediæval and Renaissance objects of art, including some ancient vases, pottery, fayence, enamels, statues, funereal monuments, furniture, etc.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is dedicated to St. Julian, the first bishop of Le Mans (3rd cent.), consists of two very distinct parts: the nave of the 11-12th cent., with some modifications in the Transitional style; and the choir and transepts rebuilt on an ampler scale after 1217, the one in the early-Gothic style, the other in the late-Gothic of the 14th (S. transept) and 15th (N. transept) centuries. In spite of this discrepancy, however, the Cathedral of Le Mans ranks among the leading churches of France, and the general effect is one of great nobility. The W. portal (11th cent.) is severe and simple, and is unrelieved by a tower. Between two buttresses to the right is a stone supposed to be a menhir. On the S. side of the nave is a *Lateral Portal* in the Transition style of the 12th cent., preceded by the crenelated *Porche du Cavalier*, adorned with statues resembling those of the great portal of Chartres Cathedral (p. 212). The transept terminates at each end in a tower, of which the base is Romanesque and the upper portions of the 15-16th centuries. The soaring apse, with its girdle of chapels, is one of the most imposing features of the exterior.

The Interior presents the same striking contrast as the exterior, but each of the two parts is a fine example of its own style. The nave is divided into five bays roofed with domical vaulting; the aisles consist of ten bays with groined vaulting. The richly ornamented capitals deserve attention; and the stained-glass windows of the aisles are among the most

ancient known (11-12th cent.). The transept, the vaulting of which is loftier than that of the nave, has an open triforium and a magnificent rose-window (N. arm) filled with 15th cent. stained glass. The **Choir*, with its double ambulatory, is in the purest Gothic style and is beautified by fine **Stained Glass Windows* of the 13-14th centuries. Among the minor features of interest in the interior are the tomb of Mgr. Bouvier (d. 1854), in the style of the 13th cent. (N. transept); two Renaissance tombs, in a chapel opposite; the tomb of Queen Berengaria of Sicily, wife of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (13th cent.), brought to the cathedral from a neighbouring abbey (S. transept); the organ-screen, in the Renaissance style; a Holy Sepulchre of 1610, in terracotta, painted and gilded (chapel adjoining the screen); and the door leading from the ambulatory to the sacristy, constructed from the fragments of a rood-screen of 1620. In the sacristy are five pieces of tapestry of the 15-16th centuries.

The *Hôtel du Grabatoire*, a Renaissance building opposite the cathedral, was formerly the canons' hospital. The Grande-Rue (Pl. B, C, 1, 2) and various other streets in this quarter contain many quaint old houses. No. 11 Grande-Rue is named the *House of Queen Berengaria*, because it occupies the site of a mansion said to have been occupied in the 13th cent. by the widow of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (see above). It contains a small art-museum (9-11 and 1-5; apply at No. 14; fee).

Crossing the river by the Pont Yssoir, we next reach the church of *Notre-Dame* or *St. Julien-du-Pré* (Pl. B, 1), dating mainly from the 11-12th cent. and well illustrating the Romanesque style of that period. The N. aisle contains a bas-relief of the 16th cent., representing a procession. The frescoes are modern.

About 1/2 M. to the E. of the Place des Jacobins is the *Horticultural Garden* (Pl. D, 2), open on Sun. and Thurs. and on Tues. when the band plays, and to strangers on other days on application

From Le Mans to *Angers* and to *Nantes*, see R. 39; to *Alençon*, see R. 26

Steam Tramways ('Tramways de la Sarthe') run between Le Mans and the following places. 1. La Chartre (p. 214), 30 1/2 M., in 2 3/4 hrs. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.) viâ *Pontlieue* (p. 216), *Parigné-l'Evêque*, *Grand-Lucé*, etc. — 2. Mayet (see below), 30 1/2 M., in 2 1/2 hrs. (2 fr., 1 1/2 fr.), viâ *Allonnes*, *Yvre-le-Pôlin*, etc. — 3. St. Denis-d'Orques, 28 1/2 M., in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 15 c.), viâ *Degré*, *Loué*, etc. — 4. Mamers (p. 215), 35 1/2 M., and La Ferté-Bernard (p. 215), 34 M., in 3 hrs. (3 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 65 c. and 3 fr. 40 or 2 fr. 55 c.). At (23 1/2 M.) *La Détourbe* the line forks, Mamers and La Ferté-Bernard lying respectively to the left and right.

From Le Mans to Tours, 61 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/4-3 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 20 7 fr. 50, 4 fr. 90 c.). This line turns to the S. and traverses the *Huisne*, At (5 M.) *Arnage* we quit the valley of the Sarthe. 18 M. *Mayet* (Hôt. du Croissant); tramway, see above. To the right and left are several châteaux. 23 1/2 M. **Aubigné** is the junction of a branch-line to (21 1/2 M.) La Flèche (p. 267), which passes the small town of (9 1/2 M.) *Le Lude*, with its handsome château of the 15-18th centuries. 26 M. *Vaas*, on the *Loir*. 31 M. *Château-du-Loir*, also a station on the line from Chartres to Saumur (p. 214). We now cross the Loir and ascend the valley of the *Escotais*. 44 M. *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre* (Hôt. Ste. Barbe), a small town 1 1/4 M. to the right, on the Châteaurenault and Port-Boulet line (p. 286). About 2 M. to the W. of (48 1/2 M.) *St. Antoine-du-Rocher* lies *Semblançay*, with the picturesque ruins of a castle of the 12-13th centuries. 53 1/2 M. *Mettray*, with a well-known agricultural reformatory for boys. At (54 M.) *La Membrolle-sur-Choisille* we join the railway from Paris to Tours viâ Vendôme (see p. 286). Beyond (56 1/2 M.) *Fondettes-St-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and reach the Nantes railway (R. 39 c). — 61 1/2 M. *Tours*, see p. 296.

III. From Le Mans to Rennes.

101 M. Railway in 2½-4¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 45, 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 10 c.).

On leaving Le Mans we cross the *Sarthe* and obtain a fine view of the town to the right. — 138 M. (from Paris) *La Milesse-la-Bazoge;* 144 M. *Domfront;* 146 M. *Conlie;* 150½ M. *Crissé.*

153½ M. **Sillé-le-Guillaume** (*Hôt. de Bretagne*, R. 2, déj. or D. 2½ fr.), a town with 2964 inhab., possesses a ruined castle of the 15th cent., the keep of which is 125 ft. high, and a Gothic church with a beautiful portal of the 13th cent. and a large crypt of the 12th. The castle was several times taken by the English.

A branch-railway runs hence to (18 M.) *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 188), passing (13½ M.) **Fresnay-sur-Sarthe** (*Chevalier; du Bon-Laboureur*), a small town on a steep, rocky hill, with a ruined castle and a church in the Transitional style. Omn. in summer from Fresnay to (7 M.) *St. Léonard-des-Bois* and to *St. Céneri*, two picturesque places in the 'Alpes Mancelles'.

Another branch-line runs to (32½ M.) *Sablé* (p. 267).

167½ M. **Evron** *(Hôt. du Commerce; Lemoine)*, a small town (4041 inhab.) with an interesting church (11-14th cent.). Part of the rich ornamentation of the interior refers to a miracle attributed to some of the 'Milk of the Madonna', brought from the Holy Land by a pilgrim and now preserved in the church. The timber *Market Buildings* date from the 14th century.

From Evron an omnibus runs to **Jublains** *(Hôt. de l'Ouest)*, a village 8½ M. to the N.W., occupying the site of the Gallo-Roman *Noviodunum*, the capital of the *Diablintes*, of which considerable remains still exist. The most notable of these is the *Castellum*, or fort, the walls of which, strengthened by round and square towers, are standing to a height of 10-13 ft. — The omnibus goes on to (7 M.) *Mayenne* (p. 189).

Another omnibus plies to **Ste. Suzanne** (*Hôt. du Lion-d'Or*, pens. 5 fr.), 4½ M. to the S. of Evron, with an ancient fortified wall and a ruined château.

179½ M. *La Chapelle-Anthenaise*, the junction of a line to Caen viâ Flers, Domfront, and Mayenne (see R. 27).

187 M. **Laval** *(Buffet)*. — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Ouest, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 9-11 fr., de Paris, R. 2½-4, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., both in the Rue de la Paix; de la Tête-Noire, Rue du Pont-de-Mayenne 91. — *Cafés* in the Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs 1 fr. per drive, at night 2 fr.; with two horses 2 and 3 fr.; one piece of luggage 20, two pieces 30, three or more 50 c.

Laval, the capital of the department of the *Mayenne* and the seat of a bishop, is a town with cotton manufactories and 29,751 inhab., situated on the Mayenne. It was taken by Talbot in 1428, and changed hands several times during the wars of the League and La Vendée.

The Rue de la Gare, to the right of the station, leads to the Rue de la Paix and the *Pont Neuf*, whence a fine view is obtained, on the left, of the cathedral and castle, the Pont Vieux, etc., and, on the right, of the viaduct and pleasant promenades. Beyond the bridge we reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Ambroise Paré* (1517-90), styled the 'Father of French Surgery', who was born near Laval.

The Rue Joinville, beginning at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, runs near the *Church of Notre-Dame* or *des Cordeliers*, a structure of the 14-15th cent., containing several fine marble altars of the 17th century.

The *Castle*, which is seen to most advantage from the quay between the Pont Neuf and the Pont Vieux, on the opposite bank, consists of two parts, the 'Old' and the 'New'. The *Old Castle* is a sombre-looking edifice, now a prison. Visitors are admitted (on application at the Préfecture, Rue des Trois-Croix) to the court, to the interesting donjon (12th cent.), and to the chapel (11th cent.). The *New Castle* dates partly from the Renaissance period and is now the Palais de Justice.

In the Place des Arts, to the right of the Place du Palais, is the *Museum*, containing the public library and a small archæological collection (Thurs. and Sat., and 1st & 3rd Sun. of each month, 1-5).

The *Cathedral* is an unimposing and irregular building of the 12th and 16th centuries. The Romanesque W. and S. portals are modern; but the Renaissance N. portal dates from 1575-97. The interior is more interesting than the exterior. The oldest part is the transept (12th cent.). The choir (16th cent.) has five radiating chapels.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Porte Beucheresse*, one of the old town-gates, in the Gothic style, flanked by two towers. — The Rue Marmoreau descends hence to the Place de Hercé, in which are the *Palais de l'Industrie* (1852) and the attractive-looking *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (1891-96), containing a small collection of paintings, by Flandrin, Isabey, Lenepveu, Meissonier, etc. (adm. Sun., Thurs., and holidays 9-12 and 2-4 or 5).

The *Jardin de la Perrine*, behind the Musée, descends to the river. To the right is the beautiful 12th cent. church of *Notre-Dame-d'Avénières*, with a spire of 1534. — In the Rue du Pont-de-Mayenne, beyond the *Pont Vieux* (14th cent.), rises the 15th cent. church of *St. Vénérand*, with a fine façade.

From Laval a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Gennes-Longuefuye* (Sablé, Angers; p. 269), viâ (13½ M.) *Meslay*, whence a visit may be paid to the stalactite caves (adm. 1 fr.) of *Saulges* (Hôt. de la Grotte-à-Margot). — A railway also runs to the village of (20 M.) *St. Jean sur-Erve*. — From Laval to *Mayenne*, *Domfront*, *Flers*, and *Caen*, see R. 27.

From Laval to Mayenne, 72 M., railway in 6½ hrs. (8 fr. 95, 5 fr. 95 c.). — 24 M. *Ernée* (p. 190). — 42 M. *Landivy*. — 45½ M. *Fougerolles*. — 72 M. *Mayenne*, see p. 189.

From Laval to Châteaubriant, 48 M., railway in 2-4¼ hrs. (8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.). — 13½ M. *Cossé-le-Vivien* (2612 inhab.). — 23 M. Craon (*Perle*), with 3977 inhab., on the *Oudon*, has a fine 18th cent. château. Branch to Chemazé, see p. 269. — At (38 M.) *Pouancé* a branch diverges to Segré (p. 269). — 48 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 269.

In leaving Laval the train crosses the valley of the Mayenne by a viaduct which affords a fine view of the town to the left. — Beyond (192½ M.) *Le Genest* we have a view to the right of the interesting old *Abbey of Clermont*, founded in 1150 and now converted into a château. The abbey-church contains some magnificent monuments of the Sires de Laval, dating from the 14-15th centuries.

$208^1/_2$ M. **Vitré** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*, *de France*, both good and near the station, R. 2-3, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), an ancient town with 10,092 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vilaine*. It still retains some portions of its fortifications, a ruined castle, and numerous quaint mediæval houses, and is in this respect one of the most interesting towns in France. Vitré early embraced the Protestant doctrines, and the Huguenots successfully defended themselves here against the army of the League in 1589.

On leaving the railway-station, we proceed at first to the left and then follow the boulevard round the old walls to the *Rue Beaudrairie*, which passes farther on between the *Rue d'Embas* and the *Rue Poterie*. These streets are the most quaint and picturesque in the town, exhibiting a singular array of old and sombre-looking houses of timber or stone, with galleries, sculptured ornamentation, balconies, and porches of the most varied description. In some cases the upper stories project over the foot-pavement so as to form covered arcades resembling those at Berne and not unlike the 'Rows' at Chester.

In the Place du Châtelet, to the left of the Rue Beaudrairie, is the *Castle*, dating mainly from the 14-15th cent., but restored in the 19th. The castle belonged to the Seigneurs de la Trémoille, whose motto ('post tenebras spero lucem'), above the gateway, is supposed to refer to their attachment to the Reformed faith.

The interesting interior is entered by the *Châtelet*, in which is the library; on the right are an 11th cent. chapel and a wing used as a prison (to be demolished). The most important of the four towers is the *Donjon* or *Tour St. Laurent*, in which is the small municipal *Museum* (open on the 1st & 3rd Sun. of each month, 1-4 or 5; at other times adm. 50 c.). Magnificent view from the top.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, in the upper part of the town, reached from the Place du Châtelet viâ the Rue Notre-Dame, is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a stone spire (203 ft. high), recently rebuilt, above the crossing. On the outside, to the right, is a fine pulpit of the 16th cent., bearing a symbol of the Trinity, in the form of a head with three faces.

The chief treasure of the interior is the *Triptych in the sacristy, dating from 1544 and consisting of thirty-two Limoges enamels depicting scenes from the New Testament. Among the other objects of interest are the holy-water basins and the stained-glass windows (all modern, except one of the Renaissance period in the S. aisle).

The Rue Notre-Dame skirts the Place du Marchix and ends at the *Place des Halles*, which contains several picturesque old houses, with lean-to roofs and outside staircases. Here also stands a round tower, forming a relic of the old fortifications.

From the Place des Halles we may follow the *Promenade du Val*, in order to view the town from its most picturesque side, where the *Ramparts* and a *Gate* are still in existence. Turning to the left we regain the station.

About 4 M. to the S. of Vitré, and $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Argentré (p. 223), is the **Château des Rochers**, a mansion of the 15th cent., where Mme.

de Sévigné frequently resided. Her portrait, by Mignard, and various personal relics are shown. — About $5^1/_2$ M. to the W.N.W. of Vitré is *Champeaux*, with an interesting church of the 16th cent. and a ruined château of the 14th.

From Vitré to Pontorson (Mont St. Michel), 49 M., railway in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). The train passes in full view of the castle of Vitré (to the right), crosses the *Vilaine*, and ascends to the N. through the picturesque valley of its affluent, the *Cantache*. — 12 M. *Châtillon-en-Vendelais*. To the left is a small lake. $19^1/_2$ M. *La Selle-en-Luitré*, the junction of a branch-line to Mayenne (p. 189).

23 M. **Fougères** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*, *St. Jacques*, both in the upper part of the town; *de la Gare*, unpretending), a busy town of 23,537 inhab., with large shoe-making factories, picturesquely situated on the small river *Nançon*, is still partly surrounded by its ancient fortifications and possesses a feudal castle of great extent and importance. Both castle and town were taken by the English in 1166 and in 1449 and underwent numerous other sieges. Fougères was the scene of important contests during the Vendean war of 1793.

We leave the station and the modern quarter of the town by the avenue to the right, and ascend to the Place d'Armes. To the left is the Place du Marché, with an equestrian statue of *General de la Riboisière*, a native. The Rue Rallier leads thence to the Rue Nationale, in which are two old timber houses, and, farther on, to the *Church of St. Leonard* (15-17th cent.), with a modern portal and a Flamboyant rose-window. — In the opposite direction the Rue Nationale leads to a small square containing the *Theatre*. We descend to the right by the old Rue de la Pinterie and the Rue de la Fourchette (left) to the *Porte St. Sulpice*, an old town-gateway (15th cent.), adjoining the wall of the castle. It is most picturesque when viewed from the outside, and commands a good view. A little farther on is the *Church of St. Sulpice*, of the 15-18th cent., containing some wood-carving of the 17th and 18th cent., a fine ciborium, and a kind of altar-piece in granite (in a chapel off the S. aisle). — The *Castle*, commandingly situated on a rocky height, dates from the 12-16th cent., and presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, with its eleven battlemented towers. The ruins are now being restored. — A branch-line runs from Fougères to *St. Hilaire* (p. 180).

In leaving Fougères the train passes through a short tunnel below the town. $41^1/_2$ M. *Antrain* ('inter amnes'), at the confluence of the *Oysance* and the *Couesnon*. — 49 M. *Pontorson* and thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see p. 199.

Another branch-line runs from Vitré to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud* (see p. 190; for Châteaubriant and Nantes) viâ (7 M.) *Argentré*, with a château of the 15th cent., $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. of the Château des Rochers (p. 222), and ($15^1/_2$ M.) *La Guerche-de-Bretagne* (pop. 3151)', with an old collegiate church, part of which dates from the 13th century.

Beyond Vitré our line descends the valley of the Vilaine, diverging to the left from the line to Pontorson (see above), and passing several small stations. — 232 M. *Rennes* (p. 205).

31. From Rennes *(Paris)* to Brest.

155 M. Railway in $4^1/_4$-7 hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10 c., 19 fr., 12 fr. 40 c.). Restaurant-car by the morning-express

Rennes, see p. 205. On leaving Rennes our line diverges to the right from those to Châteaubriant and Redon (see p. 208), and crosses the *Vilaine*. To the right runs the line to St. Malo (R. 29). — $13^1/_2$ M. **Montfort-sur-Meu** *(Cheval Blanc, Croissant)*, a small and ancient town, with a tower of the 15th cent. and other relics of its former fortifications. — 20 M. *Montauban-de-Bretagne* (Cosnier), with a château of the 14-15th centuries. — 23 M. *La Brohinière*.

Branch-line to *Ploërmel* and *Questembert*, see pp. 209, 210; to *Dinan*, see p. 204. — A narrow-gauge line runs hence to (36½ M.) *Loudéac* (p. 233).

Beyond (26 M.) *Quédillac* the train crosses the *Rance*. 28½ M. *Caulnes*; 33½ M. *Broons*, birthplace of Du Guesclin (1320?-1380); 40 M. *Plénée-Jugon*, with 3696 inhabitants.

50 M. **Lamballe** (*Hôtel de France; du Commerce*), a town with 4562 inhab., is picturesquely situated to the right of the railway. The hill on which it lies is crowned by the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a handsome and interesting edifice of the 13-15th centuries.

This church was originally the chapel of the castle of the Comtes de Penthièvre, which was destroyed by Card. Richelieu in 1626. It was in besieging this castle in 1590 that La Noue, the 'Bayard of the Huguenots', met his death. Princess Lamballe, the unhappy favourite of Marie Antoinette, and one of the victims of the atrocious massacres of September, 1792, was the widow of the last duke of Penthièvre.

The Place Cornemuse contains some quaint old houses and the *Church of St. John* (1420-65; tower of the 17th cent.). — The *Church of St. Martin* dates from 1084 but was altered in the 15th cent. and restored in the 19th. Beside it is a large *Horse Breeding Establishment* (shown from 12 to 4 or 5).

A diligence (2 fr.) plies twice daily in summer from Lamballe to **Le Val-André** (*Grand-Hôtel et Hôt. du Verdelet; de la Plage*, etc.; *Convent Pension*), a sea-bathing place 9½ M. to the N., with a casino and a sandy beach beneath the cliffs of Château-Tanguy, passing (7½ M.) the village of *Pléneuf* (Hôt. de France). — **Erquy** (*Hôt. des Bains*), 5½ M. to the N.E., another bathing-resort, is also served by a diligence (13 M. from Lamballe; 2½ fr.). Cape Fréhel (p. 178) is 11 M. distant. — An omnibus (1¾ fr.) runs from Lamballe to (10 M.) *Moncontour* (p. 225).

From Lamballe to *Dinan*, *Pontorson*, *Cherbourg*, etc., see R. 24.

Beyond (57 M.) *Yffiniac* and *Langueux* the sea comes into sight on the right. — The train traverses a lofty embankment and viaduct (125 ft. high).

63 M. **St. Brieuc** (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** Hôt. d'Angleterre, Place Du Guesclin, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de France, Croix-Blanche, Rue St. Guillaume 58 and 39, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. or D. 3 fr., good; Croix-Rouge, Rue de Gouëdic 2, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — **Cafés.** *Jouhaux*, Rue St. Guillaume; *du Champ-de-Mars*, Place du Champ-de-Mars; *de l'Univers*, near the theatre. — **Cabs.** Per drive, 2 pers. 1¼, 3-4 pers. 1½ fr.; per hr. 2 fr., at night (8-7) ¼ and ½ fr. extra. — **Steamboats.** To *Le Havre*, once a week in 14 hrs.; fares 15, 12, 9 fr., cabine de luxe 20 fr.; return by St. Malo. see pp. 142, 194. To *Plymouth* viâ *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, see p. xiv. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Rue de Rohan 15. — **Baths**, Rue de Rohan 4. — **British Vice-Consul**, *H. W. Beghin*. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue St. Guillaume 26.

St. Brieuc, a town with 23,041 inhab., the capital of the *Côtes-du-Nord* department and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the *Gouët*, about 1 M. above the point where it flows into the *Manche*. The town sprang into existence round a monastery founded here at the end of the 5th cent. by St. Brieuc, a missionary from Britain. St. Brieuc contains many quaint and picturesque old houses, in one of which (in the Rue Fardel) James II. lived for some days while plotting an invasion of England.

Following first the Rue de la Gare, opposite the station, and then the Rue du Lycée (to the right), we soon reach the *Champ-de-Mars*

with a *War Monument for 1870-71*, by Ogé, a native of the town. To the left stands the church of *St. Guillaume* (13th cent.; rebuilt in 1854), containing two frescoes by Gouézou. The first turning to the right in the Rue St. Guillaume leads to the *Grande Promenade*, with the *Palais de Justice*, behind which is the *Tramway Terminus*. — In the neighbouring quarter is the modern church of *St. Michel*, in the classical style. The street opposite this church and the Rue Jouallan lead to the Marché au Blé, with the *Theatre*. Thence the Rue des Halles, to the right, leads to the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, an edifice of the 13-15th and 18th cent., the two square towers of which lend it the appearance of a fortress. It contains an organ-case of 1540 and numerous monuments, many of which, executed by Chapu and by Ogé, are erected to bishops of St. Brieuc.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining the cathedral, contains a small Musée, open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4 p.m. Opposite the cathedral is the *Préfecture*, which is adjoined by the *Bishop's Palace*, dating partly from the 16th century. The street passing to the left of the latter leads to *Notre-Dame-d'Espérance* or *St. Pierre*, another 13th cent. church, recently rebuilt. It is resorted to by pilgrims and contains a Calvary. The cross-street to the left brings us back to the Champ-de-Mars.

Good views of the picturesque ravine of the Gouet and of the Bay of St. Brieuc are obtained from the *Tertre de Bué*, to the N.W., with a figure of the Madonna by Ogé.

The port of St. Brieuc is *Le Légué*, 1 M. to the N. (railway). About $1^1/_2$ M. farther on stands the ruined *Tour de Cesson*, built in 1395 to protect the mouth of the river, but blown up by Henri IV in 1598. — The railway goes on to *Sous-la-Tour*, at which are a good beach and a bathing resort known as *Bains de St. Laurent* (Hôt. des Bains).

From St. Brieuc to Collinée, $26^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\text{-}2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 20 c.), starting at the Gare de l'Ouest and passing the tramway-terminus (see above). The *Viaduc du Toupin* (115 ft. high) over the valley of the Gouédic close to St. Brieuc, and the *Circular Viaduct of Douvenant*, near the Bay of Yffiniac, are among the interesting engineering features of this line. — $16^1/_2$ M. **Moncontour** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, R. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. 6-7 fr.), a small town with 1300 inhab., the parish-church of which (*St. Mathurin's*) is a favourite resort of Breton pilgrims who bring their cattle to be touched by the reliquary of the saint. It contains some admirable stained glass of the 16th century. The 'Pardon de St. Mathurin' is celebrated here on Whitmonday, attracting great crowds of visitors. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut* with the 'Saints guérisseurs'. — The line ascends rapidly. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Collinée* is situated at the foot of the Montagne du Méné.

From St. Brieuc to *Pontivy* and *Auray*, see R. 32; to *Quimper*, see R. 33; to *Guingamp* viâ *Binic*, see R. 35. — Omnibus daily to *Le Val-André* (p. 224).

Beyond St. Brieuc the train crosses the valley of the Gouët by a viaduct, 190 ft. high. — $69^1/_2$ M. *Plouvara-Plerneuf*. — 74 M. *Châtelaudren*. The village, $^1/_2$ M. to the N., has a chapel containing panelling painted in the 15th cent. with 72 Biblical subjects.

82 M. **Guingamp** (*Hôt. de France*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pens. $8^1/_4$-9 fr., good; *de l'Ouest*, R. from 2, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.), a town on the Trieux, with 9212 inhab., is noted for its church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (14-16th cent.), one of the chief pilgrim-resorts in Brittany. The

interesting 'Pardon' takes place on the Sat. before the first Sun. in July. The venerated figure of the Madonna is in a 14th cent. porch (restored 1854) to the left of the nave; the statues of the apostles should be noticed also.

The interior of the church, which has double aisles, is Gothic on the N. side, Renaissance on the S. side. The curious heads and arms projecting from the piers beneath the central tower should be observed. The most remarkable tombs are those of Marshal Rolland de Coetguerheden (14th cent.) and Bishop Morel (d. 1401).

Quaint old houses may be seen in the main street and in the spacious Place de la Pompe. At the entrance to the latter is a small leaden *Fountain* of 1588 (restored in 1743). — At the end of the *Promenade du Vally* are the scanty ruins of a castle (15th cent.).

The Gothic chapel at *Grâces*, a village 1½ M. to the W., dates from 1507-21 and contains some noteworthy sculptures.

From Guingamp to *Paimpol*, *Tréguier*, and *Lannion*, see pp. 238-240; to *Carhaix*, etc., see pp. 236, 237; to *St. Brieuc* by the narrow-gauge railway, see p. 237.

The railway skirts Guingamp, affording a pretty view of the environs. 91 M. *Belle-Isle-Bégard* (Hôt. Le Troadec). — 98 M. *Plouaret* (Hôt. Rocher, unpretending but good), ½ M. to the right, has a 16th cent. church.

From Plouaret to *Lannion*, *Perros-Guirec*, etc., see pp. 240, 241.

The railway traverses an undulating country, and beyond two short tunnels reaches (103 M.) *Plounérin*.

About 2½ M. to the S.E. lies the *Chapel of Keramenac'h*, a curious structure of the 15th century. — A diligence plies from Plounérin to (7½ M.) **Plestin-les-Grèves** (*Grand' Maison; des Voyageurs*), a town with 3919 inhab. and sea-baths 1¼ M. farther on, on the fine beach at *St. Efflam* (Hôt. du Héron). — About 4½ M. to the N. of Plestin is **Locquirec** (*Hôt. des Bains*, R. 1-2, D. 2½ fr.), another resort of the same kind, on a rocky peninsula. *St. Michel-en-Grève*, see p. 241; *St. Jean-du-Doigt*, p. 244.

To the left of the railway, farther on, lies the village of *Plouégat-Moysan*, near which is the rude chapel of *St. Laurent-du-Pouldour*, a frequented pilgrim-resort on the night of Aug. 9-10th, when many curious superstitious rites are performed.

After making the circuit of the churchyard on their knees, the pilgrims climb into a kind of furnace beneath the altar, kissing the stone. They then rub their hands and faces on the feet of the saint's statue, and finally plunge into a fountain beside the church, as a cure for or preservative against rheumatism. This last ceremony may be performed by deputy. The women bathe at daybreak, after the men. At midnight the men assemble in a neighbouring field, where various competitions are held in honour of the parish, followed by copious libations, for drunkenness is one of the vices that leaven the otherwise excellent character of the Breton.

Farther on the Monts d'Arrée (p. 244) are seen on the left, and we cross the *Douron* by a viaduct, 80 ft. in height. 112 M. *Plouigneau*. We cross the lofty *Viaduct of Morlaix* (see p. 227).

118 M. **Morlaix** (buvette). — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Europe, R. 3-6, déj. or D. 3½, omn. ¾ fr., well spoken of; Bozellec, at the station, R. 2-2½, D. 2½, pens. 7 fr.; Branellec; du Commerce; de la Poste. — *Café de la Terrasse*, Place Thiers. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Rue de Brest 15. — *Steamboat* to Le Havre every Wed. (comp. p. 142).

Morlaix, a town with 15,984 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a tidal river, about 4 M. from the English Channel. The Rue Gambetta describes a considerable curve in descending from the station; a flight of steps to the left, near the church of *St. Martin* (18th cent.), offers a shorter route for pedestrians. At the end is the *Hôtel de Ville*, between the Place Emile-Souvestre and the Place Thiers, both of which are situated above vaulted channels at the confluence of the *Jarlot* and *Queffleut*, which here unite to form the *Rivière de Morlaix*. Between the Place Thiers and the Place Cornic is the **Viaduct*, 310 yds. long and 190 ft. high, with a bridge for foot-passengers below the railway. In the latter Place is a bronze bust of *Cornic-Duchêne* (1731-1809), a famous privateer of Morlaix.

The *Harbour* is formed by the Rivière de Morlaix. Morlaix carries on an active trade with the N. of Europe in grain, oil-seeds, vegetables, butter, honey, wax, leather, horses, etc. To the left of the wet dock is a *Tobacco Manufactory*.

On the quay to the right of the same dock is the *Fontaine des Anglais*, marking the spot where 600 Englishmen were surprised asleep and slain after an attack on Morlaix by Henry VIII. (1522).

The church of *St. Melaine*, near the Place Thiers, dates from 1550, its tower from 1574. The carvings on the font, organ-case, and vaulting should be noticed. The quaint old houses in the Rue St. Melaine, and especially the Grande-Rue (No. 14 with a fine carved staircase; fee) and the Rue du Mur (*Maison de la Reine Anne*, No. 33; 25 c.) should be inspected. — Farther on is *St. Mathieu* (16th cent.), with a massive tower of 1548.

In the Place des Jacobins, on the other side of the Jarlot, is an old convent-church (with two fine windows) now containing the *Musée* (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, free; other days 25 c.), which includes paintings by Delacroix, Fragonard, Troyon, and Diaz. — The quaint costume of the peasants is seen at Morlaix to advantage on market-days (Sat.).

From Morlaix to *St. Pol-de-Léon* and *Roscoff*, *St. Jean-du-Doigt*, *Carhaix*, etc., see pp. 242-245.

An interesting excursion (carr. 12-15 fr.; diligence every morning, 1 fr.) may be made from Morlaix to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Carantec* (Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. du Kelenn), where there is a good beach. Visitors provided with a permit may hire a boat here for an expedition to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Château du Taureau*, a fort built in the 16th century. — From Morlaix we may visit also *St. Thégonnec* and *Guimiliau* (carr. 12 fr.), see below.

$123^1/_2$ M. *Pleyber-Christ*. — 127 M. **St. Thégonnec** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de la Grand' Maison*, R. $1^1/_2$, pens. 6 fr.). The town (3206 inhab.), $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. (omn. $1^1/_2$ fr.), has a handsome 17th cent. *Church*, with good wood-carvings. In the churchyard are a curious *Triumphal Arch* (1587), an *Ossuary* (1581) containing a Holy Sepulchre of 1702, and a '*Calvary*' (1610). — The line now crosses the *Penzé* by a viaduct 100 ft. high. 130 M. *Guimiliau* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, pens. 5 fr.) contains one of the most curious 'Calvaries' in Brittany adorned with statues and statuettes (1581). Its

church, like that of *Lampaul*, 2 M. to the left of the railway, dates from the 17th cent., with earlier features.

134 M. **Landivisiau** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, R. 1½-2, déj. 2½ fr., good) is a small industrial town (4385 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway (omn. 40 c.). Its interesting church, in the Flamboyant style, has a fine S. portal of 1552.

About 3½ M. to the N.W. lies **Bodilis**, with a tasteful Renaissance church, and 4½ M. farther on, to the left of the road, are the interesting ruins of the *Château of Kerjean* (16th cent.). — About 5 M. to the N.E. is **Lambader**, with a pilgrimage-chapel of the 14th cent. containing a fine rood-loft of 1481. Farther on are (½ M.) *Plouvorn* (3015 inhab.) and (1½ M.) the *Château of Kéruzoré* (17th cent.).

We now descend the valley of the *Elorn*. — 140 M. *La Roche*, to the left, has a fine church of 1559, with a remarkable tower of 1575. Near the station is a ruined castle, destroyed in the 15th century.

A visit may be paid to the handsome *Church of St. Salomon* (15-16th cent.) at **La Martyre**, a village 2½ M. to the S.E., with a noted horse-fair in July.

143½ M. **Landerneau** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Univers*, R. from 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½ fr., good; *Raould*), the junction of the Nantes line (R. 36), is a cloth-manufacturing town with 7737 inhabitants. It contains many quaint houses and a mediæval bridge across the Elorn. The church of *St. Thomas de Cantorbéry* dates from the 16-17th cent.; the church of *St. Huardon*, rebuilt in 1860, has a fine tower of 1590.

From Landerneau to Brignogan, 18½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 55 c.). — 2½ M. *Plouédern;* 4½ M. *Trémaouézan;* 8 M. *Ploudaniel* (3094 inhab.). — 10 M. **Le Folgoët** (another station, see p. 232) is noted for the pilgrimage, on Sept. 8th, to the tomb of Salaun le Folgoët ('fou du bois'). The curious *Church* of 1419 has two fine lateral portals and possesses a handsome rood-loft. Behind the choir is the fountain of the Folgoët, with a statue of the Madonna. — 10½ M. **Lesneven** (*Hôt. de France; des Trois-Piliers*), a town with 3375 inhab., has important horse-fairs. Line to Plabennec (Brest), see p. 232. — 13½ M. *Plouider* (2815 inhab.). Line to St. Pol-de-Léon, see p. 232. — 15½ M. *Goulven* has a fine church-tower of the 15th century. Megalithic monuments abound in the bleak environs. — 17½ M. **Plounéour-Trez** (2957 inhab.). — 18½ M. **Brignogan** (*Hôt. des Bains-de-Mer; des Baigneurs*) has a fine sandy beach dotted with erratic blocks, but the tide recedes to a great distance. The 'Men-Marz', a menhir 30 ft. high, is about ½ M. to the N.W.; and the rocky point of *Nis Vran* ('crow's nest') is 1¾ M. to the N.E.

The railway continues to follow the valley of the Elorn and traverses a forest. To the left is the *Anse de Kerhuon*, a small bay crossed by a lofty viaduct and containing the chief timber depot of the French navy. — 150 M. *Kerhuon*.

A ferry (10 c.) here crosses the Elorn to *Le Passage*, whence a road ascends to (1¾ M.) **Plougastel** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; d'Arvor*), a village noted for the quaint costumes of its inhabitants, and for the 'Pardon' of St. John, on June 24th. The cemetery contains a curious monumental **Calvary* of 1602-4, embellished with numerous statuettes and reliefs. Large quantities of strawberries are grown in the neighbourhood. — Omnibus to (7½ M.) *Daoulas* (p. 245), fare 1 fr.

152½ M. *Le Rody* also is situated on a creek. About this point begin the *Roads of Brest*, the shores of which are well wooded and picturesque. The train traverses a long cutting.



Gravé et imprimé par


E
1 : 400,000
Kilomètres
St. Pierre
BREST
le Portzic
Rade de Brest
le Passage
Plougastel-Daoulas
Loperhet
Daoulas
Goulet de Brest
Pte. des Espagnols
Presqu'île de Quélern
Roscanvel
Anse du Fret
Le Fret
Lanvéoc
Anse de Poulmic
Landévennec
Iles du Bindy
Marché
BEL-AIR
St. Martin
Asile des Vieillards
Cimet. de Brest
Redoute de Kerorio
Rue Victor Hugo
Abattoir
Forestou-Izella
Kerorio
Boulevard Gambetta
Marchandises
Gare de l'Ouest
Gare d. Chs. Dep.
Le Merle-Blanc
Usine à Gaz
Porstrein-Névez
Paris, Nantes
Porstrein
Casino de Kermor
Chemin de fer maritime
Port de Poulic-al-Lor
Rue de l'Elorn
Rue Amiral Réveilly
Bassin à flot projeté
Chambre de Comm.
Grand Bassin du Nord-Est
de Commerce
Feu de port
Passe de l'Est
Digue du Sud
BREST
1 : 16,000
Mètres
E
F
G
2
3
4
5
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

155 M. **Brest.** — **Hotels** (often full in summer). Hôtel Continental (Pl. a; D, 3), Place de La Tour-d'Auvergne, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ (in the restaurant 4 & 4½), pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr., well spoken of; des Voyageurs (Pl. b; D, 2, 3), Rue de Siam 16, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 9, omn. ½ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. Moderne (Pl. d; D, 2), Rue Louis-Pasteur 1, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 9, omn. ½ fr.; de France (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue de la Mairie 1, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8, omn. ½ fr.

Restaurants. *Grand Café* (see below); *de Paris*, Rue Emile-Zola 42; *Central*, Rue d'Aiguillon 50; *Brasserie de la Marine*, Place du Champ-de-Bataille; *Lombard*, Rue de la Mairie.

Cafés. *Du Commerce*, Rue d'Aiguillon 33 and Place du Champ-de-Bataille; *Grand-Café*, *Café Brestois*, Rue de Siam 17 and 19. — *Café-Concert du Casino Brestois*, Rue de Siam 111.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 1½, per hr. 2 fr.; 3-4 pers., 2 & 2½ fr.

Electric Tramways: 1. From the *Rue Inkermann* (comp. Pl. E, 1) to *St. Pierre-Quilbignon* (comp. Pl. A, 4) viâ the Porte du Conquet (1st section); continuation to Le Conquet, see p. 231. 2. From *Kermor* (Pl. F, 3) to *Lambézellec* (comp. Pl. C, 1) viâ the Quai du Commerce, the Rue de la Mairie, and Kérinou (1st sect.). 3. From the *Place du Château* (Pl. C, 4) to *St. Marc* (comp. Pl. E, 1) viâ the Boul. de la Marine, the Rue Louis-Pasteur, the Rue de Paris, and the Octroi St. Marc (1st sect.). Fare 10 c. per section, 15 c. with correspondance.

Steamboats to *Le Fret* (Morgat), see p. 232; *Douarnenez*, p. 232; *Landévennec*, p. 232; the *Ile d'Ouessant*, p. 232; to *Quélern* (Camaret) thrice weekly, morning and afternoon, 50 c. — Steamers ply at least once a week to *Dunkirk* (p. 37; 30 & 15 fr.), to *Le Havre* (p. 140; 20 & 10 fr.), to *Nantes* (p. 257; 12 & 8 fr.), and to *Bordeaux* (20 & 10 fr.). — To *Plymouth (London)*, see p. xiv.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Place du Champ-de-Bataille.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, 3, 4), Rue de Siam 100; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Louis-Pasteur 16; *Société Générale*, Rue d'Aiguillon 20.

Warm Baths, Rue du Château 15. — **Sea Baths** at the *Casino de Kermor* (Pl. G, 3; café-restaurant).

British Vice-Consul, *S. S. Dickson*, Place du Château 5. — **American Consular Agent,** *A. Pitel*, Rue Emile-Zola 11.

French Protestant Church (Pl. D, 3), Rue d'Aiguillon 4 (service at 11 a.m.).

Brest, a town with 85,294 inhab., the chief naval port of France, and a fortress of the first class, is situated in the department of *Finistère*, the westernmost part of France, to the N. of the Roads of Brest. Though it possesses also a commercial harbour, its importance depends entirely upon its naval arsenal, and its history is practically the history of the latter.

The town of Brest existed as early as the 4th cent., but its historical importance dates only from the long struggle for the possession of Brittany in the 14th cent. between Charles of Blois and Jean de Montfort. Edward III. of England, who supported the latter, obtained possession of Brest in 1342 and the English did not relinquish it until 1397, when Richard II. sold it to Charles VII. of France for 12,000 crowns. In 1489 Brest opened its gates to Charles VIII. of France, and offered a successful resistance to Anne of Brittany, who was assisted by an English fleet. The English afterwards threatened Brest several times, and Lord Howard attacked it unsuccessfully in 1513. Brest did not begin to be a naval port of importance until about 1631. Richelieu began the extensive harbour-works, and Vauban fortified the port in time to beat back an energetic attack of the English and Dutch fleets in 1694. Information of this expedition is believed to have been conveyed to the French court by Jacobite spies. In 1794 Admiral Howe defeated the French fleet, under Villaret and Joyeuse, off Brest.

The town is built on two rocky hills on the banks of the *Penfeld*, which forms the naval harbour, the chief part being on the left bank. Three roads lead to the town from the *Station* (Pl. E, 3), which lies outside the fortifications. That straight in front conducts us in a few minutes to the *Place du Champ-de-Bataille* (Pl. C, D, 3), viâ the Porte Foy, the Rue Voltaire (left), and the Rue de la Rampe or Rue d'Aiguillon (right). The two last streets lead on beyond the Place to the *Rue de Siam* (Pl. C, 3), the principal street in Brest, while in the other direction they end at the Cours Dajot (see below). — The Avenue de la Gare, to the right from the station, leads to the upper end of the Rue de Siam, which descends thence to the naval harbour. — The street to the left from the station passes between the commercial harbour and the Cours Dajot to the Place du Château.

The *Commercial Harbour* (Pl. E, 3), of recent construction, includes at present five basins, with a total area of 100 acres, with two moles, and a breakwater $^1/_2$ M. long. The *Cours Dajot* (Pl. C. D, 4) is a handsome promenade laid out in 1769, and embellished with statues of Neptune and Abundance, by Coyzevox. It communicates with the commercial harbour by flights of steps. The **View* of the roadstead thence is particularly fine.

Brest Roads, in which several men-of-war are usually anchored, are formed of an irregular bay, 14 M. long and 7 M. wide, almost landlocked by a peninsula, which leaves free only a single channel on the N., called the *Goulet*, 1-2 M. broad and 3 M. long. The entrance is thus somewhat difficult, but the Goulet once passed, ships find themselves in perhaps the largest and safest roadstead of Europe, in which 400 men-of-war can ride at anchor at one time. The roads are defended by powerful batteries, for the most part on the level of the water, and commanded themselves by the guns of the vast system of fortifications which guard the harbour and town. The peninsula of Plougastel (p. 228) divides the roadstead into two main parts, from which various smaller bays ramify. The part next the town is called the *Bras de Landerneau*, into which the Elorn or Landerneau falls; the other is the *Bras de Châteaulin* (p. 249), which receives the Châteaulin or Aulne.

At the W. end of the Cours Dajot, on a rock overlooking the harbour, rises the *Castle* (Pl. C, 4), an important military work, modified by Vauban from a construction of the 13th century. Visitors are admitted on application at the entrance (fee), but there is nothing of great interest in the interior. The *View from the Tour de Brest, on the side next the harbour, is, however, very fine. Including the donjon, the castle has eight towers, the original conical roofs of which were replaced by Vauban with platforms, on which cannon were mounted. Various cells and dungeons are shown to the visitor, most of them with their special tale of horror or suffering.

The *Naval Harbour (*Port Militaire;* Pl. B, 4, 3, 2) is a sort of canal, 3 M. long, averaging 100 yds. in breadth, and from 30 to 40 ft. deep, excavated in great part from the living rock, at the mouth of a small stream called the *Penfeld*.

The **Swing Bridge* (*Pont Tournant;* Pl. B, 4), at the end of the

Rue de Siam (p. 230), constructed in 1861 to connect Brest with Recouvrance, is one of the largest of the kind in existence. It is 1228 yds. long, with an average height of about 70 ft. The two iron wings of which it is composed turn upon tower-shaped piers; four men can open or shut the bridge in 10 minutes. The visitor will hardly fail to be struck with the combined boldness and lightness of this remarkable structure. A bridge-of-boats for foot-passengers crosses the harbour below the swing-bridge. — The best general survey of the naval port is obtained from the swing-bridge, though as the canal forms a series of curves, concealed by the rising banks, nothing like the whole of it can be seen from any one point.

The animation and variety of the port, with the immense magazines, workshops, barracks, etc., lining it on both sides, are more easily imagined than described. No one at all interested in naval matters should fail to endeavour to obtain permission to inspect the arsenal, which employs between 8000 and 9000 workmen. Permits are issued from 9 to 11 a. m. at the Majorité-Générale, Rue Louis-Pasteur 79; foreigners should present a passport with the visé of their consul.

The town offers few other points of interest besides those already mentioned. The *Church of St. Louis* (Pl. C, 2), though founded in 1688, has only recently been finished.

At No. 2 Rue Duquesne (Pl. C, 2) is the *Chapelle St. Joseph*, containing two 16th cent. tombstones, one of which was discovered in 1898 under the floor of the church of St. Louis. In a gallery at the end is a small museum.

Near the upper end of the harbour, on the right bank, is the *Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, where orphans are received at the age of seven to be trained as sailors. At thirteen they enter the *Ecole des Mousses* (ship-boys) on board a vessel lying in the roads, from which they are drafted into the navy, or pass at the age of sixteen to the *Ecole des Novices*, on board another ship for farther training. The 'Borda', also anchored in the roads, contains the *Naval School.*

The *Musée* (Pl. C, 3), in the Place Sadi-Carnot, is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4, and to strangers on other days also. It contains a small collection of paintings, including works by Van Goyen, Coypel, and Daubigny, and the public *Library*. The *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, 2), beyond the Quartier de la Marine, is open in summer, on Thurs., 2-3. It includes a museum of natural history. Near it is the large *Naval Hospital*, with 1200 beds.

Excursions. Various pleasant excursions may be made in the roads and environs of Brest by means of steamers and public conveyances. Small steam launches may also be had for hire. — Besides *Plougastel* (see p. 228) we may mention the *Chapel of St. Ann* near ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Portzic*, which is reached by a picturesque road along the coast or viâ St. Pierre-Quilbignon (see below).

From Brest to Le Conquet *(Pointe de St. Mathieu)*, $13^1/_2$ M., tramway No. 1 (p. 229) to St. Pierre-Quilbignon and thence to Le Conquet (hourly in summer in $1^3/_4$ hr.; 1 fr. 40 c., 1 fr.) — $1^3/_4$ M. *St. Pierre-Quilbignon* (10,943 inhab.). To St. Ann's Chapel, see above. — To the left, about 9 M. from Brest, lies the *Anse de Bertheaume* (two small hotels). — $13^1/_2$ M. **Le Conquet** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de Bretagne; Ste. Barbe)*, a small port with a bathing-beach, $1^1/_2$ M. distant. From Le Conquet a ferry crosses the estuary to the *Peninsula of Kermorvan*. — The *Pointe de St. Mathieu*, the W. extremity of Finistère, lies $2^1/_2$ M. from Le Conquet by the coast. Near the lighthouse is a ruined *Abbey Church* (12-14th cent.). Fine view.

The **Ile d'Ouessant**, a small islet inhabited by fishermen, lies about

14 M. off the coast, and is reached by steamers plying from Le Conquet in 3-3½ hrs. It gives name to the indecisive battle of *Ushant*, fought in 1788 between the English fleet under Keppel and the French under D'Orvilliers. Between this island and the *Isle de Molène*, to the S.E., are the *Pierres Vertes*, on which the English liner 'Drummond Castle' was lost, with 300 lives, in June, 1896.

From Brest to Morgat. Steamer (½-¾ fr.) from the commercial harbour twice daily (thrice at the height of summer) to (¾ hr.) *Le Fret*, and omnibus thence to Morgat in 1 hr. (1 fr.). The steamer traverses Brest Roads from N. to S., passing the *Pointe de l'Armorique* on the left, and the *Pointe des Espagnols* on the right. *Le Fret* is of no interest (sailing-boat to Le Passage, 10 fr.). — The omnibus passes (3½ M.) **Crozon** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), whence diligences ply to *Châteaulin* (see p. 246) and to *Camaret* (see below). — 4½ M. **Morgat** (*Grand-Hôtel de Morgat*, R. from 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 fr.; *Hôt. de la Plage*, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr.; *Hervé*, R. from 2, pens. 6-7½ fr.), a bathing-resort on the peninsula of Crozon, with interesting cliff caverns. Boat to visit the six chief caverns, 1-3 pers. 4 fr. — Numerous other excursions may be made by carriage from Morgat: to the *Cap de la Chèvre* (6 M.), *Pointe de Dinant* (4½ M.), to *Camaret* (Hôt. de France; de la Marine), 7½ M. to the N.W., etc. Steamer to *Douarnenez* (p. 247) in ¾ hr. (2 fr.), twice daily in summer (except Frid.).

From Brest to Douarnenez (p. 247), steamer thrice a week in summer (in 3 hrs.), returning next day (single fare 5 or 3 fr.).

From Brest to Landévennec, by special steamer (1 fr.) on Sun. in summer and by the Châteaulin steamer (p. 246) twice weekly. At *Landévennec* (Hôt. Le Stum; Salaun), at the mouth of the Châteaulin, is a ruined *Abbey* of the 9-11th cent. and a 16th cent. church.

From Brest to Portsall, 22 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80 c.), starting from the *Gare des Chemins de Fer Départementaux* (Pl. C, 3). — 3½ M. *Lambézellec* (19,916 inhab.), an industrial suburb of Brest. At *Le Rufa*, beyond a viaduct and a large brewery, the line to L'Aber-wrach (see below) diverges to the right. — 4½ M. *Bohars;* 7½ M. *Guilers.* — From (10½ M.) *St. Renan* (Hôt. du Commerce) an omnibus plies to the prettily situated little harbour of *Lanildut* (6 M.; hotel). 13½ M. *Lanrivoaré* has 'pardons' on the 4th Sun. in Sept. and the 3rd Sun. in Oct., remarkable for the superstitious beliefs and ceremonies connected with its ancient cemetery. — 17½ M. *Plourin* is another pilgrim-resort. About 4½ M. to the W. (omn.; 60 c.) is *Argenton* (hotel), a fishing-village with a bathing-beach. — 20 M. **Ploudalmézeau** (*Bretagne; Grand' Maison*), a village with 3465 inhabitants. — 21 M. *Tréompan* has a good beach. — 22 M. *Portsall*, where the rock-bound coast is exposed to the full fury of the sea, is a summer-resort with a golf-course.

From Brest to L'Aber-wrach, 22½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 85 c.). — To *Le Rufa*, see above. — 7½ M. *Gouesnou*, with a 'pardon' on Ascension Day. — 11 M. *Plabennec* (3836 inhab.). To St. Pol-de-Léon, see below. 14 M. *Plourien* (2524 inhab.). — 18½ M. **Lannilis** (*Hôt. Lagadec*) lies about 1¼ M. from the remarkable estuary of the *Aber-Benoît*, on the N. — 19 M. *Le Cosquer;* 21 M. *Landéda.* — 22½ M. **L'Aber-wrach** (*Hôt. Bellevue*, pens. 5 fr.), a small fishing-hamlet, is situated on the estuary of the Aber-wrach opposite *Plouguerneau* (5824 inhab.). The bay to the W., closed by the Pointe du Libenter, offers opportunities for bathing. The *Ile Vierge*, to the N.E., is marked by a lofty lighthouse.

From Brest to St. Pol-de-Léon, 40½ M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. (5 fr., 3 fr. 35 c.). To (11 M.) *Plabennec*, see above. — 18 M. *Le Folgoët*, nearer the village than the other station (p. 228). — 19 M. *Lesneven* (p. 228); 22½ M. *Plouider* (p. 228); 31½ M. *Plouescat*, 1¼ M. from the sea. — 40½ M. *St. Pol-de-Léon*, see p. 242.

32. From St. Brieuc to Pontivy and Auray.

79 M. in $3^1/_2$-6 hrs. Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest as far as (45 M.) Pontivy; thence to (34 M.) Auray by the Ligne d'Orléans. There is no through train. Fares about 14 fr. 40, 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 25 c.

St. Brieuc, see p. 224. Our line diverges to the left from that to Brest. — 5 M. *St. Julien*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of which is the *Camp de Péran* (or 'Camp des Pierres brûlées'), an ancient vitrified fort. — 6 M. *Plaintel*, with 2539 inhabitants.

11 M. **Quintin** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de la Grand' Maison)*, with 2948 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Gouët* and near a *Pond*, is noted for its linen cloth ('toiles de Bretagne'). The *Château* was built in the 17-18th cent. (no adm.). The modern church of *Notre-Dame* possesses part of the 'Virgin's Girdle', brought from Jerusalem in 1248 and now preserved in a golden reliquary. Behind the church is an old *Town Gate* (15th cent.).

Diligences ply from Quintin to ($25^1/_2$ M.; 5 fr.) *Rostrenen* (p. 235) viâ ($10^1/_2$ M.; 2 fr.) *Corlay*, the commercial centre of this horse-breeding district. The ancient castle of Corlay was rebuilt in the 15th century.

Beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Le Pas* we pass the *Forest of Lorges* and, beyond the next station, the *Château of Lorges* (to the left). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Ploeuc-l'Hermitage*. *Ploeuc* (4706 inhab.) lies $3^3/_4$ M. to the E. — $21^1/_2$ M. *Uzel*, 2 M. to the W. of the railway, has a ruined château. — $26^1/_2$ M. *La Motte* (2648 inhab.).

$30^1/_2$ M. **Loudéac** *(Hôt. de France)*, with 5746 inhab., is noted for its cloth manufactures. The church of St. Nicholas dates from 1728. The large forest has an area of 6670 acres.

From Loudéac to *Carhaix* and *Châteaulin*, see pp. 235, 236; to *La Brohinière*, see p. 224.

The railway now crosses the *Oust* and the canal from Nantes to Brest. — $38^1/_2$ M. *St. Gérand*.

$44^1/_2$ M. **Pontivy** *(Hôt. Grosset*, R. 2-$2^1/_2$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. $8^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *de France)*, a town with 9506 inhab. on the *Blavet* and the above-mentioned canal, grew up round a monastery said to have been founded in the 7th cent., by St. Ivy, a monk of Lindisfarne. In 1805 Napoleon erected a new town here, in order to overawe the district, which lay in the heart of the most royalist portion of Brittany, and changed the name of the place to *Napoléonville*. On our way from the station we pass through this new town, with its wide, clean streets. The sub-prefecture, the Hôtel de Ville, the post-office, and the court of justice are all in the Place Nationale here.

The Place du Martray, in the old town, contains a tasteful stone *House* with a turret, dating from 1578. Other picturesque old houses may be seen in the neighbouring Rue du Fil and Rue du Pont.

The Rue Lorois, to the right, leads to the *Château*, of 1485, which was formerly a stronghold of the Rohan family and still

belongs to the duke of that name. Two fine towers of the original four are still standing.

The Rue de l'Eglise, beginning at the Place du Martray, leads past an old wooden *Market* and an 18th cent. *Chapel* to the *Church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie*, which dates from the 15th cent. and has a massive tower with a modern spire. In the interior we notice the monumental high-altar, the old wooden statues of saints, by the pillars of the nave, and the recumbent statues in niches.

In the adjoining square rises the *Monument de la Fédération Bretonne-Angevine*, commemorating the agreement concluded by the deputies of Brittany in 1790; it consists of a column with an allegorical statue, by Goff and Chavalliaud (1894). — A few steps bring us to the bank of the Blavet, on the other side of which is the *Hospital* and behind it an old town-gate. Near a bridge we again reach the Place Nationale.

From Pontivy to *Moulin-Gilet*, on the line from Ploërmel to Plouay, see p. 209.

From Pontivy to Meslan, 30½ M., narrow-gauge railway in 2 hrs. (3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 50 c.). The railway first ascends the pretty valley of the Blavet. — 2½ M. *Stival*, with the 16th cent *Chapel of St. Mériadec* (good stained glass). 7½ M. *Cléguérec* (3633 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N. — 17 M. **Guéméné-sur-Scorff** (*Hôt. Moderne*, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 5-6 fr.; *de Bretagne; des Voyageurs*) is an old place with 2027 inhab. and the **ruins** of a 15th cent. *Château*. It is the birthplace of *Bisson* (see p. 249). — 21½ M. *Lignol*. — About 1¼ M. to the S. of (25 M.) *St. Caradec-Kernascleden* is *Kernascleden*, with the *Church of Notre-Dame* (1459). — 28½ M. *Berné*. — 30½ M. *Meslan*, on the line from Lorient to Gourin, see p. 250.

Beyond Pontivy the line descends the valley of the Blavet. — 54 M. *St. Nicolas-des-Eaux* has a *Chapel of St. Nicodemus* (1539), which is annually visited by many pilgrims. On the day of the 'Pardon' (the first Sat. in Aug.) the cattle of the neighbourhood are brought in procession to a *Fountain* (1608) near the chapel. Some of the animals are presented to the saint and are afterwards bought by the peasants, who firmly believe that they will bring them luck. — Between two short tunnels is the station of (56½ M.) *St. Rivalain*. The station of (62½ M.) *Baud* lies 3 M. to the W. of the town of that name, for which the line from Ploërmel to Plouay is more convenient (see p. 209). — 66½ M. *Lambel-Camors* is situated in the midst of the forest of Camors.

Beyond (71½ M.) *Pluvigner*, a town with 5437 inhab. and a church of 1546, we join the line from Brest to Nantes. — 79 M. *Auray*, see p. 251.

33. From St. Brieuc to Quimper.

a. Viâ Auray.

141 M. in 6⅓-9¼ hrs. No through train; carriages are changed at Pontivy and at Auray. Fares about 25 fr. 60, 17 fr. 45, 11 fr. 30 c.

From St. Brieuc to Auray, see R. 32; thence to Quimper, see R. 36 II.

b. Viâ Loudéac and Châteaulin.

$128^1/_2$ M. No through train. Carriages are changed at Loudéac, whence we travel on a line of the Chemins de Fer Economiques, and at Châteaulin, where we change to the Brest and Quimper line (Chemin de Fer d'Orléans). In addition there is always a fairly long wait at Carhaix. It is impossible to accomplish the journey in one day as the connections are bad, but it is an interesting route through one of the most curious and least known parts of Brittany. Fares from St. Brieuc to *Loudéac* ($30^1/_2$ M.) 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.; from Loudéac to *Châteaulin* (79 M.) 14 fr. 30, 9 fr. 60, 5 fr. 25 c.; from Châteaulin to *Quimper* (19 M.) 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55 c.

From St. Brieuc to *Loudéac*, see R. 32. Our line skirts the highroad from Rennes to Brest as far as Rostrenen. The *Oust* is crossed. — $4^1/_2$ M. (from Loudéac) *St. Caradec*, with a church of 1664. — 10 M. *St. Guen*, amidst characteristic scenery. — 13 M. *Mûr-de-Bretagne* (Hôt. de la Grande-Maison), with 2436 inhab., lies on a hill to the right before the station is reached. The surroundings are attractive, particularly the *Valley of Poulancre*, $3^3/_4$ M. to the N. — We reach the *Blavet*, cross it twice, and ascend its pretty valley to the left.

16 M. *Caurel* lies near the fine *Forest of Quénécan*, which extends almost to Gouarec. — $18^1/_2$ M. *St. Gelven*. — 21 M. *Bon-Repos*, near the ruined church (13th cent.) and other remains of the abbey of that name. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Gouarec* (Auberge Lannezval), picturesquely situated, is a good centre for excursions in the valley of the Blavet. — $27^1/_2$ M. *Plouguernével*.

31 M. *Rostrenen* (Hôt. des Voyageurs et du Commerce, R. 2, B. $^3/_4$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), an old place with 2185 inhab., has a church (Notre-Dame-du-Roncier) founded in 1295 but afterwards altered and partly rebuilt in the 19th century. Diligence to Quintin, see p. 233. — $36^1/_2$ M. *Maël-Carhaix*. — $40^1/_2$ M. *Trébrivan-le-Moustoir*. At *Le Moustoir* is a 16th cent. church. We join the line from Guingamp to Rosporden (p. 236) on the right.

$44^1/_2$ M. **Carhaix** *(Buffet*, with rooms; *Hôt. de la Tour d'Auvergne*, R. 2-3, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr., good; *de France)*, a town with 3600 inhab., on the right, is picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the Hière. It perhaps represents the ancient *Vorganium*, the capital of the *Osismii* and the point of intersection of several Roman roads, of which some traces remain. It has a large trade in cattle.

The Rue des Augustins, the chief street, reached by turning first to the left and then to the right from the station, passes near the Place du Champ-de-Bataille, in which stands a bronze statue by Marochetti (1841) of *La Tour d'Auvergne* (1743-1800), 'the first grenadier of France' and a native of Carhaix. The Rue du Pavé, on the right at the end of the Place (interesting *Old House* at the corner), leads to the old collegiate *Church of St. Trémeur* (16th cent.), which has a fine tower. Farther on, to the right beyond a square containing the post-office, is the 16th cent. *Church of Plouguer*, which contains some good wood-carvings.

Railway to *Guingamp* and *Rosporden*, see R. 33c; to *Morlaix*, see p. 244.

$48^1/_2$ M. *Port-de-Carhaix*, on the canal from Nantes to Brest, which our line crosses by-and-by. — Beyond (52 M.) *St. Hernin-Cléden* we enter the pretty winding valley of the Aulne, which is followed as far as Châteaulin. — $55^1/_2$ M. *Spézet-Landeleau.* The *Chapelle du Cran* (1532), at *Spézet*, $3^3/_4$ M. to the S., contains admirable stained glass of 1548. — 59 M. *Plonévez-du-Faou.*

62 M. **Châteauneuf-du-Faou** *(Hôt. du Midi)*, with 4016 inhab., is very picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill dominating the left bank of the Aulne. — $64^1/_2$ M. *Langalet.* — 67 M. *Lennon.*

71 M. **Pleyben** (*Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche*, R. $1^1/_2$, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), with 5643 inhab., stands on a plateau $1^1/_4$ M. to the right. It has a 16th cent. church with a tasteful porch, a handsome square tower terminating in an octagonal lantern, and fine stained glass (1564). Beside the church are a 15th cent. charnel-house and a curious *Calvary* of 1650, in the style of that at Plougastel (p. 228).

Beyond ($74^1/_2$ M.) *St. Ségal* the line descends rapidly. — 77 M. *Port-Launay*, the harbour of Châteaulin, with extensive quays. — Crossing the Aulne we enter (79 M.) *Châteaulin.* For this town and the line thence to Quimper, see R. 36 I.

c. Viâ Guingamp and Rosporden.

$95^1/_2$ M. in $6^1/_2$-$9^1/_4$ hrs. There is no through train. Carriages are changed at Guingamp, whence we travel by the Chemins de Fer Economiques, and at Rosporden, where we join the Chemin de Fer d'Orléans. Fares from St. Brieuc to *Guingamp* ($18^1/_2$ M.) 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 50 c.; from Guingamp to *Rosporden* ($64^1/_2$ M.) 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 10 c.; from Rosporden to *Quimper* ($12^1/_2$ M.) 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 55 c., 1 fr.

From St. Brieuc to Guingamp, see p. 225. — We diverge to the left from the line to Brest and ascend the valley of the *Trieux.* About $3^1/_2$ M. from Guingamp we see on the left the village of *Coadout*, which is noted for its 'Pardon des Coqs' (1st Sun. in Advent), so called from the cocks presented to St. Ildut. The finest cock is placed on the belfry and when it flies down it becomes the property of the first person who can catch it, to whom it brings good luck. — $7^1/_2$ M. (from Guingamp) *Moustérus-Bourbriac* is the station for the country-town of *Bourbriac* (Hôt. Le Ray), $3^3/_4$ M. to the left, which has 4326 inhab. and a church with a fine belfry of 1501. — The line now ascends over some granite hills, covered with heath and furze, which form part of the chain of the Monts d'Arrée (p. 244). — 12 M. *Pont-Melvez*, $3^3/_4$ M. to the S. of which is *Bulat-Pestivien*, with a church of Notre-Dame (15-16th cent.; tower of 1552), interesting for its sculptures, and an important 'pardon' (on Sept. 8th). We now reach a plateau. — 15 M. *Plougonver*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the right, has a belfry of 1666. — At (21 M.) *Callac* (Hôt. de Bretagne), with 3629 inhab., important cattle-fairs are held. We descend into the picturesque valley of the *Hière.* — $27^1/_2$ M. *Carnoët-Locarn*, beyond which our line is joined by those from Morlaix (see p. 244) and from Loudéac (see p. 235).

$33^1/_2$ M. **Carhaix**, see p. 235. — Beyond ($37^1/_2$ M.) *Port-de-Carhaix* (p. 236) we diverge to the left from the line to Châteaulin (see p. 236) and ascend a pretty valley. — After passing ($41^1/_2$ M.) *Motreff* we ascend over the E. spurs of the *Montagnes Noires* (see p. 246), a small chain of hills running parallel with the Monts d'Arrée (p. 244).

$46^1/_2$ M. **Gourin** (*Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc*, R. $1^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.), an old place with 5053 inhab., is situated on the S. slope of the Montagnes Noires, 520 ft. above sea-level, and commands a fine view. The church of St. Peter dates from the 15th cent. and the chapel of Notre-Dame from the 16th. Beside the town are quarries of stone and slate. Railway to Meslan and Lorient, see p. 250. — We descend into the valley of the *Inam*.

$49^1/_2$ M. *Kerbiguet*, with the ruins of a 16th cent. château. We traverse a viaduct 59 ft. high. — $53^1/_2$ M. *Guiscriff*, with 4972 inhab. and a church of 1570. The *Isole* is crossed. — 57 M. *Scaër* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), with 6565 inhab., lies to the left, short of the station. — 60 M. *Coatloc'h*. — Beyond ($62^1/_2$ M.) *Kernével* the *Pond of Rosporden* is crossed. — $64^1/_2$ M. *Rosporden*, and thence to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Quimper*, see p. 248.

34. Excursions from St. Brieuc and from Guingamp.

I. From St. Brieuc to Guingamp by the Narrow-Gauge Railway.

34 M., in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85 c.).

Stations in St. Brieuc, see p. 225. Passing under the bridge of Rohannech we reach a point above the Haut-Légué whence we have an admirable view over the valley of the Gouët, the plateau of Plérin, and the sea. A good $^1/_4$ M. farther on we cross the *Viaduct of Souzain*, 315 yds. long and 120 ft. high. The branch-line to the right runs to the harbour (p. 225). Four more viaducts are crossed. Fine view to the left. — Beyond ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Plérin* is a lofty viaduct called the *Viaduc du Parfond de Gouët*. — 6 M. *Pordic*, 2 M. from the sea.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Binic** (*Hôt. de France; de Bretagne; de la Plage; de l'Univers;* furnished houses), a seaport with 2231 inhab., at the mouth of the *Ic*, is a sea-bathing resort with a quiet, though somewhat muddy, beach. Steamer to Guernsey weekly (p. xiv). Two more lofty viaducts are crossed. — 12 M. *Etables* (Hôt. Bellevue et de la Plage, R. from $2^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 7, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; de la Croix-de-Pierre), with 2146 inhab., is another sea-bathing resort, with two small beaches respectively $^1/_2$ M. and $^2/_3$ M. from the town. — $13^1/_2$ M. **Portrieux** *(Hôt. du Talus; de la Plage)*, a pleasantly situated village with a good harbour of refuge, also frequented for sea-bathing.

From Portrieux to Paimpol, 16 M., mail-gig once daily (fare 3 fr.). Beyond *St. Quay* (p. 233) we traverse a pretty, undulating tract and

gradually leave the coast. — 6 M. *Plouha* (Hôt. du Commerce), with 4774 inhab., lies 2 M. from the sea. — 9½ M. *Lanloup*, at the end of a valley, 1¼ M. from the *Plage de Bréhec*. — 12½ M. *Plouézec* (inns), barely 1 M. from the sea, which we again approach. — From the road near (14½ M.) *Abbaye de Beauport* we have quite a good view of the fine ruins (13-15th cent.; no adm.). The vegetation of the gardens here is southern in character owing to the Gulf Stream. — 15 M. *Kérity* is prettily situated near the bay of Beauport. — 16 M. *Paimpol*, see below.

14½ M. **St. Quay** (*Hôt. de la Plage; de St. Quay; du Gerbot-d'Avoine*), the most attractive sea-bathing resort on this coast, has several fine sandy beaches. — The station of (18½ M.) *Plouha* is 1¼ M. from the town (see above). — 23½ M. *Lanvollon* (Hôt. de Bretagne) dominates the valley of the *Leff*, which we cross by a viaduct. About 4½ M. down the valley lies *Lanleff*, with the so-called *Temple de Lanleff*, an interesting circular church of the 12th cent., modelled on a reduced scale from the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, like that at Quimperlé (p. 248). — 34 M. *Guingamp*, see p. 225.

II. From Guingamp to Paimpol.

23 M. Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). — This is a fine excursion, the best views being to the left.

Guingamp, see p. 225. The railway crosses the *Trieux*, passes under the Brest line, and ascends rapidly towards the N. — 6 M. *Trégonneau-Squiffiec*. — 9½ M. *Plouëc*, junction for the branch-line to *Tréguier* (see p. 239). Beyond an undulating tract we return to the valley of the Trieux and recross that stream.

There are two stations at (13 M.) *Pontrieux* (Buvette; Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de France), the first one ½ M. outside the pretty little town, which lies to the left on the Trieux. The river here forms a small harbour, which is reached by the tides.

The line now runs above the river, which is most beautiful at high tide. The Leff is crossed by a handsome bridge. — On the left bank appears the curious *Château de la Roche-Jagu* (15th cent.). — 16 M. *Frinandour* or *Frynaudour* ('nose in the water'). — 19½ M. *Plourivo-Lézardrieux* is the station for *Lézardrieux* (Hôt. du Commerce), another small port, 2-2½ M. to the N., on the left bank, which is reached by a lofty suspension bridge. The river, here very wide, takes the name of *Lédano*. The railway finally quits the estuary of the Trieux.

23 M. **Paimpol** (*Hôt. Gicquel, Continental*, at both R. 2½-3, pens. 6½-8½, omn. ½ fr.), a small town (2805 inhab.) situated at the end of a bay with high wooded banks, has small sea-baths and a *Harbour*, but contains little of interest. In the oval Place du Martrai are some old houses. The *Church*, of the 13th and 15th cent., possesses a 16th cent. triptych and some old pictures. On a hill outside the town stands the *Tour de Kerroc'h*, with statues of the Virgin and St. Anne. — Paimpol is an important centre for the French boats engaged in the cod-fishery off Newfoundland and

Iceland; and the annual departure in February of the '*Islandais*' (fishermen bound for Iceland; 'pêcheurs d'Islande') is the occasion of a celebrated festival.

Environs of Paimpol. — To the E. of Paimpol lie ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Kérity* and ($1^3/_4$ M.) the *Abbaye de Beauport* (see p. 238). — About $7^1/_2$-8 M. to the S.E., and nearly 1 M. to the right of the St. Brieuc road, is *Lanleff* (p. 238). — About 5 M to the N. and $1^1/_4$ M. off the coast is the **Ile Bréhat** (*Hôt. Lucas; Burton*, pens 5-7 fr.), offering a good harbour of refuge, large enough for men-of-war. The island, which may be reached by the *Pointe de l'Arcouest* (motor-launch 25 c.) and the fine beach of Launay, possesses small sea-baths and is surrounded by curious islets and rocks. The return is made viâ *Ploubazlanec* and by shaded roads affording many pretty glimpses. — A diligence plies from Paimpol to *Tréguier* (6 M.; see below) viâ *Lézardrieux* (3 M.; p. 238) in 2 hrs. (2 fr.). — From Paimpol to *Portrieux*, see p. 237.

III. From Guingamp to Tréguier.

20 M. Narrow-Gauge Railway in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs.; carriages changed at Plouëc. Fares from Guingamp to *Plouëc* 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 70 c.; from Plouëc to *Tréguier* 1 fr. 30, 90 c.

From Guingamp to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Plouëc*, see p. 238. The line traverses a plateau. 11 M. *Runan*. — $14^1/_2$ M. *Pommerit-Jaudy*, whence the fine valley of *Jaudy* is reached. — $15^1/_2$ M. *La Roche-Derrien* (Hôt. de France), on the Jaudy, has a ruined château and an interesting church (12th and 14-15th cent.) with a Renaissance altarpiece. Charles of Blois was defeated and taken prisoner here in 1347 by Tanneguy Duchâtel. The *Jaudy* is crossed. — 16 M. *Langazou*.

20 M. **Tréguier** (*Hôt. de France*, Rue Colvestre, R. from $1^1/_2$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. $6^1/_2$ fr.; *Lion d'Or)*, a pretty town with 3028 inhab. and a good little *Harbour* ($5^1/_2$ M. from the sea), lies partly on the hills at the confluence of the Jaudy and the Guindy, which unite to form the *Tréguier*. Near the station, at the harbour, is the *Calvaire de Réparation*, raised in 1904 as a protest against the erection of a statue to *Ernest Renan* (1823-92), a native of Tréguier, whose monument (by Boucher; 1903) stands in the Place de l'Eglise. We ascend to the town by the long Rue des Bouchers or by the Rue Ernest-Renan, where a tablet marks the house in which Renan was born.

The **Church*, formerly a cathedral, was begun in 1150 but not finished until 1461. Of the three transeptal towers, that to the S. has a spire (207 ft.), that to the N. is Romanesque. The 15th cent. *Cloisters* are entered from the left transept. In the church is the *Tomb of St. Yves* (1253-1303), patron-saint of advocates ('advocatus, sed non latro, res miranda populo'), restored in 1890. The stalls (17th cent.), the lectern, and two carved wooden altars, in the ambulatory, are noteworthy. — Behind the church the garden (now public) of the old episcopal palace extends down to the river.

About $^1/_2$ M. to the S., near the Pontrieux road, rises the belfry of St. Michael, a relic of an old Gothic church (fine view). A little lower down, to the right of the village of *Le Minihy*, is the site of the house in which St. Yves was born on Oct. 17th, 1253.

At *Plougrescant*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N., is the chapel of St. Gonery, containing the fine mausoleum of Guillaume de Halgouët (d. 1602), bishop of Tréguier.

Road to *Lézardrieux* and *Paimpol*, see p. 239.

From Tréguier to Port-Blanc, 6 M. by road (carriage sent from the hotel at Port-Blanc to the station if ordered). — We cross the Guindy by the Pont Noir and pass *Plouguiel* and *Penvenan* (see below). — *Port-Blanc* (Hotel, pens. 4-5 fr.) is a small bathing-resort of recent origin, with a few villas, on a rocky coast studded with barren islets.

From Tréguier to Lannion, 18 M., narrow-gauge railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). — The Guindy is crossed. — In the church of (2 M.) *Plouguiel* is a tomb with a 14th cent. statue. — Beyond ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Penvenan* is the fine viaduct of Kerdeozer. — At (11 M.) *Petit-Camp* we join the line from Lannion to Perros-Guirec (see p. 241).

IV. From Guingamp to Lannion. Environs of Lannion.

$26^1/_2$ M. Railway in 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.).

From Guingamp to (16 M.) *Plouaret*, see p. 226. The line to Lannion runs towards the N. — At (21 M.) *Kérauzern* is an elegant Gothic château. Valley of the Léguer, see below.

$26^1/_2$ M. **Lannion.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Europe, Rue des Capucins, R. 2-3, B. $^3/_4$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. 8-9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; du Grand-Turc et des Voyageurs, near the station, R. 2, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. $6^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de France, near the bridge. — **Post & Telegraph Office,** Place du Centre. — **Carriages** at the Hôt. de l'Europe or from *Nicol*, Avenue de la Gare.

Lannion, a town with 5856 inhab. and a small fishing *Harbour*, in charmingly situated on the *Léguer*, the mouth of which faces W. The town, which is an important centre for excursions, contains some interesting old *Houses*. The *Church of St. Jean* (16-17th cent.) has a square tower of 1519. — On a hill $^2/_3$ M. to the N. stands the interesting church of *Brélévenez*, dating chiefly from the 12th cent.; the round pillars of the nave have given a little under the weight of the aisles; there is a crypt beneath the choir.

Railway to *Tréguier*, see above.

From Lannion to the Châteaux in the Valley of the Léguer, a very interesting excursion of 4 hrs. (carr. 10 fr.). On the right bank lies ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Buhulien*, whence we go on foot to the scanty but picturesque ruins of the *Château de Coëtfrec* (15th cent.), on the left bank. About $4^1/_2$ M. from Buhulien, viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Tonquédec*, lie the ruins of the large *Château de Tonquédec* (fee), dominating the right bank; this château was already a ruin in 1395 and was rebuilt in the 15th century. Proceeding thence towards Lannion we first visit the Château de Kergrist and then the Chapelle de Kerfons (those wishing to take train from Kérauzern, 2 M. from Kergrist, visit Kerfons first). The *Château de Kergrist* (15th cent.; still inhabited) is $2^1/_2$-3 M. to the S.W. of the Château de Tonquédec, viâ *Kermorgan*, where the road to Lannion along the left bank diverges to the right. About $^1/_2$ M. farther S. stood the *Château de Runfau*, of which only the chapel remains (15th cent.). — The *Chapelle de Kerfons* or *Kerfaouez*, in the direction of Lannion,

near the left bank of the Léguer, is reached by a path diverging to the right from the highroad $^2/_3$ M. from Kermorgan (see p. 240; in all $^3/_4$ M. from Kermorgan). It dates from the 16th cent. and is interesting for its wooden rood-screen of the period. We are here $4^1/_2$ M. from Lannion, which is reached viâ (2 M.) *Ploubezre*, a large village with an interesting church and calvary.

From Lannion to Plestin (p. 226), $10^1/_2$ M. The road runs viâ (7 M.) *St. Michel-en-Grève* (Hôt. de la Plage; Lion d'Or; Bellevue) and *St. Efflam* (p. 226), situated at the two extremities of the extensive *Lieue de Grève*, on the site of a former forest said to have been swallowed up by the sea in 709, like the Marais de Dol (p. 204).

From Lannion to Trébeurden, $7^1/_2$ M. (diligence daily, 2 fr.; carr. 10 fr.). *Tréheurden* (Hôt. Martret, good) is a sea-bathing resort in a charming situation, with two fine beaches and a small harbour at the mouth of the Léguer, where there are numerous picturesque rocky islets. It may be reached also by boat from Lannion.

From Lannion to Perros-Guirec, 8 M., narrow-gauge railway in 40 min. from the Gare de l'Ouest (fares 1 fr., 65 c.). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Petit-Camp*, junction for the line to Tréguier (see p. 240).

8 M. **Perros-Guirec** (*Hôt. du Levant*, *des Bains*, both unpretending), a small harbour prettily situated on the bay of the same name, has two bathing-beaches, viz. the fine beach of **Trestraou* (Gr.-Hôt. de la Plage, R. 3-5, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. 7-9, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. des Bains), with the most important baths, and the beach of *Trestrignel* (Gr.-Hôt. de Perros-Guirec, R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 7-9, omn. 1 fr.).

From Perros-Guirec to Trégastel, $4^1/_2$ M. viâ *Trestraou* (see above) and the chapel of *Notre-Dame de-la-Clarté* (Hôt. de la Clarté, open July 1st-Sept. 30th, pens. 5-8 fr.), which appears on the hill and whence we have a good view. The direct route passes $^2/_3$ M. to the right of *Ploumanac'h* (Hôt. Bellevue; des Rochers) a village with a small harbour in a chaos of curiously shaped *Rocks*. On the hither side of its lighthouse is the little *Chapelle St. Quirec*, with a statue into which pins are stuck by girls who wish to be married. Opposite, in the sea, lie the *Seven Islands*, the chief of which is the *Ile aux Moines*, with a lighthouse and a dismantled fort.

From Lannion to Trégastel, 8 M., diligence once daily in the season (2 fr.). With a carriage (10 fr.) the excursions to Perros-Guirec and to Trégastel may be combined.

The road begins at the end of the harbour, at the extremity of the promenade called the Allée-Verte, and ascends towards the N., leaving a road to Perros-Guirec on the left. The route is uninteresting until we approach the sea. — Before reaching (6 M.) *Trégastel* (not the Trégastel near Plougasnou, p. 244) we pass a curious *Calvary*. — 8 M. *Plage de Trégastel* (Hôt. de la Plage, de la Mer, at both R. $1^1/_2$, déj. or D. 2, pens. 5 fr.). This part of the coast is chiefly noted for its curious *Rocks*, which are arranged in groups worn by the sea into the most singular shapes. The beach of yellow sand slopes gradually, so that the tide goes a long way out.

From Trégastel to *Ploumanac'h* and to *Perros-Guirec*, see above.

35. Excursions from Morlaix.

I. From Morlaix to St. Pol-de-Léon and to Roscoff.

17½ M. Railway to St. Pol, 13½ M., in 40-45 min. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 15 c.); thence to Roscoff in 12 min. (80, 55, 30 c.).

Morlaix, see p. 226. The branch-line to Roscoff diverges to the right from the main line beyond Morlaix. — Beyond (7 M.) *Taulé-Henvic* the *Penzé* is crossed by a viaduct 100 ft. high. — 10½ M. *Plouénan*. To the right, in the distance, appear the spires of St. Pol-de-Léon and the estuary of the Penzé.

13½ M. **St. Pol-de-Léon** (*Hôt. de France*, plain), a quiet town with 8140 inhab., lies ½ M. from the sea, where its little harbour of *Pempoul* is situated.

It was founded in the 6th cent. by *St. Pol*, a Welsh monk and first bishop of the town. The two fine religious monuments preserved here attest its importance in the middle ages.

The **Chapelle du Creizker* ('centre of the town' in Breton), dating chiefly from the 14th cent., is noted for its open-work **Tower* (255 ft. high), with a spire surrounded by turrets. We enter by the N. porch, an elaborately carved work of the 15th century. The handsome piers supporting the tower, with their slender clustered columns; the windows at each end and on the S. side; and an altar surmounted by a wooden altar-piece with twisted columns, on the right, are the chief points of interest in the interior.

The former **Cathedral*, a curious building of the 13-15th cent., with two handsome open-work *Towers*, 180 ft. high, presents peculiarities that are hardly to be found united elsewhere. These include a porch with a terrace intended for benedictions, a lepers' door to the right of the main entrance, a catechumens' porch on the S., and a gallery for pronouncing excommunications above the window of the S. transept.

The most noteworthy objects in the interior are the tasteful triforium, surmounted by a frieze and a balustrade; the organ-case, of 1658; a stained-glass window of 1560 (Works of Charity) in the right aisle, near the baptistery, and a fine rose-window in the right transept; sixty-nine choir-stalls of 1512; a palm in gilded wood, in the form of a cross, whence the ciborium was formerly hung over the high-altar; five tombs of bishops, in the ambulatory; a Renaissance wall-niche, in the apsidal chapel; a curious painting of a figure with three faces, symbolizing the Trinity, in the vaulting of the 3rd chapel on the right; and, in the 1st chapel on the left, the bones of St. Pol and the tombstone of Amice Picard (d. 1652), who is here venerated as a saint.

In the Place du Petit-Cloître, behind the cathedral, is a former prebendary's house (16th cent.). The Rue de la Bive leads thence to Pempoul (p. 243).

The former episcopal palace (18th cent.), to the left of the church, is now the *Hôtel de Ville;* the garden has been converted into a promenade.

The Rue Verderel, to the left of the Chapelle du Creizker, leads to the *Cemetery*, which contains an old church (15th cent.); the handsome stations of the cross, arranged in a semicircle round the

cross, are of granite. By the outer walls are some old charnel-houses in a very neglected state.

This street goes on towards *Pempoul*, a small harbour on a marshy bay, beyond which lies *Carantec* (p. 227). There is a small and unattractive beach called the *Plage Ste. Anne*.

On the right we approach the sea, at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On the other side is the Pointe de Primel (p. 244).

17½ M. **Roscoff.** — Hotels. Hôt. des Bains de Mer, near the church, pens. from 6, omn. ½ fr.; Talabardon, adjacent, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. from 5 fr.; de la Maison-Blanche, near the harbour; de la Marine, near the beach, R. 2-3, déj. or D. 2½, pens. 6½-7½, omn. ½ fr.; du Palmier, opposite the post-office, R. 1½-2, déj. 2, D. 2½, pens. 5-6 fr.

Roscoff ('the blacksmith's mound'), a small seaport with 5054 inhab., carries on a trade in the excellent vegetables of the neighbourhood, the fertility of which is said to be due to the Gulf Stream.

We turn to the right beyond the station to reach the town. In the street to the left of the harbour are a house with a small oratory and some remains of cloisters, and the *Chapelle St. Ninien*, which commemorates the landing of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1548, at the age of five, when on her way to be betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. Prince Charles Edward Stuart also landed here after escaping from Scotland in 1746. Farther on in the town, on the left, is the *Church of Notre-Dame-de-Croaz-Baz*, noted for its unusual tower (1550), which has a spire somewhat resembling a minaret. Short of the church are two small chapels of the same period.

Inside the church, in the left aisle, is an alabaster altar-piece of the 15th cent.; on the right is an old font, in a rotunda of the 17th cent.; under the wooden vaulting are friezes adorned with sculpture; the beautiful high-altar dates from the 17th century.

The *Mairie*, in the street to the right of the church, is an interesting old house; other old houses may be seen in other streets.

In the Place in front of the church, farther on to the left, is a *Marine Laboratory*, to which visitors are admitted (entr. by the small door). The street on the hither side of the laboratory leads to the *Sea Baths*, on small beaches which present long stretches of sand at low tide. The Ile de Batz is visible thence.

The street beginning in front of the church leads back to the station. From the point where it turns to the left for the station we may follow the Route de St. Pol straight on in order to visit a huge *Fig Tree*, which is shown in a former convent-garden a little farther on (adm. 50 c.).

About 2½ M. off the coast lies the small *Ile de Batz* (Hôt. Robinson boat 25 c.), inhabited by sailors. There is a small harbour on the S. side. The island contains little of interest.

I. From Morlaix to St. Jean-du-Doigt and to Plougasnou.

11 M. Diligence every morning (1 fr.) to *Plougasnou-Primel;* from Plougasnou to *St. Jean-du-Doigt* 1¼ M. on foot or by carriage (short-cut ⅔ M.).

Morlaix, see p. 226. Our road is a continuation of the quay on the right bank beyond the viaduct; it ascends to the N., then descends

into a valley, beyond which it re-ascends to a plateau. In the distance to the left appears St. Pol-de-Léon (p. 242). Finally we pass the direct road (right) to St. Jean-du-Doigt.

St. Jean-du-Doigt (*Hôt. St. Jean et des Bains-de-Mer*, R. $1^1/_2$-2, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-7 fr.), 10 M. to the N.E. of Morlaix, derives its name from the relic of St. John the Baptist preserved in its church. The local 'pardon' takes place on St. John's Eve (23rd June). The *Church*, a remarkable edifice of 1440-1513, has a valuable treasury containing fine chalices and an interesting crucifix in addition to the finger of St. John, which is preserved in a gold and silver enamelled casket of the 15th cent. (50 c. each visitor). Near the church, at the entrance to the cemetery, is a *Miraculous Fountain*, with a tasteful Renaissance monument. The cemetery contains a *Mortuary Chapel* of 1577. — The *Sea Baths* are situated on a fine beach $^2/_3$ M. to the N., half way to Plougasnou.

About 8 M. to the E. of St. Jean lies *Locquirec* (p. 226), which also is reached by diligence from Morlaix, starting every morning.

Plougasnou *(Hôt. des Bains; de Bretagne)*, also 10 M. from Morlaix, has 3843 inhab. and an interesting Renaissance church. The diligence goes on to the little *Sea-Baths* of **Primel** *(Gr.-Hôt. Primel; Hôt. des Bains; de la Plage)*, at the little harbour of *Trégastel* (not the Trégastel near Lannion, p. 241), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N. The adjacent *Pointe de Primel* is a rocky promontory to the right of the broad estuary of the river Morlaix, facing the promontory of Roscoff (p. 243).

III. From Morlaix to Carhaix. Huelgoat.

$30^1/_2$ M. Railway in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.).

Morlaix, see p. 226. After crossing the *Viaduct* our line diverges to the right from the line to St. Brieuc and Paris. — The station of (6 M.) *Plougonven-Plourin* lies respectively 3 M. to the W. and 2 M. to the S.E. of the villages after which it is named. We then cross the *Monts d'Arrée*, the principal chain in Brittany (1280 ft.), partly barren and partly thickly wooded. We ascend rapidly. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Le Cloître-Lannéanou.* View to the right. — Beyond (16 M.) *Scrignac-Berrien* we descend into the valley of the Aulne. View to the left.

21 M. **Huelgoat-Locmaria**; the station is at Locmaria, 4 M. from Huelgoat (omn. 1 fr., there and back $1^1/_2$ fr.).

The road to Huelgoat ascends the valley of an affluent of the Aulne. About $^3/_4$ M. short of Huelgoat, on the left (guide-board), a fairly steep and muddy path leads down to a spot called *Le Gouffre.* Here amidst magnificent scenery the stream forms a cascade and then disappears under the rocks for a distance of 220 yards. A little farther on, before reaching the bridge, and a few min. to the right of the road (guide-board), is the curious little *Grotte d'Artus*, to which the rocks give the appearance of a huge dolmen. The Camp d'Artus lies beyond (see p. 245). — **Huelgoat** (*Hôt. de France*, to the right beyond the church, R. from $1^1/_2$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 7 fr.; *de Bretagne*, at the entrance to the village; *du Lac*, near the lake), prettily situated in a wooded valley studded with rocks, near a large

pond, offers pleasant summer quarters. The 16th cent. *Church* has a modern belfry. The objects of note in the interior include the ancient font-cover; a wooden dais; the wooden frieze below the vaulting; and a group representing a priest between a nobleman and a beggar. The *Pond* is lower down on the left; at the bridge over the stream flowing into it is a picturesque mill and a chaos of rocks called the 'Ménage de la Vierge' (household of the Virgin), the Pillow, the Armchairs, etc. An ascent to the right beyond the bridge brings us in 5 min. to an enormous rocking-stone, known as the 'rocher tremblant'. The road to the right beyond the bridge, which may be joined by following the path to the left beyond the rocking stone, leads above the partly wooded valley named the *Camp d'Artus*. At the end (ca. 3/4 M.) is a pleasanter road by which we may return through the woods, coming out near the Grotte d'Artus (p. 244).

About 4 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Huelgoat, in the opposite direction from the church, is **St. Herbot** *(Auberge de Bellevue)*, with a pretty *Chapel* of the 16th cent. containing a magnificent rood-screen of the period. An interesting 'pardon' is held here in May, combined with a cattle-fair. Interesting points in the environs are the *Château du Rusquec* (3/4 M.), and the *Cascades of St. Herbot* (insignificant in summer), formed by the Ellez, an affluent of the Aulne.

24 M. *Poullaouen*, 3 M. to the W. of the station, with an abandoned mine of argentiferous lead. — 27 1/2 M. *Plounévézel*. — 30 1/2 M. *Carhaix* (p. 235).

36. From Brest to Nantes.

222 M. Railway in 7 1/4-10 hrs. (fares 33 fr. 5, 22 fr. 35, 14 fr. 55 c.). This is the quickest, though not the shortest route from Quimper and Vannes to Paris. Other routes, diverging at Redon (p. 253), lead viâ Rennes or viâ Châteaubriant.

I. From Brest to Quimper.

64 1/2 M. Railway in 2 1/3-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). Best views to the right on this picturesque route.

Brest, see p. 229. Thence to (12 M.) *Landerneau*, see p. 228. We diverge to the right from the railway from Rennes, cross the *Elorn*, and ascend to (18 1/2 M.) *Dirinon*. We cross a viaduct 1/4 M. long and 120 ft. high. 23 1/2 M. *Daoulas* (Hôt. de Bretagne). This name is said to be derived from the Breton words '*mouster daou laz*' ('monastery of the two murders'), and the legend relates that the monastery here was originally founded in expiation by a knight who had slain two monks at the altar in the 6th century. The chief remains of the monastery are parts of the church and cloisters, dating from the 12th century. An omnibus (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) Plougastel (p. 228). — 30 M. *Hanvec*. To the right we see the roads of Brest. Beyond a tunnel (1/4 M. long) we reach (37 1/2 M.) *Quimerc'h*, about 3 3/4 M. to the N.W. of which is the pilgrim-resort of *Rumengol*, visited on March 25th, Trinity Sunday, Aug. 15th, and Sept. 8th. — Beyond a viaduct (130 ft. high) the district becomes less hilly. We cross the navigable *Aulne* by another lofty viaduct (160 ft. high).

45 1/2 M. **Châteaulin** (*Hôtel de la Grande-Maison*, plain), a town with 4237 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Aulne. In the neighbourhood are important slate-quarries. The only relic of the castle,

which stood on a rock on the left bank of the Aulne, is the *Chapel of Notre-Dame*, dating from the 15-16th centuries.

A steamboat (2 fr.) plies twice weekly from *Port-Launay*, the harbour of Châteaulin, 1¾ M. down the river (omnibus), to *Brest* (p. 229) in 5 hrs., touching at various intermediate places. — A diligence runs daily from Châteaulin to (21 M.) *Crozon* (p. 232) in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr.), passing (7 M.) *Ste. Marie-du-Méné-Hom*, whence the *Méné-Hom* (1080 ft.), the chief summit of the *Montagnes Noires* (p. 237), may be ascended in ½ hr. (fine view).
From Châteaulin to *Carhaix* and *Loudéac*, see R. 33b.

The railway now quits the valley of the Aulne and descends that of the *Steir*, which it repeatedly crosses. — 53½ M. *Queménévem.* — To the left diverge the branch-lines to Douarnenez and to Pont 'Abbé. Beyond a tunnel we cross the *Odet* and reach —

64½ M. **Quimper** (**Hôtel de l'Epée*, R. 3-6, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 10 fr., *du Parc*, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8½ fr., both in the Rue du Parc; *de France*, Boulevard de l'Odet, R. from 2½, pens. from 8½ fr.; *Buffet*, at the station). This 'pleasant riverside city of fables and gables', the capital of the department of *Finistère* and the seat of a bishop, occupies a fine situation at the confluence of the *Steir* and the *Odet* (Kemper signifying 'confluence' in the Breton tongue). Pop. 19,516.

The *Cathedral of St. Corentin, near the quay on the right bank, is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Brittany. Though its construction extended over two centuries (13-15th), it is marked by great unity of plan. The *Portals* are richly sculptured but have suffered from the hand of time. The spires on the towers are modern.

The *Choir*, the axis of which is not parallel with that of the nave, is the finest part of the interior. Other features of interest are the stained glass (both ancient and modern), the mural paintings (chiefly by *Yan Dargent*, a modern Breton artist), the altar-pieces and statues of the 14th and 15th cent., and the tombs of the bishops. The *High Altar* is a gorgeous modern work in gilded bronze, adorned with statuettes and high-reliefs.

The Place St. Corentin is embellished with a *Statue of Laënnec* (1781-1826), inventor of the stethoscope, who was born at Quimper. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the public library, is also in this square.

The Musée, in the building to the left, is open daily (except Mon.), 12 to 4.

On the groundfloor are two rooms containing an interesting *Archaeological Collection*, and a group of about 50 figures illustrating Breton costumes. The first floor contains a *Picture Gallery*, with several good examples of old masters, especially of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The most important is by *Alonso Cano* (the Virgin presenting to St. Ildefonso a chasuble embroidered by herself), in the second room to the left of the entrance. There are also a valuable collection of engravings and some sculptures.

The modernized *Lycée*, farther on in the same direction, preserves part of the old *Town-Walls*. — The street in front of the cathedral crosses the Steir, a tributary of the Odet, and passes near the *Church of St. Mathieu*, which dates from the 16th cent. and was recently rebuilt, with a handsome modern tower. — On the other side of the Odet, at the foot of *Mont Frugy*, lie the *Préfecture* and the *Allées de Locmaria*. The Romanesque *Church of Locmaria*

(11th cent.), at the end of the Allées, is interesting. There is a small harbour on the Odet, 10-11 M. from the sea.

About 11 M. from Quimper, at the mouth of the Odet, lies **Bénodet** (*Grand-Hôtel*), a village frequented for sea-bathing. In summer a steam-launch (1 fr. 25 c.) plies thither from Quimper daily, as well as an omnibus (1 fr.), starting from the Place St. Corentin at 2 p.m.; sailing-boat 8-12 fr. From Bénodet we may cross the river by ferry (5 c.) and proceed viâ Combrit (see below) to (5 M.) Pont-l'Abbé (see below).

From Quimper to Pont-l'Abbé and St. Guénolé (*Penmarc'h*). To Pont-l'Abbé, 13½ M., railway in ½-1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.); thence narrow-gauge railway to (9½ M.) Penmarc'h and (11 M.) St. Guénolé, in 50 min. (1 fr. 40, 95 c.). Carriage for the excursion from Pont l'Abbé 8-10 fr., or 12-15 fr. including Loctudy. — 6 M. *Pluguffan*. 10 M. *Combrit-Tréméoc*. The church of *Combrit*, 1½ M. from the station, contains some interesting wood-carvings. About 3 M. to the N.W., on the right bank of the Odet, are the interesting remains of the *Roman Villa* of *Le Pérennou*. — 13½ M. **Pont-l'Abbé** (*Lion d'Or*, R. 1½-2, D. 3 fr.; *des Voyageurs*), a town with 6432 inhab., on the river of the same name, contains a *Church* (14-16th cent.) which belonged to a convent, and a *Castle* (now the Hôtel de Ville), still retaining a tower of the 13th century. Pont-l'Abbé is the capital of the *Bigoudens*, a race differing in many respects from the other inhabitants of Brittany and supposed to be the descendants of a pre-Celtic population (p. 193). Their peculiar costumes, often elaborately embroidered, may be seen on Sundays and holidays. — Omnibus (50 c.) daily in summer to (4 M.) *Loctudy* (Hôt. des Bains, pens. from 5½ fr., very fair), an unpretending bathing-place (*Plage de Langoz*), with an interesting Romanesque church (11th cent.; restored). Ferry to *Ile Tudy* opposite (10 c.).

The Road from Pont-l'Abbé to Penmarc'h traverses a wild district, with many megalithic monuments. At (1¾ M.) the *Château de Kernuz* (16th cent.) visitors are admitted to inspect an admirable collection of prehistoric and Gallo-Roman antiquities. Farther on we see to the right the village of *St. Jean-Trolimon* (4 M. from Pont-l'Abbé) with the *Chapelle de Tronoën* (16th cent.). — 4 M. *Plomeur*, with the *Chapelle Ste. Tumette*. — The Narrow-Gauge Railway (see above) makes a detour to the S. viâ (4 M.) *Plobannalec*, (6 M.) *Treffiagat*, and (6 M.) *Guilvinec* (Hôt. de l'Océan, R. from 1½, pens. from 6½ fr.), a small port and bathing-resort.

9½ M. **Penmarc'h** (pron. 'penmar'; *Hôt. de St. Guénolé*), a village with 5702 inhab., is the modern representative of a once flourishing town, scattered ruins of which extend as far as (1¼ M.) the Pointe de Penmarc'h. The discovery of Newfoundland, the inroads of the sea, war, and the disappearance of the cod-fish ruined this town in the 16th century. The principal church is that of *St. Nonna*, dating from the 16th century. — On the *Pointe de Penmarc'h* is the *Phare d'Eckmühl*, a lighthouse 200 ft. in height, erected in 1893-97, with an electric light visible to a distance of 60 M. (adm. 11-12 and 2-5). Close by is the little *Hôtel du Phare-d'Eckmühl* (déj. 2½, pens. 6 fr.). — 10 M. *Kérity*, with a ruined church of the 14-15th cent. and an old manor-house of the 15-16th.

11 M. **St. Guénolé** (*Grand-Hôtel*, déj. 3 fr.; *Hôt. de Bretagne*), a small seaport and bathing place, with a picturesque church-tower of the 15th cent., is situated on a rocky and dangerous coast (comp. p. 248).

From Quimper to Douarnenez and Audierne (Pointe du Raz), 27½ M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 55, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 15 M. **Douarnenez** (*Hôtel de France*, déj. 2½, pens. from 9 fr.; *du Commerce*, pens. from 7 fr.; *de l'Europe*), a town with 13,568 inhab., situated on a fine bay of the same name, is an important centre of the sardine-fishery. Steamer in summer to (12½ M.) *Morgat* (p. 232). Steamer to Brest, see p. 232. — The 'pardon' (last Sun. in Aug.) of *Ste. Anne-la-Palud*, 7 M. to the N. of Douarnenez, attracts about 30,000 visitors annually. About ½ M. to the S. of Douarnenez lies *Tréboul* (5130 inhab.), with the *Plage des Sables-Blancs* (Hotel, R. 2-4, pens. 6-7 fr.), a picturesquely situated bathing resort. — The *Méné-Hom* (p. 246) is easily ascended from *Plomodiern* (Breton, *Plodihern*), 11 M. from

Douarnenez; 7 M. farther to the N.E. is *Locronan*, the 15th cent. church of which contains the tomb of St. Renan (16th cent.).

At Douarnenez carriages are changed for the local line to Audierne. — 24 M. *Pont-Croix* (2714 inhab.; Hôt. des Voyageurs), with a curious old collegiate church, *Notre Dame-de-Roscudon* (13th and 15th cent.). — 27 1/2 M. **Audierne** (*Hôt. de France*, pens. 8 3/4-9 1/2 fr.; *du Commerce*, pens. 7-8 fr., good), Breton *Goazien*, was once like Penmarc'h (p. 247) an important town, but now contains only 4706 inhabitants. — The **Pointe du Raz** (carr. 8-12 fr.; seat in hotel-brake, 3 fr.), the westernmost point of Finistère, 9 1/2 M. from Audierne, commands an almost constantly wild and tempestuous sea-view. The only buildings here are a *Signal Station* and two *Hotels* (*Hôtel du Raz-de-Sein*, déj. or D. 3, pens. 9 3/4-10 fr., good; *de la Pointe-du-Raz*, déj. 2 1/2, pens. 7-8 fr.) It is hazardous to proceed to the N., towards the *Enfer de Plogoff* and the *Baie des Trépassés*, without minute instructions and precautions (guide advisable; 1 fr.). — About 6 M. to the W. off the point is the islet of *Sein*, the *Sena* of the ancients, once the seat of a Druid sanctuary and oracle.

At *Le Loch*, 4 1/2 M. from Audierne, a road diverges from the Pointe du Raz road, for (1 3/4 M.) *Cléden* and (1 3/4 M. farther) the *Pointe de Brézellec*. Thence we may follow the coastguards' path to the *Pointe du Van*, near which is the *Etang de Laoual*, one of the sites assigned to the legendary city of *Is*, which is supposed to have been engulfed in the 5th century.

II. From Quimper to Lorient and Auray.

To *Lorient*, 40 1/2 M., Railway in 1-1 1/2 hr. (fares 7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 25 c.). — From Lorient to *Auray*, 21 1/2 M. in 1/2-3/4 hr. (4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.).

On leaving Quimper we ascend the valley of the *Jet*. — 72 M. *St. Yvi*. — 77 M. *Rosporden* (Hôtel Continental, déj. or D. 2 fr., good) has a fine church (14-16th cent.). Branch to Carhaix, see p. 237.

A branch-railway runs from Rosporden to (9 1/2 M.) **Concarneau** (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, D. 3, pens. from 7 1/2 fr.; *Atlantic Hotel*, pens. from 6 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. des Sables-Blancs*, pens. from 7 fr.; *de France; de la Plage; des Bains*), a town with 8007 inhab., engaged in the sardine-fishery, and a good harbour, picturesquely situated on the E. side of the *Bay of La Forest* or *Fouesnant*. The ancient quarter of the town, the *Ville-Close*, lies upon an islet surrounded by ramparts (no adm.), dating in part from the 14th century. At the mouth of the harbour is an *Aquarium*, communicating directly with the sea, where large quantities of lobsters are reared — Concarneau is supposed to be the 'Plouvenec' of Miss Howard's charming and pathetic story of 'Guenn'. 'Nevin', where Guenn danced at the Pardon, is probably Pont-Aven, and Les Glénans may be identified with the 'Lannions'. — At *Beuzec-Conq* (5112 inhab.), 1 1/4 M. to the N.E. of Concarneau, is the handsome modern *Château de Keryolet* or *Kiolet*, bequeathed with its rich furniture to the department by the Russian Princess Chauveau-Narischkine (d. 1893). It contains the *Musée Camille Bernier*, containing Breton landscapes, etc., by the painter of that name (1823-1902), besides tapestries, fayence, costumes, etc. (open daily 9-5, except Mon. morning; adm. 50 c.). — Steamer 4 times daily (in settled weather only) from Concarneau to (1/2 hr.) *Beg-Meil* (Hôtel des Dunes, pens. from 7 1/2 fr.; de Beg-Meil, pens. 7-12 fr.), a bathing-place on the opposite side of the bay. — Mail-gig daily at 4 p.m. from Concarneau to *Pont-Aven* (p. 249).

79 1/2 M. *Kerrest;* 83 M. *Bannalec;* 89 M. *Mellac-le-Trévoux*.

92 1/2 M. **Quimperlé** (*Lion d'Or*, R. 3-4, pens. 8 fr.; *du Commerce*, pens. 7 1/2 fr.; *de l'Europe*, pens. 6-7 fr.), a town with 9176 inhab., is charmingly situated at the confluence of the two rivers which form the Laïta. The more conspicuous church is that of *St. Michel*, dating

from the 14-15th centuries. The other, *Ste. Croix*, erected on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and rebuilt since 1862, contains an old rood-screen (16th cent.) and a crypt of the 11th century. — About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of Quimperlé is the *Chapelle de Rosgrand*, with a fine Renaissance rood-loft.

A narrow-gauge line runs from Quimperlé to (13 M., in 55 min.) **Pont-Aven** (**Hôt. Julia et des Voyageurs*, R. 3-5, pens. 8-10 fr.; *Gloanec*, pens. 5 fr., plain but good; *Pension Ker-Maria*, from 5 fr.), a picturesque village to the S.W., much frequented by artists. Pretty Breton costumes. On the right bank of the impetuous ***Aven***, with its numerous mills, is the *Château du Hénan* (15-16th cent.), $2^1/_2$ M. from Pont-Aven. About $1^3/_4$ M. farther on is *Port-Manech*, with the *Plage St. Nicolas*, reached by omnibus or steamer.

From Quimperlé a diligence (1 fr.) plies twice daily in summer, viâ the pretty *Forêt de Carnoët* and the *Abbey of St. Maurice* (13th and 17th cent.), to (8 M.) **Le Pouldu** *(Hôt. des Bains; de la Marine; Goulven)*, a small bathing-place on the right bank of the Laïta.

Excursions may be made from Quimperlé to *St. Fiacre* (p. 250) and *Le Faouët* (p. 250), respectively 11 and 13 M. to the N. Omnibus (2 fr.) to the latter daily in $2^1/_2$ hrs., starting at 4 p.m.; carr. and pair 18-20 fr.

Beyond Quimperlé the railway crosses the *Laïta* by a viaduct 108 ft. high. $99^1/_2$ M. *Gestel.*

105 M. **Lorient.** — **Hotels** (variously judged). Hôtel de Bretagne, Rue Victor-Massé 10, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $10^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de l'Europe, Rue Victor-Massé 16, R. 2-3, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; des Voyageurs, Rue Fénelon 17, R. 2-3, B. $^3/_4$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. $7^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Moderne, Rue du Finistère 59; Le Gal, Place Alsace-Lorraine, corner of Rue St. Pierre. — **Cafés.** *Grand-Café*, *Continental*, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine; others in the Rue de la Comédie. — *Buffet*, at the station.

Electric Tramways. 1. From *Keryado* to *La Perrière*. 2. From the *Place Bisson* to the *Rue du Poteau* and *Ploemeur*. 3. From the *Cours Chazelles* to the *Rue du Pont*. 4. From the *Place Bisson* to *Hennebont* (p. 250).

Steamers to *Nantes* and to *Belle-Ile*, see p. 257.

British Consular Agent, *H. Joubert.*

Lorient, a fortified naval and commercial port, with 46,403 inhab., is situated on the *Scorff*, near its junction with the Blavet. It was founded, under the name of *l'Orient*, in the 17th cent. by the powerful Compagnie des Indes Orientales, who established their ship-building yards here. When the company collapsed after the capture of Bengal by the British in 1753, the dockyards and works were purchased by the state.

The town is well built but uninteresting. The Rue Victor-Massé, diverging to the right from the prolongation of the Cours Chazelle, beyond a *Statue of Jules Simon* (1814-96), by Puech (1905), leads to the *Place d'Alsace-Lorraine*, the principal square. The Rue des Fontaines, quitting the latter at its left angle, conducts us to two smaller squares, in one of which is the *Church of St. Louis* (18th cent.) and in the other a bronze *Statue of Bisson*, a young naval lieutenant who blew up his ship in 1827 to prevent its falling into the hands of Greek pirates. To the left of St. Louis is a small *Municipal Museum* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; on other days on application). The Cours de la Bôve, to the right of the church, leads to the commercial harbour (p. 250); in this promenade are a

**Statue of Victor Massé* (1822-84), the composer, by Mercié, the *Theatre*, and a large *Salle des Fêtes*. The Rue du Port leads from Massé's statue to the dockyard.

For permission to visit the *Dockyard*, which is interesting, though not so important as that of Brest, application (comp. p. 231) should be made at the offices at the end of the Place d'Armes. At the entrance is a *Signal Tower*, 125 ft. in height. There are also workshops at *Caudan*, on the left bank of the Scorff, which is crossed by a floating bridge. — The *Commercial Harbour* lies at the S. end of the dockyard, between the town proper and a new suburb. The trade is chiefly connected with the requirements of the dockyard. — The *Roadstead*, beyond the two harbours, is formed by a deep and safe bay, 3½ M. long, with a fortified island in the middle.

About 1¼ M. from the S. end of the roadstead, on the other bank, is the small fortified town of **Port-Louis** (*Hôtel de la Marine; Belle-Vue*, pens 6-7 fr.), with 3876 inhab., also of recent origin. It is frequented as a bathing-resort by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Steamboats ply hither from Lorient every ½ hr. (20 min.; fare 25, 20 c.). — On the opposite bank is *Larmor*, 3½ M. from Lorient, a pleasure-resort, also visited by pilgrims (steamer in summer, 15 c.). *Kernével*, another bathing-resort, is reached by steam-launch (5 min.; 10 c.) from *La Perrière* (tramway, p. 249). — The island of *Groix* (Hôt. Etesse), 8½ M. from Port-Louis, about 4½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad, is surrounded with cliffs pierced with caverns, and contains some megalithic monuments. Steamboat from Lorient daily in 1¼ hr. (fare 1 fr. 50. 1 fr. 20 c.; return 2 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.).

From Lorient to Gourin, 46½ M., narrow-gauge railway in ca. 3 hrs. (5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 85 c.). — 7½ M. *Pont-Scorff*. — 16 M. *Plouay*, junction of the line from Ploërmel (p. 209). — 25½ M. *Meslan*, junction of a branch-line to Pontivy viâ Guémené sur-Scorff (p. 234). — 31 M. **Le Faouët** (*Croix d'Or*, R. 2-3, pens. from 5 fr.; *Lion d'Or*), a characteristic Breton town (3526 inhab.) on the *Ellé*, near which is the 15th cent. *Chapelle Ste. Barbe*, curiously perched on a rock 300 ft. above the river. About 2 M. to the S. is the *Chapelle St. Fiacre* (15th cent.), with a beautiful rood-loft of 1440 and stained glass of the 16th century. — Near (38½ M.) *Langonnet* is the *Abbey* of that name, founded in 1136, still retaining a church and a chapter-house of the 13th century. — 41 M. *Plouray*, with a church of 1666. — 46½ M. *Gourin*, see p. 237.

Beyond Lorient the Scorff is crossed. — 110 M. **Hennebont** (*Hôtel de France*, R. 2-3, pens. 7½-9 fr.; *des Postes*), a small sea-port with 9121 inhab., is finely situated on the Blavet, the banks of which afford a pleasant promenade. The Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Paradis*, said to have been built by the English, dates from the 16th century. The relics of the old fortifications include a Gothic *Gateway*, by which we enter the old quarter known as the *Ville-Close*, where a few quaint old timber-front houses of the 16-17th cent. still linger. Hennebont is noted for its spirited defence by Jeanne de Montfort in 1342-45, described by Froissart.

Tramway from Hennebont to Lorient, see p. 249. — The left bank of the Blavet affords pleasant promenades. Downstream the river is spanned by the bold *Suspension Bridge of Le Bonhomme*. Above Hennebont lies *Inzinzac* (4868 inhab.), with iron-works.

The railway crosses the *Blavet* by a viaduct 80 ft. high. — 118 M. *Landévant*. — To the left appears the Etang du Craric; to the right, farther on, the Chartreuse (p. 251).

$126^1/_2$ M. **Auray** (*Lion d'Or et de la Poste*, R. $2^1/_2$-5, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. 9-10 fr., well spoken of; *du Pavillon*, R. $2^1/_2$-4, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt.-Rest. de la Gare*, unpretending; *Buffet* at the station), a picturesque town of 6665 inhab., with a small harbour on the *Loch*, lies about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the station. In the Place de la Mairie and in the vicinity of the 15-16th cent. church of *St. Goustan* (on the opposite bank of the river) are several interesting old houses. Auray forms excellent headquarters for excursions (see p. 256). It is also one of the leading centres of the oyster-culture in France. The battle of Auray, fought in 1364 between Charles of Blois and John of Montfort, resulted in the defeat and death of the former.

A little to the N.W. of the station is the interesting *Chartreuse d'Auray*, now an institution for deaf-mutes. Adjoining the church is a *Sepulchral Chapel* (visitors admitted), erected in 1823-29 in memory of 952 'Emigrés' captured at Quiberon in 1795 (see p. 256) and put to death in this neighbourhood on the spot now marked by a *Chapelle Expiatoire*. — A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (3 M.) Ste. Anne-d'Auray (see below).

Railway to *St. Brieuc* viâ Pontivy, see R. 32. — To *Quiberon*, *Plouharnel*, *Carnac*, and *Locmariaquer*, see R. 37. — A weekly steamer plies from Auray to *Belle-Ile* (p. 256); fares $2^1/_2$, 2 fr.

III. From Auray to Vannes and Nantes.

To *Vannes*, 12 M., Railway in $^1/_3$-$^1/_2$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). From Vannes to ($83^1/_2$ M.) *Nantes* in $2^1/_2$-4 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 55, 3 fr. 65 c.). — For *Plouharnel*, *Carnac*, etc., see p. 255.

Auray, see above. — 128 M. *Ste. Anne*. About $1^3/_4$ M. to the N. is **Ste. Anne-d'Auray** (omn. 25-50 c.; *Hôtel de France; Lion d'Or*), one of the most frequented pilgrim-resorts in Brittany, where numerous interesting and distinctive costumes may be seen, especially in Whitsun-Week and on July 26th (St. Anne's Day). The handsome *Church*, with a tower surmounted by a figure of the saint, is modern (1873). Opposite is a *Scala Sancta*, which the pilgrims ascend on their knees. At the end of the village, on the Auray road, is a *Monument to the Comte de Chambord* (1820-83).

$138^1/_2$ M. **Vannes.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. du Commerce et de l'Epée (Pl. a), Rue du Mené 2, R. from 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 11, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; *Hostellerie du Dauphin (Pl. b), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. 3, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; Hôt. de France (Pl. c), Rue Billault 1, R. from $2^1/_4$, D. 3 fr.; de Bretagne, Rue du Mené. — **Cafés.** *Du Commerce*, Rue du Mené; *de l'Univers*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — **Cabs.** Per drive $^3/_4$, per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr. — **Steamboats**, see p. 252. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (p. 252), Place de la Halle-aux-Grains. — *Syndicat d'Initiative du Morbihan*, Place de l'Ancienne-Mairie.

Vannes, with 23,561 inhab., the capital of the department of *Morbihan*, is situated on a stream named after it, about 3 M. from the Gulf of Morbihan (p. 252). It has a small harbour.

Vannes was the chief town of the *Veneti*, a seafaring people, whose large and strong ships, equipped with chain-cables and leathern sails, used to visit Britain. They were the most implacable foes of the Romans in Armorica (see pp. 266, 193). Vannes formerly played a conspicuous part in the history of Brittany; now it has sunk into insignificance.

Turning to the right at the station, which is $^1/_2$ M. from the town, and farther on following the Avenue Victor-Hugo (to the left)

and the Rue du Mené (to the right), we reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished in 1905 with an equestrian statue of the Connétable *Arthur de Richemont* (1393-1458), by Le Duc. In this Place are the *Hôtel de Ville* (1886; small Musée) and the *Collège Jules-Simon* (rebuilt in 1886), with a chapel of the 17th century.

The *Cathedral of St. Pierre*, which we reach by the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, dates from the 13th and the 15-18th cent. and has a large W. portal (rebuilt in 1875) flanked by towers of unequal height. The apsidal chapel is dedicated to the Spanish Dominican, St. Vincent Ferrier, born at Valentia in 1357, who died at Vannes in 1419. His tomb is in the N. transept.

The quarter around the cathedral contains many quaint and picturesque *Old Houses;* e.g. Rue St. Salomon 10 (dating from 1556), 13, and 18 (1570); Rue des Halles 3, 9, 23, and 25; and Rue des Chanoines 1, 3, 30, and 32. The last-named street leads to the *Porte Prison* or *Porte St. Patern*, a survival of the old fortifications. To the right is the large modern *Préfecture*, from a street before which we have a good view of the *City Walls* of the 14-17th cent., the principal relic being the *Tour du Connétable* (14th cent.), so named because the Connétable de Clisson was confined here in 1387 by the Duke of Brittany, just as the former was on the point of making a descent upon England on behalf of Charles VI. of France. On the opposite side, behind the park of the Préfecture, is the *Promenade de la Garenne*.

The first bridge to the right leads to the Place des Lices, No. 8 in which contains an *Archaeological Museum* (50 c.) and a *Museum of Natural History* (open Sun. 12-3).

The Rue St. Vincent leads thence to the *Harbour*. To the right is the *Promenade de la Rabine*, with a monument to *Le Sage* (see p. 253). The Rue du Port, with a quaint old house (No. 2; 16th cent.), and the Rue Thiers skirt the other side of the old town. The *Corn Market*, the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Post Office* stand in a large square to the left. The Rue Thiers ends at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

The **Morbihan** ('Little Sea'), to the S. of Vannes, is a bay or gulf, 6 M. long and 11 M. broad, almost landlocked by the *Peninsulas of Rhuis* (S.E.) and *Locmariaquer* (N.W.; p. 256), between the extremities of which is a channel only 1/2 M. wide. The gulf has a flat and very irregular coast-lines and is studded with numerous fertile islets. — STEAMERS ply three times daily in summer (once in winter) from the harbour of Vannes to Conleau, the Ile aux Moines, Port-Navalo, and Locmariaquer (fares 25 c., 70 c., 1 1/4, and 2 fr.; return-fares 1/2, 1, 2, and 2 1/2 fr.). After touching at the *Ile Conleau* (Hôt. du Beau-Séjour), a bathing-resort, on the right, which is connected with the mainland by a causeway, the steamer passes the *Ile de Boëdic* and calls at the *Ile d'Arz*. Beyond a broad expanse we perceive on the left the towers of Sarzeau and St. Gildas (p. 253). Skirting the coast of *Arradon*, and passing the islets of *Logoden* and *Irus*, we stop at the *Ile aux Moines* (two hotels). The steamer steers across the open bay and between *Creizic* and *Berder* to *Larmor-Baden* (Hôt. des Iles, R. 2-4, D. 3 fr.), whence a small boat (50 c.) may be taken to the *Ile de Gavr'inis* ('goat island'; with a fine tumulus and dolmen). The steamer next passes


Lorient
Chartreuse
Ste Anne d'Auray
Locminé
Ploërmel
Redon
la Roche-Bernard
Noyalo
Belz
Kergo
Crubelz
Locquettas
Etel
Kerminihy
Kergaire
Kermelgan
Ploemel
St Laurent
Erdeven
Kerangre
Kervasic
Alignements
Kerouriec
le Hahon
Crucuno
Kerlillio
Loperhet
Vieux Moulin
Rohellan
Ste Barbe
Glevenay
Plouharnel
Alignements
Carnac
Plage
le Bréno
Ple Beumer
Ple St Colomban
Léaulet
AURAY
le Bodo
Kerleano
Kerbrezel
Locmaria
Kergroix
la Madeleine
Crach
Kervouvard
Kerguel
Kerantré
Rosnarho
Chau du Plessis
le Moustoir
Kerjurione
Kerdreven
Kerleven
Kerjean
la Trinité
St Philibert
Kerneveste
Dolmens
Locmariaquer
Fort Espagnol
le Parun
le Guern
Plumeret
Tenno
Kersuhen
Ste Avoye
Plougoumelen
Kernourz
le Menehy
Baden
Méria dec
le Celino
Kerdelan
Locmiquel
Larmor
Kinderl
Lherion
Ploeren
Plesterven
Lestrevinu
Loquettas
Kerverner
Trévelin
Pennern
Plinu
Lignole
Luscanen
VANNES
Bernus
Trussac
Chau de Limoges
Conleau
I. de Conleau
Kermain
Arradon
Chau d'Arradon
Kerguen
Langle
Séné
Is de Logadin
I. de Boedic
I. d'Irus
Is Dronec
I. de Mousterian
Boëde
Port Blanc
Grand Pont
Locmiquel
Pénéreau
Ile aux Moines
Brouel
Ile d'Arz
Le Greavéau
Chau de Kerlihervé
MORBIHAN
Kerno
Pen-hap
I. Renauld
Berder
Crezic
I. Gavrinis
I. Longue
I. la Jument
I. Godec
I. Hur
I. Hurie
I. Baluran
Tascon
I. Brannec
I. Chef beden
I. des Œufs
Fort
Kerpenhir
le Monteno
Kerners
Govean
Arzon
Beninze
le Logéo
Fourneray
le Duer
Truscat
Brillac
le Net
Thumiac
la Saline
SARZEAU
Kerna-velo
Port Navalo
les Buissons de Méaban
Méaban
BAIE DE QUIBERON
PRESQU'ILE DE RHUIS
Gouësan
Chau de Sucinio
Kersaux
Kerignard
St Gildas
Pte du Grand Mont
Port Maria
Keramb're
Pte de St Jacques
Fort Penthièvre
Ker-hoslin
Mer et Roué
Rupare
Port Blanc
St Pierre
Kervihan
Batte de Beg Rohu
Kerniscob
St Julien
Kermorvan
le Manémeur
Kervozes
Quiberon
Port Maria
Ruines du Fort de Penthièvre
47°
30'
3°15'
5°30 Ouest de Paris
Gare 800m
la Retraite
St Patern
Collège
R. du Mené
Hôtel de Ville
Cathédrale
Préfecture
Thiers
Pal. de Justice
Halle aux Grains
Poste et Télégr.
Tour du Connétable
Musée
la Garenne
Pl. du Morbihan
Port
VANNES
1:20000
1:250,000
Kilom
Engl. Miles

the *Ile de la Jument* and the *Ile Longue*, and after rounding the *Mouton Rock* stops at *Port-Navalo* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, plain; de Rhuis), a small fishing-village near the extremity of the Peninsula of Rhuis. We then traverse a narrow channel and reach *Locmariaquer* (p. 256). — About 1/2 M. from Port-Navalo lies the village of *Arzon*, beyond which is the hamlet of *Thumiac*, with a large tumulus. *Le Logéo* and *Kerners* or *Kerné*, to the N. of these places, are touched at by the steamer twice a week only. In winter the boats ply daily to Kerners instead of to Port-Navalo and Locmariaquer.

From Vannes to (13 1/2 M.) Sarzeau and (17 1/2 M.) St. Gildas *(Peninsula of Rhuis)*, mail-gig thrice daily, starting from the Place St. Nicolas (fares 1 1/4 & 1 1/2 fr., return 2 & 2 3/4 fr.), and skirting the E. shore of the Morbihan viâ (5 1/2 M.) *Noyalo*. Carr. with one horse 15 fr., two horses 20-25 fr. Railway from Vannes to Port-Navalo under construction. — **Sarzeau** (*Hôtel Le Sage*; 4787 inhab.), near the centre of the peninsula, is the birthplace of *Le Sage* (1668-1747), author of 'Gil Blas'. About 2 1/2 M. to the S.E. is the *Château de Sucinio*, the summer-residence of the dukes of Brittany, founded in the 13th cent., but partly rebuilt in the 15th (adm. 25 c.). On the coast is *St. Gildas-de-Rhuis* (Hôt. Gicquel), with an old abbey-church and a convent. The mail-gig goes on from Sarzeau to Arzon (see above).

From Vannes to La Roche-Bernard, 27 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 3/4 hr. (3 fr. 30, 2 fr. 20 c.). The scenery is uninteresting. — 13 1/2 M. *Ambon*, with salt-marshes, lies 2 1/2 M. to the N. of the little bathing-resort of *Damgan* (Hôt. des Bains). *Kervoyal* (Hôt. des Touristes) and *Pénerf* (Hôt. Pocreau), two small ports, lie respectively 1 3/4 M. to the E. and 2 1/2 M. to the W. of Damgan. — 17 1/2 M. *Muzillac* (Hôt. Hervé), 1 3/4 M. to the N. of the little bathing-place of *Billiers* (Hôt. Nicolas), with a 13th cent. abbey. At (25 1/2 M.) *Marzan* is a château of the 16th century. — 27 M. **La Roche-Bernard** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs)*, a small town and harbour, lies about a mile from the station and is reached by a *Suspension Bridge* (135 ft. high) over the picturesque estuary of the *Vilaine*. A diligence plies hence twice daily to (13 1/2 M.) *Pontchâteau* (p. 254) viâ (7 1/2 M.) *Missillac*, with the fine château of La Bretesche (1471; restored in the 19th cent.).

From Vannes to Locminé, 20 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 1/3 hr. (2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.). Excursion to Josselin (p. 209) viâ Locminé, 40 1/2 M. (return-fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 5 c.). — 12 M. *Pont-du-Loc*, station for *Grand-Champ*, 3 M. to the W. — 15 M. *Colpo*, station for *St. Jean-Brévelay*, 3 3/4 M. to the E. — 20 1/2 M. *Locminé*, see p. 209.

145 1/2 M. *Elven*. The village of that name (Lion d'Or) lies 3 1/2 M. to the N.E. (omn. 50 c.). About 1 1/4 M. to the S.W. is the ruined castle of *Largoët* (13th & 15th cent.), with two towers (65 ft. and 130 ft. high).

Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, wrecked on the coast on their flight after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, were imprisoned here by the Duke of Brittany. Henry remained here nearly fifteen years before he effected his escape to France.

149 1/2 M. *La Vraie-Croix*. — 154 M. *Questembert* (Hôt. du Commerce), 1 3/4 M. from the station, has an interesting Calvary and several old chapels and houses.

A diligence plies hence to (11 M.) *Muzillac* (see above). — Railway to *Ploërmel* (La Brohinière), see R. 29b.

From (161 1/2 M.) *Malansac* a diligence (50 c.; not connecting with all trains) plies to (3 M.) the interesting old town of *Rochefort-en-Terre* (Hôt. Lecadre), near the *Valley of the Arz* and the *Landes de Lanvaux*, both frequented by artists. — Beyond (167 M.) *St. Jacut* the *Oust*, a tributary of the Vilaine, and the the canal from Brest to Nantes are crossed.

172 M. **Redon** *(Buffet*, good; *Hôtel de France ; de la Poste)*, a town with 6681 inhab., is situated on the Vilaine and on the canal

between Brest and Nantes. The interesting old *Church of St. Sauveur* (12-14th cent.), near the railway, to the left, has a central tower of the 12th, and a detached W. tower of the 14th century.

From Redon to *Châteaubriant*, see p. 269; to *Rennes*, see pp. 209, 208.

The railway crosses the *Vilaine* and skirts the Brest and Nantes canal, which it crosses before (180 M.) *Sévérac*. — 189½ M. *Pontchâteau*, the junction of a line to St. Nazaire (see p. 269). Diligence to La Roche-Bernard, see p. 253. — 198 M. *Savenay* (Buffet; Hôt. de Bretagne; Chêne-Verte), junction for St. Nazaire, see p. 266. In 1793 the Vendeans were defeated here by Kléber and Marceau. — 208 M. *St. Etienne-de-Montluc*; 213 M. *Couëron*, with large glass-works and an establishment working in argentiferous lead.

216 M. *Basse-Indre* is the station also for *Indret*, with its extensive marine-engine works, on an island to the left. The railway skirts the Loire. — 219 M. *Chantenay-sur-Loire* (21,671 inhab.), connected with Nantes by tramway. Fine view of Nantes harbour to the right. 221½ M. *La Bourse*. The train crosses the town before reaching the station of —

222 M. *Nantes* (p. 257).

37. From Auray to Quiberon. Plouharnel. Carnac. Locmariaquer.

Railway to *Quiberon*, 17½ M., in ¾-1⅓ hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.); to *Plouharnel*, by the same line, 8½ M. — Plouharnel is connected by Steam Tramway with *Erdeven* and (6 M.) *Etel*, on the W., and with *Carnac* and (6 M.) *La Trinité*, on the E.; and this tramway will be found convenient for visiting the chief megalithic monuments. Fare from Plouharnel to Etel or to La Trinité, 90, 70 c., to Erdeven 60, 35 c., to Carnac 40, 30 c. — From La Trinité a carriage (about 5 fr.) may be hired to (5½ M.) *Locmariaquer*, see p. 256. — Carnac and its famous 'Lines' may also be visited by carriage from Auray (10-12 fr.) in half-a-day. — A 'courrier' (1½ fr.) plies twice a day from Auray in 1½ hr. to (8½ M.) Locmariaquer, which may also be reached direct from Auray by sailing-boat in about 2 hrs (10 M.; 18-20 fr.).

The ***Megalithic Monuments** which abound in this region are profoundly interesting, although sometimes, from their situation in the midst of vast moors that dwarf their dimensions, they may seem at first view disappointing. The origin and object of these prehistoric monuments are alike obscure. — *Menhirs* (men = stone, hir = long) are standing stones, usually erected on their smaller ends and varying from 6 to 30 ft. in height. They are also sometimes called *Peulvans* (peul = pillar, van = stone) in Brittany and *Ladères*, *Pierres Fiches*, or *Pierres Fittes* in other parts of France. *Alignements* are lines or rows of menhirs. *Dolmens* (dol = table, men = stone) are structures of upright stones supporting one or more horizontal capstones, thus forming rude chambers, which are the megalithic framework of chambered cairns denuded of the covering mound of earth. A series of adjacent dolmens is an *Allée Couverte*. *Cromlech* (crom = curved, lech = stone), which in English is a disused synonym for dolmen, means in France a stone circle, frequently with a larger stone in the centre, called a *Hirmensul* ('long stone of the sun'). A *Pierre Tranlante* is a block balanced upon another. A *Galgal* or *Tumulus* is a sepulchral mound.

Auray, see p. 251. — 4½ M. *Belz-Ploemel*. — Before the next station we see the *Menhirs du Vieux-Moulin* to the right.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Plouharnel-Carnac.** The village of *Plouharnel* (Hôt. du Commerce), about $^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the railway station, is on the steam-tramway from Etel to La Trinité (see p. 254). Like Carnac, it is surrounded by *Ancient Stone Monuments*, most of which lie to the N. of the village, scattered on either side of the railway. The nearest is the *Dolmen de Rondossec*, to the right of the road leading to the village. In the neighbourhood are also the *Dolmen de Kergavat*, to the left of the road to Carnac, and the *Dolmen of Runesto* and the *Dolmens of Mané-Kerioned* a little to the N.E., to the left and right respectively of the road to Auray. — Continuation of the railway to Quiberon, see p. 256.

Steam Tramway from Plouharnel to Etel (see p. 254). Immediately to the right of the tramway, beyond the railway, are the *Menhirs du Vieux-Moulin*, and at ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Crucuno*, the first station, is the large *Dolmen* of that name. Near (3 M.) *Erdeven* are the *Lines of Erdeven*, consisting of 1030 menhirs resembling those at Carnac (see below). — 6 M. *Etel* (Hôt. du Commerce; Moderne) is a small fishing-village.

Steam Tramway from Plouharnel to La Trinité (see p. 254). — $^1/_2$ M. *Plouharnel*, the village (see above). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Carnac-Bourg* (Hôt. des Voyageurs, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 5-6 fr., plain but good; de la Marine, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_4$, pens. 5-6 fr.), a village about a mile from the sea, on which it has a little harbour. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Carnac-Plage* (Grand-Hôtel, open in summer, R. from $2^1/_2$, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of), with a good beach.

Carnac (3156 inhab.) is even more celebrated than Plouharnel for its ancient remains. The 17th cent. church, dedicated to St. Cornély, patron of horned cattle, has a curious porch on the N. side and a remarkable painted ceiling.

The 'pardon' (about Sept. 15th) is interesting. The peasants bring their cattle to place them under the protection of the saint, with various superstitious rites, and present gifts in kind to his altar. These gifts are sold by auction on the spot and are consumed in feasts which finally degenerate considerably from a religious character.

We follow the Locmariaquer road, to the left of the church, and presently reach the *Museum* (50 c.), to the right, which owes its origin to Mr. Miln (d. 1881), a Scottish antiquary, who made important excavations and discoveries in this neighbourhood. Farther on, to the left, rises the *Mont St. Michel*, a 'galgal' or tumulus, 65 ft. high and 260 ft. in diameter, consisting chiefly of blocks of stone heaped up over a dolmen. Fine view from the top, including the 'Lines'.

The famous **Alignements of Carnac*, situated about $^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the village, near the road to Auray, consist of three principal groups of respectively 874, 855, and 262 standing-stones (there are said to have been originally 12-15,000), arranged on a moor in the form of a quincunx, and forming 13 avenues. Some of these stones are fully 16 ft. high, and some are estimated to weigh at least

40-50 tons. The largest are in the Kerlescan group, beyond a farm on the right. About 1 M. to the E. of Carnac is a piece of moorland named the *Bossenno* or *Boceno* (*bocenieu* = mounds), where Mr. Miln's excavations brought to light what is believed to be a Gallo-Roman town.

6 M. *La Trinité-sur-Mer* (Hôt. de l'Océan; Terminus) is a small seaport, with oyster-beds and a good beach.

The Road to Locmariaquer (carr., p. 254) crosses the river *Crach* by a (1/2 M.) bridge and enters the *Peninsula of Locmariaquer*, which bounds the Morbihan on the N.W. (see p. 252).

5 1/2 M. **Locmariaquer** (*Hôtel Lautram*), a small seaport on the Morbihan, has in its neighbourhood perhaps the most remarkable megalithic monuments in France. The chief of these are the *Mané-Lud*, a dolmen of unusual size, the interior of which should be inspected; the *Men-er-Hroeck* ('stone of the fairy'), a menhir originally nearly 70 ft. high, now overthrown and broken; and the two dolmens known as the *Dol-ar-Marc'hadourien* ('merchants' table') and the *Mané-Rutual*. All these are passed on the way from Carnac to Locmariaquer. Beyond the village is the *Mané-er-Hroeck*, a tumulus with a cavern (key at the Mairie, 50 c.; candle necessary), etc. Various Roman antiquities also have been discovered at Locmariaquer. — Beyond Locmariaquer is *Kerpenhir*, with its little beach.

The *Ile de Gavr'inis* (p. 252, 2 1/2 M.) may be visited hence by boat.
'Courrier' to Auray, see p. 254; steamboat to Vannes and Port-Navalo, see p. 252.

Railway to Quiberon (continued). — Beyond Plouharnel-Carnac the railway runs along the *Peninsula of Quiberon*, 6 M. long, the narrowest part of which is defended by *Fort Penthièvre*. At (14 M.) *St. Pierre* are several groups of menhirs and dolmens.

17 1/2 M. **Quiberon** (*Hôtel Penthièvre et de la Plage; de France*, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), a town with 3454 inhab. and a small sea-bathing establishment, is situated near the extremity of the peninsula. About 6000 French 'Emigrés' landed here in 1795 under the protection of the guns of the British fleet, but were met and defeated by the Republican forces under Hoche. Some 1800 escaped to the British ships; the rest died on the field or were put to death afterwards.

Good anchorage may be obtained in the *Bay of Quiberon*. The harbour of Quiberon is at *Port-Maria*, where there are also sardine-curing factories. *Port-Haliguen* lies about 3/4 M. distant, on the E. coast of the peninsula.

A steamboat leaves Port-Maria or Port-Haliguen (according to the weather) twice or thrice a day in summer for *Belle-Ile-en-Mer (10 M., in 3/4-1 hr.; fares 2, 1 1/2 fr.; return, valid for 4 days, 3, 2 fr.), the largest island belonging to Brittany, 11 M. long and 2 1/2-6 M. broad. The chief town is **Le Palais** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de Bretagne*), with 4949 inhab. and a double line of fortification, one modern and one dating from the 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants are engaged in the sardine-fishery and in the preparation of potted fish. There is also a reformatory on the island. Mme. Sarah Bernardt has a villa here, in an ancient fort. The coast is in many places picturesque, with remarkable grottoes; the most interesting spots may be



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Avenue Russeil
R. de Bouillé
Ile de Versailles
Caserne
Manutention
St. Stanislas
Poudrière
Abattoir
Usine à Gaz
Pl. St. Similien
Pl. St. Elisabeth
Pal. de Justice
Petit Lycée
Banque
Pl. Bretagne
Pl. du Cirque
Préfecture
Pl. de la Préfecture
Port-Communeaux
Hôtel de Ville
Marché couvert
St. Nicolas
Pl. Fontaine Royale
Poste & Télégr.
Pl. du Commerce
Bourse
Ste. Croix
Pl. du Bouffay
Cathédrale
Évêché
Pl. St. Pierre
Place Louis XVI
Musée de Peinture
Rue Gambetta
Rue du Lycée
Lycée
Jardin des Plantes
Château
Pl. Duchesse Anne
Minimes
Couvent de la Visitation
Pl. St. André
Ursules
St. Clément
Gare d'Orléans
Ile Feydeau
Canal Saint Félix
Quai Magellan
Pont de la Madeleine
Champ de Mars
Hôtel-Dieu
Ile Gloriette
Pl. de la Paix
Bains municip.
LOIRE
Châteaubriant, Angers, Roche-sur-Yon
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

visited in one day by carriage (8-12 fr.); viz. *Sauzon* or *Port-Philippe* (Hôt. du Phare), and the *Pointe des Poulains*, $4^1/_4$ and 6 M. to the N.W.; the *Grotte de l'Apothicairerie* ($2^3/_4$ M.; hotel in summer), difficult to find and not easily entered; the *Mer Sauvage;* the *Baie de Coton* and the *Lighthouse* on the W. coast, $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$ M. from Le Palais.

From Belle-Ile to *Auray*, see p. 251; to *Le Croisic*, *Le Pouliguen*, and *St. Nazaire*, see p. 266; to *Nantes* and *Lorient*, see below.

38. Nantes.

Railway Stations. The *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. G, 4; buffet), the principal station, lies to the E. of the town. — The *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), on the prolongation of the Orléans line in the direction of Brest, lies nearer the centre of the town, but tickets cannot be obtained here, nor luggage registered, except for the line to St. Nazaire, Guérande, and Le Croisic, and for the Brest line to Redon. — The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. A, B, 3), farther on on the same line, is used only by goods-trains. — The *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. C, D, 5; buffet), to the S., is for the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, which is, however, connected with the Gare d'Orléans by a junction-line, and for the Segré line of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Graslin, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from $12^1/_2$, omn. $^3/_4$ fr., first-class; HÔT. DE BRETAGNE (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue de Strasbourg 23, pens. from 10 fr.; *HÔT. DES VOYAGEURS (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue Molière 2, R. 3-8, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from 10, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; DU COMMERCE ET DES COLONIES (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue Santeuil 12, R. from 3, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue Boileau 2, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; DE LA DUCHESSE-ANNE (Pl. e; F, 3), Place Duchesse-Anne, R. $2^1/_2$-5, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; DES TROIS-MARCHANDS, Rue d'Erdre 26 (Pl. E, 2), commercial; CHOLET (hôtel meublé), Rue Gresset 10 (Pl. C, 3).

Restaurants at the hotels mentioned above. Also, *Prévot*, Place Graslin; *Maurice*, Place du Commerce; *Mauduit et Fink*, Rue Crébillon 5; *Cambronne*, Place Graslin.

Cafés. *Café de France*, *de la Cigale*, *de l'Univers*, *Grand-Café*, Place Graslin; *d'Orléans*, *Continental*, Place Royale; *du Commerce*, Place du Commerce (Bourse).

Cabs. With one horse, per 'course' $1^1/_2$ fr., per hr. 2 fr.; at night (11 to 6) 2 and $2^1/_2$ fr.; with two horses, 2, $2^1/_2$, and 3 fr.; trunk 25 c.

Motor Taximeter Cabs *(Taxautos)*, for 2 pers.; 1200 mètres (ca. $^3/_4$ M.) 75 c., each. addit. 400 mètres 20 c.; waiting 20 c. per 5 min.; trunk 25 c.

Tramways (driven by compressed air). From *Doulon* (comp. Pl. G, 4) to the *Place Charles-Monselet* (Pl. D, 1); to *Longchamp* (comp. Pl. F, 1); from the *Place du Commerce* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. C, 5); from the *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. G, 4) to *Chantenay* (comp. Pl. A, 4); to *La Chesnaie* (comp. Pl. A, 1); from *Le Croissant* (comp. Pl. G, 2) to the *Place Charles-Lechat* (comp. Pl. A, 3); to the *Station de St. Joseph* (comp. Pl. G, 2); from *Rennes-Ceinture* (comp. Pl. F, 1) to *Pont-Rousseau* (comp. Pl. D, 5); from *Vannes-Ceinture* (comp. Pl. E, 1) to the *Lion-d'Or* and to *Sèvres* (comp. Pl. E, 5); fares 10 c. for one, 15 c. for two. and 20 c. for three or four sections.

Steamboats ply all the year round from the Quai de la Fosse, near the Bourse (Pl. D, 3), to *Le Pellerin* (10 M.), several times a day (fares 85, 60 c., return 1 fr. 40, 90 c.). To *St. Nazaire* ($35^1/_2$ M.; p. 266), touching at Basse-Indre (p. 254), Couëron (p. 254), Le Pellerin, Le Migron, and Paimbœuf (p. 265); the boats start at 8 a.m. (returning in the afternoon) and perform the journey in 3-4 hrs., according to the tide (fares to St. Nazaire, $2^1/_2$, $1^1/_2$ fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction 5, 4, $2^3/_4$ fr.). Restaurant on board. — The weekly cargo-boats to *Belle-Ile* (p. 256) and *Lorient* (p. 249) take passengers also (fares 7 or 5 and 8 or 6 fr.).

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3; p. 259), Place Graslin; *Théâtre de la Renaissance* (Pl. D, 1, 2), Place Edouard-Normand.

Post & Telegraph Office, Quai Brancas (Pl. E, 3), entered from the Rue du Couëdic and Rue Lapérouse.

Baths. *Bains du Calvaire*, Rue du Calvaire 8; *de Strasbourg*, Quai du Pont-Maillard 11; *Nantais*, Quai Duguay-Trouin 12bis (on the Ile Feydeau). *River Baths in the Loire*, between the Ile Feydeau and Ile Gloriette.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. D, 2), *Comptoire d'Escompte*, Rue Lafayette 14 and 8; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Boileau 4; *Société Générale*, Place Royale 8.

British Consulate, Quai Duguay-Trouin 16; vice-consul, *Alf. Trillot*. — **American Consulate**, Rue Rozière 28; consul, *Louis Goldschmidt*; vice-consul, *Hiram D. Bennett.*

English Church Service at Rue de l'Herronière 8.

Nantes, the capital of the department of the *Loire-Inférieure*, the headquarters of the 11th army corps and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 133,247 inhab., situated mainly on the right bank of the *Loire*. The river ramifies here into six arms and receives the waters of the *Erdre* and the *Sèvre-Nantaise*, the latter flowing into it to the S., beyond the islands, the former coming from the N. and traversing the town before its confluence. The commerce and industry of Nantes have long rendered it one of the most flourishing towns in France. Its harbour has latterly lost much of its importance, the approach to it being too narrow for the large ships of modern times, but since the opening of a maritime canal ca. 9 M. long in 1892 the port has been more frequented. Sugar forms the principal article of commerce in Nantes, and the town contains several large refineries. Tobacco, sardines, and preserved meats of all kinds are also among the chief industrial products, and the outskirts of the town are thickly sprinkled with iron-works, ship-building yards, and factories.

Nantes was founded anterior to the Roman conquest, but its history, until the end of the 15th cent., may be summed up in the record of its struggles with the Romans, the Normans, the English, and the French in defence of its own independence and the independence of Brittany. The famous *Edict of Nantes*, issued by Henri IV in 1598, granted the Protestants liberty of worship and equal political rights with the Roman Catholics. Nantes was favourable from the very beginning to the cause of the Revolution, and victoriously resisted the Vendeans in 1793; but nevertheless the Comité du Salut Public sent the ferocious Carrier hither to suppress the rebellion. This monster, finding that the executioner's axe and the fusillading of hundreds at a time were too inexpeditious modes of accomplishing his cruel commands, invented the *Noyades*, or 'Drownings en masse', which were effected by scuttling barges full of prisoners.

Nantes is nowadays a handsome modern town, but the absence of main thoroughfares makes it difficult for the stranger to find his way. Its most characteristic features are the numerous bridges over the different arms of the Loire and the Erdre, the harbour, and the fine houses of the 18th cent., which line the quays. There are, however, comparatively few buildings of interest.

The railway from Orléans is prolonged along the quays on its way to Brittany (R. 36). Near the station, to the right, is the *Place Duchesse-Anne* (Pl. F, 3), where the Cours St. Pierre (p. 262) and the

new street described at p. 261 begin. On the flight of steps ascending to the Cours is the *Monument Pour le Drapeau* ('for the flag'), a bronze-group by G. Bareau, erected in 1897 in memory of 1870-71.

On one side of the Place rises the **Castle** (Pl. F, 3), which was founded in the 10th cent., reconstructed in 1466, and altered and enlarged in the 16th century. It had formerly seven towers, but one of them, which was used as a powder-magazine, was blown up in 1800. On application to the concierge visitors may enter the interesting court-yard, where we may notice the *Grand Logis*, a Renaissance edifice, and the *Donjon* or *Keep*, 130 ft. high, which have both been restored. There is a fine *Salle des Gardes* and a large *Well* (12th cent.), with an iron coping (15th cent.).

The castle was long used as a state-prison, and Card. de Retz (1654), Fouquet, and the Duchess of Berri (1832), mother of the Comte de Chambord, were confined here. The last was arrested in No. 3 Rue Mathelin-Rodier (behind the castle; visitors admitted), after lying concealed for the best part of a day in a small recess behind a chimney on the third floor.

We continue to follow the quays, passing the end of the Rue de Strasbourg (p. 261), and cross the canalized Erdre at its junction with the Loire. Farther on are the Place du Commerce and the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1792-1812. In the Place de la Bourse is a statue of *Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil* (p. 269), by R. Verlet. To the left is the little *Ile Feydeau*. We next reach the *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3; see p. 257) and the *Quai de la Fosse*, skirting the harbour. Nos. 5 (*Maison des Tourelles*, 16th cent.) and 17 (of 1742, restored in 1874) here should be noticed as well as several other 18th cent. houses.

The *Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau* (Pl. D, 3), which leaves the quay between the Exchange and the Gare de la Bourse, leads to the *Place Graslin* (Pl. D, 3), the centre of the town. In it stands the *Grand-Théâtre*, built in 1788, but several times restored since then, with a Corinthian colonnade surmounted by the figures of eight Muses. The vestibule contains statues of Corneille and Molière by Molknecht and the auditorium has a fine ceiling-painting.

To the S.W. of the Place Graslin extends the **Cours de la République** or *Cambronne* (Pl. C, D, 3), a promenade embellished with a bronze statue of *General Cambronne* (1770-1842), a native of the environs of Nantes, erected in 1848. On the pedestal is inscribed the answer he is said to have given at Waterloo: 'The guard dies, but never surrenders'. The statue was executed by Jean Debay, a native artist.

A little to the N. of the Cours Cambronne, in the Rue Voltaire (Pl. C, 3), stands the *Ecole Préparatoire des Sciences et des Lettres*, erected in 1821, and used first as a mint and then as a court of justice. Its handsome façade, in the classical style, with a sculptured pediment, is turned towards the Place de la Monnaie. Besides the law-courts it now contains an important **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. C, 3), open to the public on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and holidays, 12-4 (concierge, Rue Athénas).

The entrance to the museum is in the Place de la Monnaie. — On the GROUND FLOOR are a large gallery and hall devoted to *Geology*, *Mineralogy*, and *Palaeontology*. There are descriptive labels affixed to the various objects. — On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Zoological Collection*. In a glass-case to the left of the entrance, between two mummies, is the tanned skin of a soldier, killed by the Vendeans in 1793, who requested his comrades to have a drum made of his skin, so that he might continue to be a terror to those 'brigands de royalistes' after his death. His wish has been only half realised. The collection of fishes is very complete. In the upper galleries are birds, insects, corals, madrepores, and crustacea. The side-rooms contain a good herbarium, specimens of wood, etc.

A little farther on is the **Musée Dobrée** (Pl. C, 3), erected in the style of the 13th cent. from plans of Viollet-le-Duc, and presented to the department in 1894 (open Sun. & Thurs. 12-4, other days also on application).

The groundfloor is occupied by the ethnographical and archaeological sections: prehistoric and Gallo-Roman antiquities, sculptures taken from churches, coins, enamels, armour, etc. — On the first floor are paintings, furniture, porcelain, enamels, and miniatures. The cabinet adjoining the 5th room contains autographs of Anne of Brittany, Marie Antoinette, Napoleon I., etc.

In a garden in front of the Musée Dobrée is the *Manoir de Jean V* (15th cent., restored in 1890). — The Rue de Flandre leads from the W. end of the Rue Voltaire to the Quai de la Fosse, which is reached almost opposite the *Transporter Bridge* (Pl. C, 3, 4; 1903).

A walk along the quays is interesting. The Rue de l'Hermitage, to the right of the Quai d'Aiguillon (Pl. A, 4), leads to an avenue by which we may ascend to *Ste. Anne* (beyond Pl. A, 3), a modern church in the style of the 15th century. A staircase, at the top of which is a colossal cast-iron statue of St. Anne, by Ménard, also leads from the quai to the avenue. A fine view is obtained from the top. The church is a pilgrimage-resort.

The Rue Mazagran, beyond the transporter bridge, leads from the Quai de la Fosse to the richly decorated church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port* (Pl. B, C, 3), built in 1846-58. Thence the Rues Dobrée and Voltaire lead back to the Place Graslin, whence we go, straight on by the Rue Crébillon (Pl. D, 3). To the right, at the first cross-street, is the PASSAGE POMMERAYE, which is built in three stories, with connecting staircases, owing to the fact that the streets which it joins are not on the same level. It is adorned with statuettes by Debay and medallions by Grootaers, both natives of Nantes. It emerges on the other side in the Rue de la Fosse, near the Bourse.

The Rue Crébillon ends at the **Place Royale** (Pl. D, E, 3), another scene of great animation, embellished with a large modern **Fountain*, in granite, by Driollet, with thirteen bronze statues and statuettes by Ducommun and Grootaers. The marble statue on the top represents the town of Nantes; the others, in the basin below, represent the Loire (seated on a throne) and its principal affluents, the Sèvre, Erdre, Cher, and Loir.

In the vicinity rises the handsome modern church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. E, 3), designed by Lassus in the Gothic style of the 13th cent.,

with double aisles and an imposing tower, 280 ft. high. The most striking points of the interior are the triforium, below which runs a beautiful band of foliage; the white marble high-altar and pulpit; the gilded choir-screen; the pictures, by Delaunay, in the transept-chapels; and the tomb of Mgr. Fournier (d. 1877), bishop of Nantes, in the right aisle.

The Rue de Feltre, between St. Nicolas and the covered market, descends to the Erdre. Thence it is to be prolonged through the old quarter on the opposite bank (Pl. E, F, 3) towards the Place Duchesse-Anne (p. 258), forming with the Rue du Calvaire an important new artery of traffic.

At the end of the Rue Lafayette, which diverges from the *Rue du Calvaire*, is the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 2), a large and handsome building, dating from 1845-53. In the centre of the façade is a colonnade surmounted by an arcade, with a fine group by Suc, of Nantes, representing Justice protecting Innocence against Crime.

We now return to the church of St. Nicolas, descend to the Erdre, and cross it, in order to reach the Basse-Grande-Rue on the opposite bank. In this street, to the right, is the church of *Ste. Croix* (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1685, with a choir of 1840. Its tower is surmounted by the leaden *Belfry* from the old Hôtel de Ville, adorned with genii blowing trumpets. — The Rue Ste. Croix, to the left, and its continuation, the Rue de la Baclerie, as well as the Rue de la Juiverie and the Place du Change, contain some interesting old houses. We now cross the *Rue de Strasbourg* (Pl. F, 2, 3), a handsome modern street, which traverses the whole E. part of the town in a straight line from N. to S.

A little farther to the E. stands the **Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. F, 3). The rebuilding of this church, begun in 1434 but left unfinished, was continued in the 17th cent. and finally completed in 1840-92. The choir, with its radiating chapels, dates from this last period. The façade is flanked by two towers, and the portals (1470-80) are richly adorned with sculptures.

Interior (closed from 12 to 1.30). The lofty nave produces a very imposing effect. The triforium is worthy of notice. Under the organ are *High Reliefs* and *Statues* of the 15th cent., recently restored, representing scenes from the lives of the early Patriarchs and Bishops, and a Duke of Brittany. To the right and left, near the doors, are statues of St. Paul and St. Peter in niches of the 15th century. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a painting by H. Flandrin, and the 3rd chapel in the N. aisle has an ancient stained-glass window. At the ends of the aisles are tasteful portals. — The chief objects of interest in the interior are, however, the tombs in the transepts. In the S. transept is the *Tomb of François II, last Duke of Brittany, and his wife Marguerite de Foix, a very elaborate work in the Renaissance style, executed in 1502-07 by *Michel Colombe* from the designs of *Jean Perréal*. The tomb, in black and white marble, supports recumbent figures of the deceased, with statues of Justice, Prudence, Wisdom, and Power at the four corners, and is surrounded by two rows of sixteen niches containing statuettes of apostles, saints, and mourners. Justice, to the right, is a portrait of Anne of Brittany, daughter of the deceased, who erected this monument in their honour; Wisdom has two faces, one of a young woman and one of an

old man. — In the N. transept is the *Tomb of Lamoricière, a native of Nantes (1806-65). This imposing modern monument is the joint work of the architect *Boitte* and the sculptor *Paul Dubois*. Below a canopy lies a white marble figure of the general; at the corners are bronze statues of Study, Charity, Military Courage, and Faith, and bas-reliefs run along the sides. — Visitors may ascend the towers.

The street to the left of the cathedral leads to the **Place Louis-Seize** (Pl. F, 3), in the middle of which is a *Column*, 90 ft. high, surmounted by a *Statue of Louis XVI.*, by Molknecht. This Place lies between the *Cours St. André* and the *Cours St. Pierre*, laid out as a promenade in 1726 and furnished with other mediocre statues by Molknecht. The Cours St. André extends to the left to the Erdre, while the Cours St. Pierre descends to the right, passing behind the choir of the cathedral, to the Place Duchesse-Anne and the Quai de la Loire, near the château (p. 259).

In the Rue du Lycée, to the E. of the Cours St. Pierre, is the ***Musée des Beaux-Arts** (Pl. G, 3), an extensive pile erected in 1893-1900 by *C. Josso* and *Lenoir* (open daily, except Mon. and Frid., 12-5, in winter 12-4). It is one of the best provincial museums in France, and contains more than 1000 pictures, among which the modern French masters are prominent, the first names from the 18th cent. to the present day being represented by splendid works.

Ground Floor. From the vestibule we enter the large central room, containing sculptures. From right to left, 58. *Lebourg*, Child and grasshopper; 92. *Suc*, Madonna; no number, *Bareau*, The Greek genius; 95. *Thomas*, Head of a child; no number, *Cordonnier*, Inoculation; 83. *Pajou*, Portrait of Lemoine; 37. *Ducommun du Locle*, Cleopatra; 1. *Aizelin*, Child with an hour-glass; *Frémiet*, 45. Gorilla carrying off a woman, 45bis. Equestrian statue of Colonel Howard (model); 24. *Debay*, Mercury and Argus; 67. *Lefeuvre*, Muse of the woods; no number, *J. Boucher*, Antique and modern; 57. *Lebourg*, Priestess of Eleusis. In the surrounding passage: 35. *Dieudonné*, Christ in the Garden of Olives; 97. Antique head of Emp. Hadrian, from Ephesus; 40. *Etex*, Hero.

The Staircases on each side of the entrance are to be adorned with two large panels by *H. Berteaux*, one of which (Mystic Brittany) is already in its place.

The **First Floor** contains a series of large and small rooms extending round the whole building. Ascending the staircase to the left of the entrance, we first enter a Small Room opposite the landing with pictures by *E. Luminais*, *H. Dubois*, *Toulmouche*, *Hamon*, *E. Delaunay*, and other Breton artists.

Room II, to the right. From right to left: 3. *L. Auger*, Summer; on the other side of the entrance, by the same, 6. Spring, 4. Autumn, 5. Winter. — 58. *Largillière*, Portrait of the artist; 30. *C. A. Coypel*, Rinaldo and Armida; 97. *Pater*, Pleasure-party; 57. *Largillière*, Portrait; 25. *Chardin the Younger*, Interior; 131. *R. Tournières*, Family portrait; 144. *Cl. Vignon*, Washing of the feet (1653); 27. *J. Courtois*, Battlefield; 83. *Natoire*, Death of Dido; 7. *J. Blanchard*, Virgin and Child with St. John; 80. *Monnoyer*, Christ in a garland of flowers; 29. *A. Coypel*, Dido discovering Æneas and Achates; 130. *G. de la Tour*, Peter's denial; 93. *Patel*, Sunset. — 106. *Rigaud*, Portrait. — 50. *L. de La Hire*, Holy Family; 70. *C. Vanloo*, Portrait of an actor; 139. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece. — 129. *G. de la Tour*, Old man asleep; 67. *Le Sueur*, Aurora (sketch); 34. *L. Fauchier*, Portrait; 147. *S. Vouet*, Apotheosis of St. Eustace (ceiling-painting); 35. *L. Fauchier*, Portrait; 86. *Oudry*, Rustic scene; 46. *Jouvenet*, On the way to Emmaus; *152. *Watteau*, Infantry on the march; *23. *N. Chaperon*, Childhood of Bacchus; *133, *132. *R. Tournières*, Family portraits; *1017. *Sigalon*, Athalia putting the princes o-

the house of David to death; *Lancret* (more probably *Watteau*?), *53. Lady in a carriage drawn by dogs, 52. Fancy-ball; *87. *Oudry*, Wolf-hunt; 148. *S. Vouet*, Peace. — 151. *Watteau*, Harlequin, Pantaloon, Pierrot, and Columbine. — 824. *David*, Portrait of François Mellinet; *64. *Lenain*, Rustic interior.

Room III (Italian School). From right to left: 278. *L. Giordano*, Miraculous draught of fishes. — 334. *Tintoretto*, Dedication of the Temple of Jerusalem (sketch); 320. *Leandro Bassano*, Jesus expelling the money-changers from the Temple; *283. *Guardi*, Carnival at Venice; 215. *Guercino*, Phocion refusing the presents of Alexander; *282. *Guardi*, Assembly of Venetian nobles at the Doge's palace; 318. *L. Bassano*, Spring; 314. *Jac. Bassano*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 223. *P. da Cortona*, Herminia with the shepherds; 202. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist (1595). — 200. *Albano*, Diana surprized; *212. *Panini*, Ruins.

Room IV (Italian school). From right to left: 317. *Leandro Bassano* Moses striking the rock; 205. *Caravaggio* (?), Peter's denial. — 348. *A. Sacchi* St. Romuald; 222. *P. da Cortona*, Joshua commanding the sun to stand still; 299. *Maratta*, St. Filippo Neri; 256. *Cavedone*, The four Doctors of the Church; 300. *Maratta*, Infant Christ blessing. — 352. *Sassoferrato*, Portrait; 272. *D. Feti*, Old woman spinning; 298. *B. Manfredi*, Judith; 276. *T. Ghisi*, Venus and Adonis. — *L. Giordano*, 277. St. Dominic subduing the human passions, 279. The triumph, 280. The funeral; 214. *Barbieri*, Adoration of the Magi; 305. *Maratta*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — 323. *M. Preti*, Jesus healing the blind man.

Room V. From right to left: 241. *Canaletto*, Piazza Navona at Rome; 230. *P. Veronese* (?), Portrait; *292. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; 227. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 670. *P. Wouverman*, Horseman reconnoitring; 526. *G. Cocx*, Interior. — 529. *Cuyp* (?), Portrait; 739. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of a young prince. — 519. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of an old woman; 517. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Snow-scene; 1003, 1004. *Th. Rousseau*, Landscapes; 814. *Corot*, Landscape; 890. *Gérôme*, The prisoner. — 769. *Baudry*, Repentant Magdalen. — 54. *Lancret*, Portrait of the dancer Camargo; 816. *Courbet*, Winnowers; 96. *Pater*, Pleasure-party; *917. *Ingres*, Portrait. — 290. *Lor. Lotto*, Woman taken in adultery. — 771. *Baudry*, Portrait; 240. *Canaletto*, Venice.

Room VI. From right to left: *273. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child: 203. *Caravaggio*, Deliverance of St. Peter; 218. *Guercino* (?), Susanna; 327. *Guido Reni*, St. John the Baptist; 199. *Albano*, Baptism of Christ; 211. *Giorgione*, Tiresias changing himself into a woman. — *384, *385. *Perugino*, Isaiah and Jeremiah (wings of the altar-piece mentioned at p. 135); 206. *Caravaggio*, Christ crowned with thorns; 275. *Ghirlandaio*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; *380. *A. del Sarto*, Charity; 392. After *L. da Vinci*, Madonna; 239. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Mystic Marriage of St. Catharine; 377. *Garofalo*, St. Sebastian. — 226. *Bonifazio*, Holy Family and St. Sebastian; 381. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family.

Room VII (German and Spanish schools). From right to left: 541. *A. Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt; 569. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 679. *Netherlandish School of the 16th Cent.*, Proposal of marriage; 746. *Zurbaran*, St. Lucia; 617. *T. Rottenhammer*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 535. *A. Dürer*, St. Christopher (1521); 570. *Holbein the Elder* (?), Emp. Maximilian I. — 531. *Denner* (more probably *Mignard*?), Holy Family; *Altdorfer*, *485. Conversion of Matthew, *486. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; *724. *Murillo*, Madonna; 733. *Ribera*, Christ among the doctors; 726. *Murillo*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 735. *Ribera*, St. Jerome with a skull. — 723. *J. del Mazzo Martinez*, Portrait of a young princess; *725. *Spanish School*, Blind old man; 734. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 731. *Pacheco*, Portrait.

Room VIII. From right to left: 571. *Honthorst*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 594. *Molenaer*, Topers. — 649. *Teniers the Younger*, Butcher. — 483. *Van Bosch*, Adoration of the Magi; 642. *A. Teniers*, Village fair; 585. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. hunting at Fontainebleau; 581. *J. Matsys* (?), St. Jerome; 522. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait of Suger; 671. *P. Wouverman*, Riders; 663. *S. de Vos*, Family portraits; 521. *Ph. de Champaigne*, On the way to Emmaus; 598. *Momper*, 515. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, 573. *Huysmans*,

Landscapes; 620. *Rubens* (?), Triumph of the Maccabees; 600. *I. Ovens*, Tobias returning to his father (1651); 550. *F. Francken*, Crucifixion; 656. *Vinckboons*, Landscape; 484. *Van Alsloot*, Belle-Alliance near Brussels; 505. *Brakemburgh*, Village-fair; 597. *Momper*, Seashore; *527. *De Crayer*, Education of the Virgin; 662. *S. de Vos*, Family portraits; 588 et seq., *T. Michau*, Sea-pieces and landscapes; 580. *Marinus van Romerswael*, Banker and his wife (see p. 48); 593. *F. Millet*, Landscape; *Van Bloemen*, 500. Blacksmith, 499. Horsemen at a tavern; 520. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Christ at Emmaus. — 645. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Flemish interior. — 653. *Van de Velde*, The Good Samaritan; 607. *Pourbus the Younger* (?), Prince Maurice of Orange. — 595. *P. Molyn*, Shipwreck; 592. *F. Millet*, Classical landscape; 400. *Moeyaert* (not *G. Flinck*), Prodigal Son; 584. *Van der Meulen*, Landscape; 643. *Teniers the Elder*, Peasants playing at cards; 504. *Boudewyns* and *Bouts*, Landscape with cattle; *608. *Spanish School*, Portrait; 516. *Brueghel the Elder*. Forest-scene; 549. *F. Francken*, Calvary; 511. *A. Brueghel*, Autumn; 574, 575. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 619. *Rubens*, Portrait of a woman; 547. *F. Francken*, Debarkation of Cleopatra; 501. *Boeyermans*, St. Louis of Gonzaga; 548. *F. Francken*, Crucifixion; 609. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 487. *Appelmann*, Landscape with ruins; 514. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, 503. *J. Both*, Landscapes; '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, *512. Canal, *513. Landscape; 530. *Decker*, Hut on a canal. — 563. *De Heem*, Still-life; 660. *M. de Vos*, Marriage of the son of Tobias; 496. *Bloemaert*, Repentant Magdalen.

Room IX (Clarke de Feltre Collection). From right to left: 41, 40. *Greuze*, Portraits; 125. *Subleyras*, The hermit. — 659. *G. van Vliet (Rembrandt?)*, Head of a bald man; 567. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 995. *L. Robert*, Girls bathing. — 713. *German School*, Frederick II. of Prussia (crayon); 134. *Tournières*, Portraits of the Maupertuis family; 875. *H. Flandrin*, Revery. — 996. *L. Robert*, Children catching frogs; 878. *P. Flandrin*, Portraits of H. and P. Flandrin; 833. *P. Delaroche*, Childhood of Pico de la Mirandola; 84. *Nattier*, Camargo, the dancer. — 835. *P. Delaroche*, Sketch of the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux-Arts; 874. *H. Fabre*, Duc de Feltre; 796. *Brascassat*, Cattle pasturing; 834. *Delaroche*, Girl on a swing. — 1046. *H. Vernet*, Expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael; 876. *H. Flandrin*, Young girl; small pictures by *P. Delaroche*, *Diaz*, *L. Robert*, *A. Hesse*, *Papety*, *Flandrin*, *De Boissieu*, and *Steuben*.

Room X (Salle Urvoy de St. Bedan). From right to left: 790. *Brascassat*, Bull; 953. *Luminais*, Defeat of the Germanic tribes; 11. *S. Bourdon*, Martyrdom of St. John. — 850. *E. Delaunay*, General Mellinet; 928. *Ch. Landelle*, Young gipsy; 787 et seq., *Brascassat*, Landscapes and cattle. — 855. *E. Delaunay*, Portrait of his wife; 1047. *H. Vernet*, 'The dead ride fast'; 801. *Cabat*, Landscape; *612. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of a woman; 1012. *Ary Scheffer*, The charitable child; *669. *Ph. Wouverman*, Horsemen preparing to start; 899. *Gros*, Battle of Nazareth (sketch); 585. *Van der Meulen*, Hunt in the forest of Fontainebleau.

Room XI, paintings of the modern French school: 884. *Français*, Landscape; 847. *E. Delaunay*, Ixion cast into the lower regions; 931. *J. P. Laurens*, Pope Formosus; 822. *Daubigny*, Landscape (1851); 1027. *Tattegrain*, Useless mouths; 885. *E. Fromentin*, Gazelle-hunting in Algeria (1857); 889. *Gérôme*, Plain of Thebes; 1053. *Yvon*, The curtain of the Malakoff. — 960. *O. Merson the Elder*, The day of the barricades (1850). — 1001. *Roll*, After the ball; 1049. *Vollon*, Kitchen. — No number, *Laparra*, Job; 827. *Debat-Ponsan*, Vines in Languedoc; 965. *Moreau de Tours*, A branded woman in the middle ages; 770. *Baudry*, Charlotte Corday (1861); 808. *Chabas*, Merry gambols; 1023. *A. Stevens*, Sea-piece; 830. *Delacroix*, Arab chieftain accepting the hospitality of shepherds; 818. *De Curzon*, Young Neapolitan mother.

Room XII, modern French school: 768. *Barrias*, Neapolitan flowergirl; 815. *Corot*, Democritus at Abdera; no number, *Dabadie*, Departure of the 'Islandais' (p. 239).

In the Circular Gallery of the first floor: drawings, pastels, and crayons; monument to *Elie Delaunay*, of Nantes (1828-91), and a collection of drawings by him.

Among the treasures of the Library, on the groundfloor (entered from the Rue Gambetta), is a **MS. of Augustine's De Civitate Dei*, embellished

with miniatures executed in the studio of Fouquet for Philip de Comines (ca. 1475). The library is open daily, 11 to 4 or 5, except holidays and the first Mon. in each month and 1st-15th August.

Near the museum and adjoining the *Lycée* is the *Eglise des Minimes* or *Church of the Immaculate Conception* (Pl. G, 3), which was founded in 1469 but restored in the 19th century.

The **Jardin des Plantes** (Pl. G, 3, 4) is partly laid out as a public promenade, with an elaborate arrangement of lakes, waterfalls, rocks, grottoes, and other artificial adornments. It contains also fine groves and magnificent magnolias and camellias in the open air. There is a S. entrance in the Boulevard Sébastopol. A band plays in the garden on Sundays.

From Nantes to *Brest*, see R. 36; to *Le Mans*, *Segré*, and *Paris*, see R. 39; to *Tours*, see R. 39c; to Bordeaux, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

From Nantes to Châteaubriant (*Vitré; Rennes*), 40 M., railway in $1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85 c., 3 fr. 15 c.). Starting from the Gare d'Orléans this line runs through the beautiful valley of the Erdre. — $7^1/_2$ M. *La Chapelle-sur-Erdre*, junction for *Blain* (19 M.; p. 269). 18 M. *Nort-sur-Erdre* (5379 inhab.), where the river becomes navigable. From (27 M.) *Abbaretz* an omnibus (1 fr.) plies to *La Meilleraie-de-Bretagne* (6 M.), near an old abbey. — 40 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 269.

From Nantes to Paimbœuf, $36^1/_2$ M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat) in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The trains are formed at the Gare d'Orléans (see p. 257). We cross one or more arms of the Loire, according to the station we start from. — 9 M. *Bouaye*. To the left, in the centre of an expanse of meadow-land which it overflows in winter, lies the shallow *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, $5^1/_2$ M. long and $3^1/_2$ M. broad. At ($16^1/_2$ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* we diverge from the railway to Challans. 19 M. *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, the junction of the line to Pornic (see below) — From (31 M.) *St. Père-en-Retz* (two hotels) omnibuses ply in summer to (6 M.) *St. Brévin-l'Océan* (Hôt. du Chalet, pens. 7 fr.; du Casino, pens. 5-7 fr.), a bathing-resort at the mouth of the Loire, more conveniently reached from St. Nazaire (see p. 266). — 35 M. *St. Viaud*. — $36^1/_2$ M. **Paimbœuf** (*Hôtel Tremblet*), a decayed town with 2196 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Loire, long played an important part as the port of Nantes but has been supplanted by St. Nazaire. Steamers in summer to Nantes ($2^1/_2$, $1^1/_2$ fr.) and St. Nazaire (50, 35 c.).

From Nantes to Pornic, 35 M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, as above) in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). From Nantes to (19 M.) *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, see above. — 26 M. *Bourgneuf-en-Retz* (Cheval Blanc; des Voyageurs). The small port of this name lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. of the station, on a bay bordered by salt-marshes. — 30 M. *La Bernerie* (Bellevue, pens. $7^1/_2$ fr.; des Etrangers; des Voyageurs) is a small bathing-resort. — $35^1/_2$ M. **Pornic** (*Hôtel de France*, pens. $7^1/_2$-9 fr.; *du Môle*, pens. 6-8 fr.; *Continental; de la Plage)*, a small seaport, which ranks with Le Croisic and Pornichet (p. 266) among the most frequented sea-bathing resorts in this district. It is built on the slope of a hill, the top of which commands a fine view, and possesses a *Château* of the 13-14th cent., a *Chalybeate Spring*, and many pleasant villas. In the neighbourhood are several small sheltered coves, with fine sandy beaches. Pornic is the scene of Browning's 'Fifine at the Fair'. A steamer plies thrice daily in summer to (1 hr.) *Noirmoutier* (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). — About $5^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Pornic is *Préfailles* (Hôtel Ste. Marie; Ménard; du Chalet), to which an omnibus in connection with the trains runs in 1 hr., a favourite seaside-resort for the people of Nantes. The beach is pebbly and the sea-water very strong. In the neighbourhood is *Quirouard*, with a chalybeate spring About 2 M. farther to the W., at the mouth of the Loire, we reach the *Pointe de St. Gildas*, opposite the Pointe du Croisic (see p. 266).

From Nantes to St. Nazaire and Le Croisic. To St. Nazaire, 40 M., railway in 1-2$^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 15 c.); to Le Croisic 55 M., in 2-3$^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 45 c.). — From Nantes to (24 M.) *Savenay*, see p. 254. The railway to St. Nazaire turns to the left and approaches the Loire. Opposite, on the left bank, is seen Paimbœuf (p. 265). — 31 M. *Donges*. Ferry to Paimbœuf, six times daily. — 36 M. *Montoir*, the junction for a line to Paris viâ Segré and Châteaubriant (p. 269). — 40 M. **St. Nazaire** (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel*, R. from 3$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 8 fr.; *de Bretagne*, R. from 3, pens. from 8$^1/_2$ fr.; *des Messageries; de l'Univers*, pens. 6-7 fr.; *des Colonies;* British vice-consul, *A. Trillot*), a flourishing town with 35,762 inhab., situated at the mouth of the Loire, is the port of Nantes and has gained in importance what Nantes has lost. Its harbour is of recent creation and there are large shipbuilding yards (adm. Thurs., 2-4). Steamers of the Compagnie Transatlantique leave St. Nazaire twice a month for South America. The Young Pretender set sail from St. Nazaire in 1745 in a frigate provided by Mr. Walsh of Nantes. — Steamboat to *Nantes*, see p. 257; excursion-steamers in summer to *Le Pouliguen* (see below), *Le Croisic* (see below), and *Belle-Ile* (p. 256). Steam-ferry to *St. Brévin-l'Océan* (p. 265). A narrow-gauge railway runs to (25 M.) *La Roche-Bernard* (p. 253).

46$^1/_2$ M. **Pornichet** (*Gr.-Hôt. du Casino*, R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr., closed in winter; *des Bains et de la Plage*, pens. from 9 fr.; *des Etrangers*, pens. from 6 fr.; *des Princes*, pens. from 7 fr.; *de Pornichet*, pens. from 6$^1/_2$ fr.), has an excellent beach for bathing and is much frequented by visitors from Nantes. About 2 M. to the E. is *Ste. Marguerite* (Hôtel de la Plage-Ste-Marguerite, pens. from 8 fr.), another popular seaside-resort, with a fine sandy beach and a golf-course (Engl. church-service in summer). — 49 M. **La Baule** or *Escoublac-la-Baule* (**Hôtel Royal*, of the 1st class; *de la Baule*, pens. from 9 fr.; *du Chalet; de France; Moderne; de la Gare*, plain) is another attractive sea-bathing resort. Tramway to Le Pouliguen. Escoublac-la-Baule is the junction of the branch-line to (4 M.) **Guérande** (*Hôtel des Princes*), a town with 6852 inhab., still surrounded by *Walls* of the 15th cent., and containing an interesting church of the 12-16th centuries. The *Porte St. Michel* (now the Hôtel de Ville) is a picturesque old gateway flanked by two machicolated towers with pointed caps. A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (27 M.) La Roche-Bernard (p. 253). — We now traverse vast salt-marshes. — 51$^1/_2$ M. **Le Pouliguen** (*Gr.-Hôt. de la Plage*, pens. from 8 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. Neptune*, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Familles*, pens. from 6 fr.; *des Voyageurs; des Etrangers*), a small fishing-village, is also visited for sea-bathing. — 53$^1/_2$ M. *Batz*, or *Le Bourg-de-Batz* (pronounced 'Bâ'; Hôtel des Voyageurs, pens. 6 fr.), with sea-baths, has an interesting church. Nearly all the inhabitants, who are possibly of Saxon stock, are 'Paludiers', or workers in the salt-marshes. It was probably off Batz that young Decimus Brutus defeated the Veneti (p. 251) in a naval battle, destroying 220 of their ships (B.C. 56). Caesar, who had watched the battle from the shore, sold the conquered people into slavery. — 55 M. **Le Croisic** (*Atlantic Hotel*, pens. from 7 fr., well spoken of; *Guilloré* or *Masson*, *des Etrangers*, pens. from 6 fr.; *de l'Océan;* two bath-establishments), a little town and fishing-port with 2462 inhab., situated on a small bay near the extremity of a peninsula, is visited in summer as a seaside-resort. It has, however, comparatively few attractions. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries. The *Maison de St. Jean-de-Dieu*[1] includes a bath-establishment open to the public and there is a large *Hospital* for scrofulous children.

39. From Paris to Nantes.

a. Viâ Le Mans, Sablé, and Angers.

246 M. Railway in 6$^1/_3$-11$^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16, p. 1; Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, left bank) or the Gare St. Lazare (railway of the right bank; Pl. C, 18); comp. p. 210. — From Le Mans to *Angers*, 60 M. in 1$^1/_3$-2$^3/_4$ hrs.

(fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — From Angers to *Nantes*, 54 M., in 1-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.).

From Paris to (131 M.) *Le Mans*, see pp. 210-216. — On leaving Le Mans, our line crosses the *Sarthe* and diverges to the left from the lines to Rennes and Alençon, affording a fine view of the town. Beyond (139 M. from Paris) *Voivres* we again cross the Sarthe. — 143 M. *La Suze-sur-Sarthe* (Hôtel du Commerce).

From La Suze to La Flèche (for Saumur and Angers), 19 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 55 c.). — 8½ M. *Malicorne* has a 12th cent. church. Beyond (12½ M.) *Villaines* and beyond (16 M.) *Verron* branches diverge on the right respectively for Sablé (see below) and Angers (p. 272). — 19 M. **La Flèche** (*Hôtel de l'Image; des Quatre-Vents*), a town with 10,663 inhab., situated on the *Loir*, is chiefly famous for its *Prytanée*, a military college for the sons of officers. This occupies an old Jesuit college, founded by Henri IV in 1604, of which *Descartes* (1596-1650) was a pupil. The town contains a church (*St. Thomas*) of the 12-13th cent., and monuments to *Henri IV*, by Bonnassieux, and *L. Delibes* (1836-91), the composer, by Marqueste.

From La Flèche to *Angers*, see p. 279; to *Aubigné* (Tours), see p. 219; to *Sablé*, see below.

From La Flèche the line is prolonged to (33½ M.) *Saumur*, passing (12½ M.) *Baugé* (Lion d'Or), a small town on the *Couesnon*, with an old château of the 15th cent., and (24 M.) *Longué* (Ecu), another small town, beyond which the line joins the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 214).

Beyond La Suze our line crosses the Sarthe for a third time. 157½ M. *Juigné-sur-Sarthe*, with a fine château of the 17th century.

161 M. **Sablé-sur-Sarthe** (*Buffet; Hôtel St. Martin*), a pleasantly situated town with 5520 inhab., has an 18th cent. *Château* and a ruined *Castle*. In the vicinity are quarries of black marble.

About 2 M. to the N.E. (omnibus) is **Solesmes** (*Hôtel Préau*), celebrated for its Benedictine *Abbey*, which was abandoned in 1901 as a result of the Associations Law. The abbey-church contains two chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture dating from 1496-1550, representing the *Entombment of Christ and the *Entombment of the Virgin. These consist of two 'grottoes', containing groups of eight and fifteen life-size figures respectively, besides various subsidiary figures, and adorned with bas-reliefs and other sculptural ornamentation. Some of the faces, especially Mary Magdalen's, are wonderfully expressive. The figure of Joseph of Arimathæa is supposed to be a portrait of King René (d. 1480).

From Sablé to La Flèche, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Sarthe*. *La Chapelle-du-Chêne* (4½ M.) owes its name to a chapel dedicated to the Virgin (recently rebuilt), which has been a pilgrimage-resort since the beginning of the 16th century. 16½ M. *Verron*, see above. — 20 M. *La Flèche*, see above.

Railway to *Nantes* viâ *Segré*, see pp. 268, 269; to *Sillé-le-Guillaume*, p. 220.

Beyond Sablé the railway to Angers crosses the *Vaige* and then the Sarthe for the last time, but follows the latter for some distance. 179 M. *Tiercé*, to the left, with a fine modern church. We cross the *Loir*, an affluent of the Sarthe, before reaching (184½ M.) *St. Sylvain-Briollay*. — 187½ M. *Ecouflant* is situated at the confluence of the Sarthe and the *Mayenne*, which combine to form the *Maine*. Passengers for Segré and for the Gare St. Serge at Angers (see p. 272) change carriages here. We have a fine view to the right of Angers, with the towers of St. Maurice and St. Joseph.

At (190½ M.) *La Maître-Ecole* we join the line from Orléans (p. 272). — 191 M. **Angers** (Gare St. Laud), see p. 272.

Our line descends the valley of the Maine, which it crosses before reaching the next station. 196 M. *La Pointe*, near the confluence of the Maine and the Loire. The line henceforth follows the right bank of the latter. Fine views of the opposite bank. 198 M. *Les Forges.* — 201 M. *La Possonnière* (buffet).

From La Possonnière to Cholet, 27 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — The train crosses the Loire. 3½ M. *Chalonnes*, a town with 4465 inhab., 1¼ M. to the W. Branch-lines run hence to *Perray-Jouannet* (17 M.) and to *Beaupréau* (Hôt. de France), on the *Evre*, viâ *Pin-en-Mauges*. — 13 M. *Chemillé*, a manufacturing town (4257 inhab.). — 27 M. *Cholet* (Hôt. de France; Boule d'Or), see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

204 M. *St. Georges-sur-Loire.* The town (Hôt. de la Tête-Noire), with a ruined abbey, lies 2 M. to the N. of the station.

About ¾ M. to the N.E. is the ***Château de Serrant**, dating from the 16-18th cent. (visitors admitted). The chapel contains the monument of the Marquis de Vaubrun, one of its former owners, with good figures by Coyzevox.

Beyond (209 M.) *Champtocé*, to the right, are the ruins of its 15th cent. château, once the abode of the wicked Gilles de Laval, Seigneur de Rais, notorious for his excesses and cruelty. He was known as 'Barbe Bleue' and is supposed to be the original of the Blue Beard of the nursery tale. He was executed at Nantes in 1440.

From (217 M.) *Varades* an omnibus runs to (1¼ M.) *St. Florent-le-Vieil* (Boule d'Or), the church of which contains the fine monument of the Vendean general Bonchamp (1759-93), by David d'Angers. 220½ M. *Anetz.* The railway now quits the Loire.

225 M. **Ancenis** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs)*, a town with 4998 inhab., has a château of the 15-16th cent., enlarged in the 19th, situated to the left, on the bank of the Loire. *Joachim du Bellay*, the poet (1524-60), a native of the town, is commemorated here by a statue by Léofanti (1899). — 231 M. *Oudon* still preserves the fine donjon of its 15th cent. castle (restored; to the right).

Champtoceaux, on the left bank, about 1½ M. distant, contains the ruins of a huge mediæval castle, and a church with works of art by Maindron (1801-84), a native sculptor, and others.

The valley of the Loire now becomes more irregular. On a height on the left bank rises the *Château de la Varenne.* — Several small stations. — In entering (246 M.) **Nantes** (p. 257) we pass under the railway to Paris viâ Segré (see below), with the line to La Roche-sur-Yon and its two bridges on the left, and the line to Châteaubriant (p. 269) on the right.

b. Viâ Le Mans, Sablé, and Segré.

(St. Nazaire. Lorient. Quimper.)

246½ M. Railway in 8¼-11¼ hrs. (fares as by RR. a and c). The trains start from the Gare St. Lazare or the Gare Montparnasse (see the Indicateur) and reach Nantes at the Gare de l'Etat (p. 257), not at the Gare d'Orléans. The direct trains to *St. Nazaire* and to *Lorient* and *Quimper* run viâ Segré (see p. 269 and R. 36).

From Paris to (161 M.) *Sablé*, see p. 267. The line to Angers

now diverges to the left. 168 M. *Grez-en-Bouère*, the birthplace of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil (1847-1900), who fell in the Boer ranks during the South African war. He is commemorated by a bronze bust. — 175 M. *Gennes-Longuefuye*, the junction of a line to Laval (p. 220).

180 M. **Château-Gontier** *(Hôtel de l'Europe; du Dauphin)*, a town of 6975 inhab., pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Mayenne*, with chalybeate springs and a bathing establishment. The church of *St. Jean*, in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent. (freely restored), is the only relic of its castle.

Steamboat service on the Mayenne between Château-Gontier and Angers (p. 272). The voyage is long (6 hrs.; fares 3, 2 fr.) and uninteresting.

The line now crosses the Mayenne, and passes (to the left) the *Château of St. Ouen*, dating from the 15th century. — 185½ M. *Chemazé;* branch-line to (8½ M.) *Craon* (p. 221). — 191 M. *La Ferrière-de-Flée.* We cross the *Oudon* near Segré.

195 M. **Segré** *(Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; de la Gare)*, with 4018 inhab., on the Oudon, is the junction of a line to Angers (see p. 279) and of lines viâ Châteaubriant to Redon (Lorient, Quimper) and to St. Nazaire.

From Segré to St. Nazaire, 82 M., railway in 3½-4½ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 70, 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 45 c.). — 16 M. **Pouancé** *(Grand-Hôtel; Lion d'Or)*, with 3198 inhab., on the *Verzée*, possesses a ruined castle of the 13-14th cent. and a fine modern château. Branch-line to (38 M.) *Laval* (see p. 221).

26 M. **Châteaubriant** *(Buffet; Hôtel du Commerce; de la Poste)*, a town with 7169 inhab., on the *Chère*, is known for an edict against the Protestants issued here by Henri II (1551). It contains an interesting *Château*, consisting of the remains of a mediæval castle and of another built between 1524 and 1538, now occupied by the Palais de Justice and a small *Musée*. In the N.W. suburb, *Béré*, is the old priory-church of *St. Jean* (12th cent.). — A narrow-gauge line runs hence to (12 M.) *La Chapelle-Glain*, near the *Château de la Motte-Glain* (1496-1513). Railways to *Vitré* and *Rennes*, see pp. 208, 223; to *Nantes*, see p. 265; to *Ploërmel*, see p. 209.

From (33½ M.) *St. Vincent-des-Landes* a branch-line runs to (29½ M.) *Redon*, viâ (16 M.) *Guémené-Penfao* (Hôt. Rialland; Landais) and (21 M.) *Massérac* (p. 209), the junction of a branch-railway to Rennes. This is the shortest route from Paris to *Lorient* and *Quimper* (R. 36), but there are no through-trains.

At (53½ M.) **Blain** *(Boule d'Or; Gerbe-de-Blé)* is a ruined château (13-16th cent.) of the Clissons and Rohans. We cross the canal from Nantes to Brest, and beyond (64½ M.) *Campbon* intersect the railway from Nantes to Brest. 78 M. *Besné-Pontchâteau* is connected by a short branch-line with (12½ M.) *Pontchâteau* (p. 254). At (79 M.) *Montoir* we join the railway from Nantes to St. Nazaire. — 82 M. *St. Nazaire*, see p. 266.

200 M. *Chazé-sur-Argos.* — 204 M. *Angrie-Loiré. Angrie*, to the left of the line, has a fine modern château. — 208 M. *Candé*, a small town on the *Erdre*, the valley of which we now ascend. — 215 M. *St. Mars-la-Jaille*, with a château of the 18th cent.; 222 M. *Teillé;* 238 M. *Carquefou*, with a handsome Gothic church. — 243½ M. *Doulon*, also reached by tramway from Nantes. — We soon cross one of the arms of the Loire, obtaining a view of Nantes to the right.

246½ M. **Nantes**, Gare de l'Etat, see p. 257.

c. Viâ Orléans, Tours, and Angers.

267½ M. Orléans Railway (Pl. G, 25; p. 1) in 5½-17½ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). — From Tours to *Angers*, 66 M., in 1½-4½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.). From Tours to *Nantes*, 120 M., in 2¾-7½ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 5, 16 fr. 90, 9 fr. 65 c.). — Passengers by the express-train, with through-tickets, go direct from St. Pierre-des-Corps (p. 283) to Savonnières without entering Tours. Finest views to the left.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans* and (145 M.) *Tours*, see R. 41. — As we quit Tours we observe the *Loire* and the ruins of *Plessis-lès-Tours* (p. 300) on the right; to the left flows the *Cher*. On a height, to the right farther on, is the *Château de Luynes* (15-16th cent.). — 153½ M. (from Paris) *Savonnières* has some interesting caves (1-4 pers. 2 fr.). — We then cross the Loire, not far from its confluence with the Cher. The towers of Cinq-Mars come into view on the right.

158 M. *Cinq-Mars*, a village with many of its houses cut out of the rock, as at other places on this line. It contains the ruins of the château of the Marquis of Cinq-Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., who was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, along with his friend De Thou, for conspiracy against Richelieu. About ¾ M. to the E. stands the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a solid tower without doors or windows, 95 ft high and about 15 ft. in diameter, crowned by four small pyramids; it is probably of Roman origin and is supposed to be a funeral monument or a beacon marking the confluence of the Loire and Cher. The line still continues to skirt the right bank of the Loire.

161 M. **Langeais** (*Lion d'Or*, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *Family House*, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.), a pleasant town with 3550 inhab., has a **Château* (1465-69) regarded as a masterpiece of 15th cent. military architecture. Restored and fitted up with contemporary furniture and works of art, including fine tapestry of the 15-16th cent., this château was bequeathed in 1904 to the Institut de France (adm. daily 9-11 and 1.30-4 or 6; 1 fr.). The marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII. (see p. 193) was solemnized in this château in 1491.

The interesting 15th cent. *Château* at **Ussé**, 8 M. to the S.W. (carr. 15 fr.) is open to visitors on Sun., Tues., and Frid. 1-4 or 5 from March to July; on Sun. only 2-4 the rest of the year. — From Langeais to *Azay-le-Rideau* (p. 301), 6 M. to the S., carr. 12 fr. Ussé and Azay-le-Rideau may be visited in one day; carr. for the round (16 M.) 18-20 fr. Ussé lies 2½ M. from the station of *St. Benoist-Rigny* (p. 301).

166½ M. *St. Patrice*. The *Château de Rochecotte*, ½ M. to the W., contains some artistic collections.

From (174 M.) *Port-Boulet* branch-railways run to *Château-renault* (p. 286) and to (9 M.) *Chinon* (p. 301). — 179 M. *Varennes-sur-Loire*. Before reaching Saumur we see, to the left, the bridge carrying the railway to Niort across the Loire.

184 M. **Saumur**. — **Hotels**. Budan, at the bridge, on the left bank, D. 4, pens. from 10 fr.; de la Paix, Rue Dacier 36; de Londres, Rue d'Orléans 48; Terminus. — **Cafés**. *De la Paix*, opposite the hotel of that name; *du Commerce*, Rue d'Orléans 17.

Cabs. Per drive 1, per hr. 1½ fr. — **Tramway** from the Gare d'Orléans through the town to *Fontevrault* (p. 272) and to *St-Hilaire-St-Florent*, 1¼ M. to the N.W. Fares to the town (Place de la Bilange), 20 c., 15 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, adjoining the Café de la Paix.

Railway Stations. *Gare d'Orléans* (buffet), on the right bank, 1/2 M. from the town proper (omn. 50 c.; tramway, see p. 270); *Gare de l'Etat*, on the other side of the town, 1 1/2 M. from the Gare d'Orléans.

Saumur, an old town with 16,392 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the Loire and on an island in the river. At the end of the 16th cent. it was one of the chief strongholds of Protestantism in France, and it was the seat of a Protestant university previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At that time (1685) its prosperity greatly declined, owing to the expulsion of the Huguenots, but it began to revive in 1768, when a large Cavalry School was founded here. Its sparkling wines have some reputation. The town proper is backed on the S.E. by a hill crowned with windmills and a *Castle* of the 11th, 13th, and 16th cent. (uninteresting).

Leaving the Gare d'Orléans, we cross the river and the island, on which are the ruins of a *Château of the Queen of Sicily*, built by King René of Anjou (15th cent.). We enter the town by the Place de la Bilange, at the ends of the Rues d'Orléans and de Bordeaux, which traverse the whole town. To the left stands the *Theatre*, built in 1864-66. Behind it is the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, mainly of the 16th cent., containing a small museum (open on Sun. & Thurs., 9.30-11 and 1-5; closed in Aug. and Sept.; entr. in the street to the left). Adjacent (No. 3, Rue Cours-St-Jean) is the entrance to the pretty *Chapelle St. Jean*, in the Angevine style (closed since 1903). — The Rue St. Jean leads to the left to the church of *St. Pierre*, a building of the 12-15th cent., with a façade of the 17th century. The S. transept ends in a fine Romanesque portal. The beautiful choir-stalls date from 1475. The sacristy contains two fine pieces of tapestry (16th cent.). — About 1/2 M. to the E. is *Notre-Dame-des-Ardilliers*, a domed church of the 16-17th cent. (interesting interior), at the foot of the Butte des Moulins (view of the Loire).

The quarter at the foot of the hill, beyond St. Pierre, contains the *Protestant Church* (in the classical style), the *Collège*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, and *Notre-Dame-de-Nantilly*. The exterior of this church is uninteresting, with the exception of the portal, which belongs to the original edifice but has been spoiled. The interior, however, partly Romanesque (14-17th cent.) and partly Gothic, is noteworthy and contains some important works of art (bas-reliefs, tapestry of the 14-16th cent., an oratory made for Louis XI., etc.). — The street opposite this church passes near the Gare de l'Etat and ends near the *Pont Fouchard*, which we cross to reach Bagneux (p. 272). To re-enter the town we keep to the right.

The *Ecole de Cavalerie*, a handsome building near the river, a little below the town, contains about 400 pupils in training as cavalry officers and riding-masters. Equestrian exhibitions ('Carrousels') are given in the latter half of Aug. on the *Chardonnet*, the large exercise-ground in front of the barracks. — The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the 12th cent. but has been modernized.

Beyond the *Pont Fouchard*, which spans the *Thouet*, an affluent of the Loire, at the end of the Rue de Bordeaux (3/4 M. from the theatre), lies a suburb containing a handsome modern church in the Romanesque style. The road diverging at this church leads to *Bagneux* (3/4 M. from the bridge), with a *Dolmen*, which is one of the largest in existence. It is 65 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, with an average height of 9 ft., and is composed of 16 vertical and 4 horizontal stones (apply to the custodian, in an adjoining house).

From Saumur to Fontevrault, 10 1/2 M., steam-tramway four times daily in 70 min. (fares 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). The cars start at the Gare d'Orléans, traverse the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and follow the left bank of the Loire, passing several small stations. — 10 1/2 M. Fontevrault *(Hôt. de France)* possesses the remains of the celebrated *Abbey* of that name, founded in the 11th cent. by Robert d'Arbrissel. It comprised both a monastery and a nunnery, filled by members of the aristocracy, with an abbess at the head of the joint establishment. It is now used as a prison, and only the unoccupied parts are open to visitors (daily 2-4). The *Church*, which was built between 1101 and 1119 in the style of the cathedral of Angoulême, has only one of its original five cupolas remaining. Henry II. and Richard I. of England, with various members of their family, were interred in this church, but the tombs have been rifled and destroyed. Four fine statues of the 12-13th cent., however, still remain, representing these two Plantagenet monarchs, Eleanor of Guienne (wife of Henry), and Isabella of Angoulême. The *Cloisters* (12th cent., afterwards altered) and the *Chapter House* (16th cent.) are interesting. The remarkable *Tour d'Evrault*, probably a kitchen, belongs to the 12th century.

From Saumur to *Chartres* (Paris), see p. 214; to *La Flèche*, p. 267. — To *Niort (Bordeaux)*, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

Beyond Saumur the railway skirts the *Levée de la Loire*, a huge embankment 40 M. long, which, however, in spite of its great size, has not always been able to protect the country from the terrible inundations of the river; it was originally constructed between the 9th and 13th centuries. — 195 M. *Les Rosiers*.

From Les Rosiers an omnibus runs to (2 M.) *Gennes* (fare 30 c.), a village situated on the left bank of the Loire. About 2 M. farther up the river is *Cunault*, with a magnificent Romanesque church, adorned with fine mural paintings. The elaborate capitals of the columns deserve attention. At *Trèves*, 3/4 M. farther on, is a noble keep, 100 ft. high.

Opposite (198 1/2 M.) *La Ménitré* (ferry) is the famous *Abbey of St. Maur*, founded in the 6th cent. and restored in the 17th cent. and in 1890. Beyond (200 M.) *St. Mathurin* the railway gradually recedes from the Loire as it approaches Angers. — 208 M. *Trélazé*, see p. 279. Farther on we catch sight of the towers of the cathedral, to the right, and join the railway to Paris viâ Le Mans. — 212 M. **Angers** *(Buffet)*, see below. — Thence to **Nantes**, see p. 268.

40. Angers.

Stations. *St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5; buffet), the principal station, to the S., belonging to the Compagnie d'Orléans, but also used by the trains of the Compagnie de l'Ouest; *St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., belonging to the Compagnie de l'Ouest, the station for the railway to Segré and Laval; *La Maître-Ecole* (beyond Pl. G, 3; no cabs), to the E., for the State Line (Ligne de l'Etat) to Loudun and Poitiers and also used by the Western Railway (see p. 267).

Hotels. *Hostellerie du Cheval-Blanc (Pl. b; E, 4), Rue St. Aubin 12, R. from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 5, omn. 3/4 fr., first-class restaurant; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. a; E, 3), Place du Ralliement, 100 R. from 4, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 4,


ANGERS
1 : 11,500
Mètres
St Martin
Hospice Général St Marie
Hôpital
Ecole de Médecine
Fontaine des Vignes
Boulevard Daviers
Orph. Mun.
Musée St Jean
Place de la Paix
Le Calvaire
St Thérèse
Les Carmélites
Ecole des Arts & Métiers
Pl. Larocheft Liancourt
Quai Monge
Champ de Foire
Boulevard Arago
Boulev. Descazeaux
Pl. de la Laiterie
La Trinité
St Charles
Pénitentes
Asile
Fontaine St Nicolas
Boulevard de Laval
Place Lyonnaise
Place Monprofit
Boulev. de Nantes
Abattoir
Pont de la Haute Chaîne
Pont du Centre
Pont de la Basse Chaîne
Quai des Carmes
Quai Ligny
Quai Gambetta
Quai Félix Faure
Quai Nationale
Château
Boulevard du Château
Ecole Chevrollier
Quai du Roi de Pologne
Pl. de l'Esvière
St Jacques
Rue St Jacques
Rue Chef de Ville
Rue Bigot
Rue Lyonnaise
Rue Vauvert
Rue Montrous
Rue Moll
Tour
MAYENNE
Cirque
Gravé et imprimé au


E
F
G
Jardin des Plantes
Prisons
Séminaire
Rue de Buffon
Boulevard Carnot
Collectn. Géolog.
Place des Halles
Notre Dame
Boul. du Palais
Champ de Mars
Palais de Justice
Rue des Minimes
Av. Jeanne d'Arc
Jardin du Mail
Rue du Mail
Ecoles
Hôtel de Ville
Bould. de la Mairie
Place du Pélican
Rue du Quinconce
Rue Ménage
Place du Ralliement
Théâtre
Rue d'Alsace
St. Charles
Cercle
Rue St. Julien
Evêché
St. Joseph
Rue des Arènes
Rue Hanneloup
Externat St. Maurille
Lycée
Rue Bressigny
Préfecture
Musée
Boulevard du Saumur
Rue Paul Bert
Place André Leroy
Rue Volney
Institut Catholique
Haras
Pl. Marengo
Rue de Bel-Air
Caserne d'Harcourt
Gare St. Laud
Boulevard du Roi René
Rue Rabelais
Rue Michelet
Rue Franklin
Rue du Bellay
Rue Tarin
Rue de Paris
Rue Joubert
Rue du Faubourg St. Michel
Belle Fontaine
1
2
4
5
Gare de la Maître Ecole
Le Mans
Tours
Trélazé
Ponts de Cé
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

pens. from 10, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; Hôt. d'Anjou (Pl. c; F, 3), Boulevard de Saumur 1, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. from $11^1/_4$, omn. $^3/_4$ fr., good. — Hôt. St. Julien, Place du Ralliement, R. $2^1/_2$-5, déj. or D. $2^1/_4$, pens. 7-9 fr.; du Faisan, Rue Freslon 3 (Pl. C, D, 3), R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr., omn. 60 c., a plain but good commercial house; de la Gare, opposite the Gare St. Laud, R. 2-3, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. $7^1/_2$ fr.; Continental, Rue St. Julien 14, R. from $2^1/_2$, déj. or D. 2 fr.

Cafés. *Cafés de France*, *du Grand-Hôtel*, *du Ralliement*, *Gasnault*, in the Place du Ralliement; *Grand-Café du Boulevard*, Boul. de Saumur; *Café du Progrès*, Rue St. Martin 18.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr., at night (10-6) $1^1/_2$ and 2 fr.; with two horses, $1^1/_2$, $2^1/_2$, 2, and 3 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Caserne du Génie* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Gare St. Laud and the Place du Ralliement (Pl. E, 3). — From the *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Boulevards; to the *Route de Paris* (comp. Pl. G, 1). — From the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3) to the *Place Lyonnaise* (Pl. A, 2); to the *Madeleine* (beyond Pl. F, G, 4); to the *Faubourg St. Jacques* (Pl. A, 5); to ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Trélazé* (p. 279); to (ca. 3 M.) *Les Ponts-de-Cé* (p. 279) and ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Erigné*. Fares 10 c., 15 c. with correspondance; outside the town 20 and 25 c.

Steamers up the Mayenne to *Château-Gontier*, see p. 269; departure from the pier on the Quai Gambetta.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Place du Ralliement.

Theatres. *Grand-Théâtre*, Place du Ralliement (Pl. E 3); *Cirque-Théâtre* (Pl. D, 2), Quai National.

Baths, Boul. de Saumur 2 and Boul. du Roi-René 48.

American Consular Agent, *Leon Ponsolle.*

Angers, the capital of the department of *Maine-et-Loire*, is a handsome town with 82,935 inhab., advantageously situated on the navigable river *Maine*, which joins the Loire 5 M. farther down. The town proper lies on the left bank, and the suburb of *La Doutre* on the right bank. Angers underwent an almost complete transformation in the 19th cent., when its ancient ramparts were replaced by handsome boulevards adjoined by modern suburbs, new streets were opened up, and numerous large edifices, quays, and bridges were constructed.

Angers was the capital of the *Andegavi* in the Gallo-Roman period, when it was called *Juliomagus;* it afterwards became the capital of Anjou, one of the great fiefs of France, the historical prominence of which, out of all keeping with a district so destitute of geographical individuality, is due, as Mr. Freeman remarks, almost entirely to the energy and marked character of its rulers. Among the most illustrious Counts of Anjou may be mentioned Robert the Strong (d. 866), a valiant adversary of the Normans and founder of the Capet family; Foulques Nerra or Fulk the Black (d. 1040); and Foulques V., who became King of Jerusalem in 1131. In 1127 Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V., married the Empress Matilda, and the countship of Anjou passed into the possession of England on the accession of their son King Henry II. Plantagenet. In 1204, however, Anjou was reunited to France by Philip Augustus, who wrested it from the feeble John Lackland. In 1246 the province was given by Louis IX. to his brother Charles, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies. It next passed to the house of Valois, was assigned as an apanage to Louis, son of King John II. (1356), and descended to René of Anjou (p. 277), at whose death it was definitely annexed to France by Louis XI. (1480). Angers suffered severely from the Wars of Religion (1560-98), of the League (1582), and of La Vendée (1793). It has now an extensive trade in slate. The celebrated sculptor *Jean Pierre David*, generally known as *David d'Angers* (1789-1856; p. 278), the chemist *Chevreul* (1786-1889), and the painter *Lenepveu*

(1819-98) were natives of Angers. The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Chatham received part of their education at Angers in a military college which has since been removed to Saumur (p. 271).

The *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) lies on the S. side of the town. The Rue de la Gare leads thence to the *Place de la Visitation* (Pl. D, E, 5), in which stands a bronze *Statue of Margaret of Anjou* (1425-82), daughter of King René and queen of England, by Mathurin Moreau after David d'Angers. Farther on we cross the Boulevard du Roi-René (p. 277) and pass between the tower of St. Aubin and the Préfecture, both relics of a Benedictine abbey of St. Aubin.

The *Tour St. Aubin* (Pl. E, 4; restored in 1904) is a good example of the type of tower usual in the S.W. of France at the beginning of the Gothic period, consisting of a square base surmounted by an octagonal story, with four turrets at the springing of the spire. In the courtyard of the *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4) and in a hall on the ground-floor (entr. from the Mail) is a screen of fine arches of the 11-12th cent., decorated with sculpture and painting, which Mr. Fergusson describes as unrivalled even in France 'as a specimen of elaborate exuberance in barbarous ornament'. The other parts of the building date from the 17th and 19th centuries. — The Rue St. Aubin descends to the Place Ste. Croix, in which are the *Maison d'Adam* (No. 1; 15th cent.) and the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral of St. Maurice** (Pl. D, 3, 4) is an interesting Romanesque and Gothic building dating from the 12-13th cent., except the spires of the two flanking towers (213 and 226 ft. high) of the W. front and the whole of the tower between them, which were added in the 16th century. The eight statues of warriors on the central tower, which is surmounted by an octagonal dome, also date from the 16th century. The *Façade*, originally too narrow, has been farther spoiled by the addition of this third tower, but has a very interesting central portal (12th cent.) with a fine tympanum.

The Interior consists of a long nave without aisles, novel in style and of imposing effect. The *Domical Vaulting*, or depressed cupolas, of the nave may be said to mark the transition from the Byzantine dome to groined or Gothic vaulting. The chief objects of interest are the **Stained Glass Windows*, magnificent works of the 12th, 13th, and 15th cent.; the *Tapestry*, of the 14-18th cent.; a *Calvary*, by David d'Angers, in a chapel to the left; a *St. Cecilia*, by the same master, in the choir; the *High Altar*, of 1699 with a canopy of 1757; and the *Organ-Loft*, supported by Caryatides (16th cent.). To the left of the entrance is a *Holy Water Basin* in verde antico, supported by two white marble lions, said to have been executed at Byzantium. — The tomb of René of Anjou (p. 277) was rediscovered in 1895 in a vault beneath the choir.

The *Bishop's Palace*, to the N. of the cathedral, is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Counts of Anjou. It dates from the 12th cent., but was thoroughly restored inside and out by Viollet-le-Duc in 1862-65, and now forms an admirable example of a mediæval mansion. To see the back of it, which is the most interesting part of the building, we descend the Rue de l'Evêché, and turn to the right into the Rue de l'Oisellerie. — In the Rue de l'Oisellerie

(Nos. 5 and 7) are two old *Timber Houses* with carving. Others may be seen in the Rue Beaudrière, the continuation of the Rue de l'Oisellerie, and at Nos. 70-72 in the same street is a tower (13th cent.) belonging to the city-wall. We now follow the Rue Toussaint from the Place Ste. Croix and turn to the left into the short Rue du Musée.

In this street, to the right, are the ***Museum** (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Public Library*, installed in the *Logis Barrault*, an interesting mansion of the end of the 15th cent., built by Olivier Barrault, Treasurer of Brittany. In the courtyard are some Gothic and Renaissance remains. The Museum, comprising sculpture and picture galleries and a natural history collection, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 1-5 (12-4 in winter), and on other days on application

The GROUND FLOOR is devoted to the collection of **Sculpture**. — VESTIBULE. *Plaster Casts* of ancient and modern works; model of the statue of David (p. 278). — ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Continuation of the plaster-casts (inscriptions); model for the pediment of the Panthéon at Paris, by *David;* casts of works by *Maindron* (p. 268), a pupil of David. Also: *Pradier*, Sappho (bronze); 48 bis. *Cortot*, Narcissus; 75. *Maindron*, Shepherd stung by a serpent; 62. *Molknecht*, Cathelineau, the Vendean leader; 38. *Bonnassieux*, Las Cases.

1st ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE VESTIBULE. 57 bis. *Leenhoff*, Warrior resting; *Desbois*, Misery; 91. *Canova*, Bonaparte. 2nd ROOM. Drawings, engravings, water-colours; *Tourny*, Portrait of Chevreul. — Next comes the ***Musée David**, at the beginning of which stands the model of his statue of Philopœmen. This gallery contains models or copies of nearly all the works of the famous and prolific sculptor David. There are also a few original works. The names are attached to all the sculptures. The chief works are in Room III, a long gallery. — ROOM I. 3. Death of Epaminondas (this work won for David the Grand Prix de Rome); 4. Ulysses, a bust, the artist's first work in marble. — ROOM II. 882-884. Monument of Bonchamp (p. 268); Drawings; Busts; 28. Statue of Bichat; 9. Statue of Fénelon; Bronze medallions; 13, 12, 19. Statues of Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Talma, and Armand Carrel; Bas-reliefs. — ROOM III. No. 24. Jean Bart, a statue; 51-54. Benefits of printing, bas-reliefs from Gutenberg's monument at Strassburg; 20, 27, 8. Statues of Ambroise Paré, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and King René of Anjou; 10. General Foy; 17. Cuvier; Bronze busts; 7. The Great Condé; 22. Bichat; 23. Mgr. de Cheverus, Bishop of Boston (Mass.) and Archbishop of Bordeaux; 21. Gutenberg; 25. Larrey. In the middle: 15. Child with grapes; 11. Greek girl at the tomb of Marco Bozzaris; 743. Marble bust of David, by *Toussaint*, on an altar carved in wood by David's father; 18. Barra, the heroic drummer-boy killed in the Vendean War; 26. General Gobert; 14. St. Cecilia. Among the numerous busts in this room may be mentioned those of Lamennais (No. 155; to the right, near the middle of the room), Washington (105), Jeremy Bentham (102), Fenimore Cooper (99), Goethe (116), Victor Hugo (149, 165), Racine (121), Corneille (128), Humboldt (167), and Kanaris (175). — ROOM IV (to the left of the preceding). Several marble works by *J. Gott*. — ROOM V. *Daumas*, After the war; 54. *Houdon*, Bust of Voltaire; 858. *Gumery*, Dancing (originally intended for the Opera House at Paris). Paintings: 79. *Guérin*, Death of Priam; 823. *Lor. Lippi*, Masked woman; 799. *Gros*, Portrait of the artist; 809. *Stella*, Hagar in the desert; 807. *Scherrer*, Capitulation of Verdun in 1792. — In the middle: *Saulo*, Awakening; *Rambaud*, Oath of Agrippa d'Aubigné.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the **Museum of Natural History**, which is specially rich in birds, and also interesting for the opportunity it affords of studying the mineralogy of the district.

On the SECOND FLOOR are the **Paintings**. – On the STAIRCASE: Cartoons

by *Lenepveu* (p. 273), amongst which are (Nos. 267 and 268) those from the ceilings of the Grand-Opéra at Paris and the theatre of Angers (p. 278). — Room I. To the right: 25. *Mme. Lebrun*, Innocence seeking refuge in the arms of Justice (crayon); opposite, no number, *De Richemont*, Legend of St. Mary of Brabant; 65. *Gérard*, Joseph and his brethren; above, *Tessier*, Sea-piece. — Bay to the left of the entrance: to the left, 145. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc; 112. *Leprieur*, Portrait of an ecclesiastic; 251. *Lenepveu*, Cincinnatus; 806. *H. Scheffer*, Col. de Sevret; 805. *A. Scheffer*, Marquis de Las Cases; 70. *Gervex*, Diana and Endymion. — 191. *J. Dauban*, Death of a Trappist monk. — 253. *Lenepveu*, St. Saturninus; no number, *Français*, Among the meadows; 967. *Maignan*, Louis XI. and a leper. — End-bay: No number, *Aug. Lançon*, Funeral at Champigny; 229, 227. *Ingres*, Studies; *Giacomotti*, Italian girl. Also, Muse of André Chenier, in marble, by *Louis-Noël;* medals; Minerva's shield, by *Simart*, and other reliefs, etc. — Bay on the other side of the door: to the right, 88. *Jacque*, Oxen drinking; no number, *Leloir*, Baptism of the king of Lancerotte; 175. *Vien*, Priam returning with the body of Hector; 126. *Luminais*, The two Guardians; 57. *P. Flandrin*, Environs of Marseilles. — 174. *Vetter*, Alchemist; 2. *Anastasi*, Roman Forum.

Room II. 777. *Vien*, David; 179. *Chardin*, Portrait; no number, *Gérard*, *La Révellière-Lépeaux; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit. — 382. *Flemish School*, Calvary; 37. *Michel Corneille*, Madonna and Child with St. John; no number, *Garofalo*, Holy Family; 153. *Restout*, The good Samaritan; 316. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 189. *Marie Bouliard* (of Angers), Portrait of the artist; 32. *Chardin*, Fruit; 154. *H. Robert*, Fountain of Minerva (Rome); *C. de Moor*, 400. Gardener, 401. Pleasure party; 380. *Van Thulden*, Assumption; 370. *P. Neeffs*, Church interior; 41. *N. Coypel*, Zephyr and Flora; 390. *Asselyn*, Summer evening; *137. *Mignard*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; 118. *C. Vanloo*, St. Clotilda at the tomb of St. Martin; 161. *J. Stella*, Holy Family; 824. *Ribera*, Portrait; 373. *Rubens*, Silenus; 361. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Autumn; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit; *Jordaens*, 367. François Flamand, the sculptor, 366. St. Sebastian; 397. *Honthorst*, Violin-player; 358. *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the gods; 58. *Fragonard*, Calirrhoe; 353. *Ribera*, Old man; 386. *Flemish School*, Holy Family; 120. *C. Vanloo*, St. Andrew; 319. *Giordano*, Adam and Eve. — *273. *Tiepolo*, Ceiling-painting; 115. *Lethière*, The Canaanitish woman; 274. *Italian School*, Christ with the reed; 279. *Berghem*, Ruins; 277. *School of the Franckens*, The Ten Virgins; 272. *Raphael* (?), Holy Family (variation of a painting now at Madrid); *281. *Velazquez* (?), Fruit; 278. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Calvary; 389. *Flemish School*, Caritas Romana; 91. *Lagrenée*, Death of the wife of Darius. — 396. *Van Hagen*, Landscape; *374. *Snyders*, Injured dog; 399. *Van Mieris*, Rape of the Sabine women; 394. *J. Glauber*, 405. *J. van Ruysdael*, 395. *J. Hackaert*, Landscapes; 402. *Poelenburgh*, Women bathing; 376. *Teniers the Younger*, The tête-à-tête; 182. *Watteau*, Fête champêtre; 791. *Boucher*, Allegory of love; 324. *C. Maratta*, Madonna adoring the Child; 377. *Teniers the Younger*, The unkind mother; 121. *J. B. Vanloo*, Rinaldo and Armida (from Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered; in a fine Louis XV. frame); 17. *Boucher*, The genii of the arts; pictures by *Leprince*, *Lancret*, and *Pater;* 364. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The disciples at Emmaus; 181. *N. Vleughels*, Fortune-teller; 172. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; *74. *Greuze*, Mme. de Porcin; 38. *Ant. Coypel*, Olympus (sketch for a ceiling-painting); 47. *Desportes*, Fox-hunt; 167. *J. de Troy*, Bathsheba.

Room III. Works by *Bodinier* (1795-1872), of Angers; 230. *Montessuy*, Soothsayer predicting the papacy of Sixtus V.

Lower down in the Rue Toussaint are the interesting ruins of the ancient abbey-church of *Toussaint*, dating from the 13th cent., which may be visited on application to the keeper of the Musée.

At the end of the Rue Toussaint is the ***Castle** (Pl. C, D, 4), which is still one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in existence, in spite of the fact that many of its seventeen towers have been razed and though the construction of a boulevard to the S. has

swept away one of its bastions and filled in its immense moat. This powerful feudal stronghold dates chiefly from the 13th cent.; it is built in the form of a pentagon and stands on a rock dominating the course of the Maine to the W. Visitors are admitted to the interior on application to the concierge. Splendid view from the ramparts.

Between the Boul. du Roi-René and the Boul. du Château rises a bronze ***Statue of King René** (Pl. D, 4, 5), by *David d'Angers*.

René (1409-80), second son of Louis II. of Anjou, became ruler of that duchy and of Provence by the death of his brother Louis III. in 1434. He was also for some time King of Naples, in virtue of the will of Joanna II. After a life of misfortune, during which he had been deprived of nearly all his lands, he retired in 1473 to Aix, in Provence, to spend his last years in peaceful occupations among the devoted subjects left to him. He cultivated literature and the fine arts with great zeal, and well deserved his surname of 'the Good'. Some of his writings are still extant. René appears as one of the characters in 'Anne of Geierstein', but is viewed by Sir Walter Scott in a somewhat unflattering light.

The pedestal of the statue is surrounded by twelve bronze statuettes, also by David, representing Dumnacus, defender of the Andegavi against Cæsar; Roland, the paladin; and ten illustrious members of the house of Anjou, *viz.* Robert the Strong, Foulques Nerra, Foulques V., Henry II. Plantagenet (see p. 273); Philip Augustus, Charles of Anjou, Louis I. of Anjou; Isabella of Lorraine and Jeanne de Laval, René's wives; and Margaret of Anjou (p. 274).

To the S. is the handsome church of **St. Laud** (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt in 1872-82 in the Angevine variety of the Romanesque style, with transepts, ambulatory, lateral chapels, and a crypt under the choir.

We now follow the Boulevard du Château, which runs westward to the Maine. It is continued by the *Pont de la Basse-Chaîne* (Pl. B, C, 4), replacing a suspension-bridge that gave way in 1850 during the passage of a battalion of infantry, 223 men being drowned or killed by the fall. The next bridge farther up is named the *Pont du Centre* (bearing a statue of *General Beaurepaire*; 1740-92), and still higher up is the *Pont de la Haute-Chaîne*.

At the end of the Rue Beaurepaire (old houses at Nos. 59-67), beginning at the Pont du Centre, is the church of **La Trinité** (Pl. B, 3), another interesting building in the Angevine-Romanesque style, with a fine tower, the upper part of which, however, dates from the 16th century.

The Interior, which, like that of other typical Angevine churches, has no aisles, contains a fine wooden staircase of the Renaissance period. The nave 'is roofed with an intersecting vault in eight compartments of somewhat Northern pattern, but with a strong tendency towards the domical forms of the Southern style'. The details throughout are good, and the general effect is so satisfactory 'as to go far to shake our absolute faith in the dogma that aisles are indispensably necessary to the proper effect of a Gothic church' (Fergusson). The vaulting diminishes in height from W. to E., a device to increase the apparent length of the church. — The crypt, containing a fine Pietà of the 14th cent., may be visited (fee).

Adjoining La Trinité are the ruins of the ancient *Eglise du Ronceray*, dating partly from the 11th cent., and the large *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. B, 2, 3), established in the ancient abbey of Ronceray, which was enlarged and altered for its reception. — Farther

on, at Boul. Descazeaux 23, opposite a small chalybeate spring, is the 15th cent. *Maison des Voûtes.*

On the Quai Monge, short of the Pont de la Haute-Chaîne, is the ancient *Hospice St. Jean* (Pl. B, 2), founded in 1153 by Henry II. of England. It now contains the **Musée St. Jean**, an archæological museum, open at the same times as the other Museum (p. 275). The collections occupy a large and handsome Gothic hall, in three equal compartments or aisles, with eight bays, dating from 1174-1230.

The museum contains few antiquities, but a great many objects belonging to the middle ages and the Renaissance period. Among the curiosities may be mentioned an antique porphyry urn, with two masks of Bacchus, which tradition avers to be one of the waterpots from Cana of Galilee; a very fine figure of a man kneeling before a prie-Dieu, in white marble, by Sarrazin; several monumental statues; fine wood-carving from a Renaissance altar; other wood-carvings; chests, on which are glass-cases containing objects of smaller dimensions; and charters of Charles the Bald (850) and King René.

The modern representative of the Hospice St. Jean is the extensive *Hospice-Hôpital Ste. Marie* (Pl. A, B, 1), situated to the left, beyond the bridge, containing 1500 beds. The chapel is decorated with frescoes by artists of Angers.

We now cross the bridge and follow the boulevards. To the left is the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1 ; p. 272), and farther on is the ancient abbey-church of **St. Serge** (Pl. E, 1). This church possesses a fine 15th cent. nave, and the choir and transepts, which are in the same style as the cathedral, are roofed with domical vaulting. The arches of the nave are supported by enormously thick pillars, whereas the columns in the choir are of the most slender proportions. The plan of the choir is interesting, consisting at first of a nave and double aisles, contracting to a nave and single aisles, and finally to a nave only.

We now proceed with our circuit round the old town by following the boulevards. To the left near the Boulevard Carnot lies the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. E, F, 1), which was founded in 1777 and forms a pleasant promenade. At the entrance is a *Statue of Chevreul* (p. 273), by E. Guillaume.

The former Palais de Justice, on the other side of the boulevard, contains a *Palaeontological Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4.

Farther on the Boulevard de la Mairie skirts the *Champ de Mars* (Pl. F, 2), in which stands the *Palais de Justice*, a large modern building with an Ionic colonnade, and the *Jardin du Mail* (Pl. F, 2, 3), where a band plays on Sunday and Thursday. To the right of the boulevard rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in an old college of 1691. We next reach the Place de Lorraine, where a bronze statue of *David d'Angers* (Pl. F, 3), by Louis-Noël, was erected in 1880.

The Rue d'Alsace, a little farther on, leads to the right to the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3), forming the centre of the town, in which is the *Theatre.*

In the Rue de l'Espine (Pl. D, E, 3) stands the ***Hôtel Pincé** or *Hôtel d'Anjou*, the finest private mansion still extant in Angers.

erected in 1523-30 but largely restored in 1879-89. The interior, interesting for its fine ceilings, chimney-pieces, etc., contains a *Museum* of antiquities, pictures, fayence, and art-objects in bronze, ivory, enamel, etc., open as the two others (pp. 275, 278). — A little to the S.W., at Rue Plantagenet 73, is the *Old Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3), with a remarkable façade dating from 1484-1529.

Electric tramways (p. 273) run from Angers to (3 M. to the S.) *Les Ponts-de-Cé* (station also on the railway from Angers to Loudun) and to (3½ M. to the E.) *Trélazé* (see below).

Les Ponts-de-Cé *(Hôt. de la Loire; du Commerce; du Pigeon-d'Or)*, a town with 3573 inhab., is built on three islands in the Loire, connected with each other and with the bank on each side by means of four bridges. The total length of these bridges, together with the roads between, is almost 2 M. They were rebuilt in 1846-66, but are of very ancient origin, being the 'Pons Saii' of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object of armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A statue of Dumnacus (p. 277), by Louis-Noël, was erected on the Pont St. Maurille in 1887.

From Angers to Noyant-Méon, 41 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. — 6 M. *Trélazé-Anjou.* The slate quarries of Trélazé (3000 workmen) have been worked since the middle ages and are interesting to visit. — 20½ M. *Beaufort* or *Beaufort-en-Vallée* (Lion d'Or) has a ruined castle of the 15th century. — 30 M. *Baugé* (p. 267). — 41 M. *Noyant-Méon* (p. 214).

From Angers to La Flèche, 30½ M., railway in 1½ hr., starting from the Gare St. Laud. The chief intermediate station is (21 M.) *Durtal*, a small town on the *Loir*, with an interesting château of the 16th cent. (now a hospital). The line then crosses the Loir and joins the lines from La Suze and Sablé (p. 267). — 30½ M. *La Flèche*, see p. 267.

From Angers to Segré (Laval, Rennes, Redon), 23½ M., railway in 1-1¼ hr., starting from the Gare St. Serge (p. 272). The chief intermediate station is (15 M.) *Le Lion-d'Angers* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), with an interesting church of the 11th, 14th, and 15th centuries. — 23½ M. *Segré*, see p. 269.

From Angers to *Le Mans* and *Paris* and to *Nantes*, see R. 39a; to *Tours*, etc., see R. 39c. — To *Loudun (Poitiers)*, *Cholet*, etc., see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

41. From Paris to Tours.

a. Viâ Orléans and Blois.

148 M. Railway in 3-9¼ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 75, 18 fr. 10, 11 fr. 85 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Quai d'Orsay, of the Orléans line (see Plan E, 17; p. 1).

I. From Paris to Orléans.

77½ M. Railway in 1¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 10, 9 fr. 45, 6 fr. 15 c.). Express-trains to Tours do not enter the station of Orléans, but go on direct from Les Aubrais, see p. 281. Comp. the Map, p. 66. — For farther details as far as Montlhéry, see *Baedeker's Paris.*

The trains start from the *Gare du Quai d'Orsay* (Pl. E, 17). Beyond the station of *Pont St. Michel* and the *Gare du Quai d'Austerlitz* (the former Gare d'Orléans) we pass under the Ligne de Ceinture at (3½ M.) *Orléans Ceinture*, before quitting Paris. To the right is *Ivry*, with its large hospital for incurables. 6 M. *Vitry*. The railway returns to the bank of the Seine.

8½ M. **Choisy-le-Roi** *(Hôt. des Voyageurs; Restaurant Pompadour)*, a town with 13,067 inhab., owes its affix to the fact that

Louis XV. built a château here. The Rue du Pont, near the station, passes the old *Communs du Château*, now occupied by a porcelain-factory. Farther on, on the right side of the street, are the *Mairie* and the *Church*, both dating from the 18th century. The bronze statue, by L. Steiner, of *Rouget de l'Isle*, author of the 'Marseillaise', who died at Choisy in 1836, is a conspicuous monument.

Our line next passes under the Ligne de Grande Ceinture. 11 M. *Ablon*. The Seine re-appears on the left. 12½ M. *Athis-Mons*. The line to Corbeil (see p. 386) diverges to the left.

14½ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (Hôt. Lefèvre; des Deux-Gares; Bénard) has a station used by both lines. — The railway now ascends the pretty valley of the *Orge*, which is crossed a little beyond the station by the *Pont des Belles-Fontaines* (18th cent.), consisting of two bridges, one above the other. — 16 M. *Savigny-sur-Orge* has a fine château of the 15th century. — 17½ M. *Epinay-sur-Orge* is approached and quitted by viaducts. In the distance, to the right, appears the tower of Montlhéry (see below). — 18½ M. *Perray-Vaucluse*. On the hill to the right appears the large lunatic asylum of *Vaucluse*, belonging to the city of Paris. — 20 M. *St. Michel-sur-Orge*.

An omnibus (30 c.) plies hence to (1½ M.) Montlhéry (*Chapeau Rouge*), famous for its ruined **Feudal Castle*, the tower of which rises conspicuously on a hill to a height of 105 ft. Fine view from the top. — To the right of the road to Montlhéry is *Longpont*, a village with a curious old *Priory Church*, which has been largely restored in its original Romanesque style.

22½ M. *Brétigny*. This village must not be confounded with Brétigny-lès-Chartres, 5½ M. to the S.E. of Chartres, which gives name to the Treaty of Brétigny, concluded in 1360 between Edward III. of England and John of France. — Railway to Tours viâ Vendôme, see p. 283.

31 M. *Chamarande*, to the left, with a château built by Mansart. To the left, as we approach Etampes, appears the ruined *Tour Guinette*, 90 ft. in height, the relic of a castle of the 12th century.

37½ M. **Etampes** (*Buffet; Hôt. du Grand-Courrier*; *des Trois-Rois*, Rue St. Jacques 65 and 150; *du Grand-Monarque*, Rue de la Cordonnerie 2; *du Nord*, Place de la Gare), a town with 9245 inhab., in a valley to the left, carries on a considerable trade in grain and flour. Three small rivers serve to work the large mills.

The Rue du Château, opposite the station, descends to the *Church of St. Basile*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., with a handsome Romanesque portal and a 12th cent. tower. The choir has a square termination with a curious old stained-glass window. To the right of the church is the *Hôtel de Diane de Poitiers* (1554, restored in 1888), now occupied by a savings-bank in front and the small *Musée Elias-Robert* behind (open free on Sun.). In the courtyard are some attractive sculptures. — The Rue de la Cordonnerie leads to the *Church of Notre-Dame* (ca. 1160), at one time fortified, and provided with a fine tower and spire. The first turning to the right in the adjoining square, and then the first to the left, bring us to the *Hôtel de*

Ville, an elegant turreted building of the 16th cent., enlarged in the 19th. Adjacent is the old *Hôtel d'Anne de Pisseleu* (mistress of Francis I.), dating from the 16th cent. and now occupied as a grocer's shop. The Rue St. Jacques leads hence, to the left, to the Place du Théâtre, in which stands Elias Robert's marble statue of *Geoffroy-St-Hilaire*, the naturalist (1772-1844), who was born at Etampes. Farther on is the *Church of St. Gilles* (12th, 13th, and 16th cent.), and still farther on, about 1 M. from St. Basile, is that of *St. Martin*, a remarkable edifice with a nave of 1200-25, choir and transepts of 1145-75, and a leaning tower in the Renaissance style.

From Etampes a branch-line runs to (20½ M.) *Auneau* (p. 284), and another to (23½ M.) *Pithiviers* (p. 427) and (36½ M.) *Beaune-la-Rolande* (p. 427).

On quitting Etampes the train passes through a cutting, skirts the town (view of St. Martin's to the left), and ascends a steep incline (mounting 180 ft. in less than 4 M.) to the plateau of *La Beauce*, one of the granaries of France. The view is extensive but monotonous. — 49½ M. *Angerville.* — 58 M. *Toury.*

About 6½ M. to the W. is *Rouvray-Ste-Croix*, near which the English defeated the French in 1429 in an engagement known as the 'Battle of Herrings', from the supply of fish which the former were conveying to the camp before Orléans.

A branch-line runs from Toury to *Voves* (p. 284); and another (narrow-gauge) to (20 M.) *Pithiviers* (p. 427).

At (69½ M.) *Chevilly* Prince Frederick Charles defeated General d'Aurelle de Paladines in Dec., 1870. Beyond (72 M.) *Cercottes* the scenery becomes more attractive, and vineyards begin to appear.

76½ M. *Les Aubrais* (buffet) is the junction at which passengers for Orléans by the express-trains to Tours change carriages. The ordinary trains run into the station at Orléans.

77½ M. *Orléans* (buffet), see p. 287.

II. From Orléans to Tours.

72½ M. Railway in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.). — **Best views** to the left.

Travellers from Orléans join the express-trains at the junction of *Les Aubrais* (see above). The ordinary trains do not pass Les Aubrais. To the right diverges the railway to Chartres (p. 140). The line to Tours follows the course of the Loire.

81½ M. (from Paris) *La Chapelle-St-Mesmin;* 85 M. *St. Ay.*

89 M. *Meung-sur-Loire* (Hôt. St. Jacques), with 3048 inhab., has a fine church (St. Lyphard) of the 12-13th cent. and a gateway of the 16th, belonging to the old fortifications. Jean de Meung (1279-1320), the continuer of Guillaume de Lorris's 'Roman de la Rose' (p. 427), was born here. About 3 M. to the E. is *Cléry* (2388 inhab.), in the handsome 15th cent. church of which Louis XI. is buried. Louis wore a small leaden figure of Our Lady of Cléry in his hat (see 'Quentin Durward'). A long viaduct is crossed.

93 M. **Beaugency** (*Ecu de Bretagne*, Rue de la Maille-d'Or, R. $1^1/_2$-4, D. 3 fr.; *St. Etienne*, Place du Martroi), an ancient town with 3635 inhab., was formerly fortified and has repeatedly been besieged both in mediæval and modern times. A street leading to the left from the large Place du Martroi conducts us to the *Tour de l'Horloge*, one of the old town-gates, at the beginning of the Rue du Change. Farther on in the latter street we pass the attractive Renaissance façade (restored in 1893) of the *Hôtel de Ville*. The house No. 3 Rue du Change has a fine Gothic door. A street ascending hence to the right leads to the *Tour St. Firmin*, the relic of a church of the 16th cent., near which rises the massive square *Keep* of the old castle. A *Statue of Joan of Arc*, erected in 1896 in the Place St. Firmin, commemorates her victory over the English at Beaugency in 1429. The *Château*, built in the 15th cent., is now a house of refuge. Adjacent is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, an old abbey-church in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., several times restored. A little lower down are the *Tour du Diable*, some remains of the *Abbey*, of the 17-18th cent., and a *Bridge* over the Loire, 480 yds. long, with Gothic arches.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of (101 M.) *Mer* lies *Talcy*, with an interesting château (15-16th cent.). — $103^1/_2$ M. *Suèvres* has two old churches, one of which (St. Christophe) dates from the Carlovingian period. The château of ($107^1/_2$ M.) *Menars* dates from the latter half of the 18th century. The train crosses the line to Romorantin (p. 295), and Blois comes into sight on the left.

113 M. **Blois** *(Buffet)*, see p. 291.

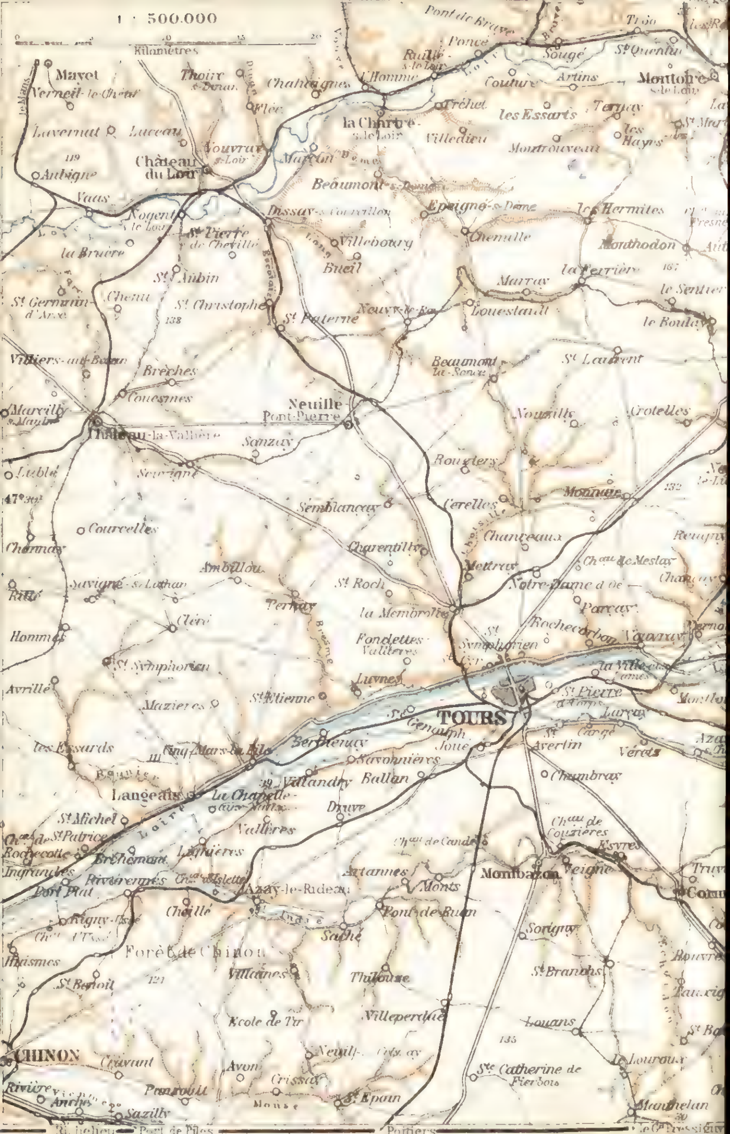
Beyond a cutting a fine view of the Loire opens on the left. $118^1/_2$ M. *Chouzy-sur-Cisse*. — $122^1/_2$ M. *Onzain* (Hôtel de la Gare).

About 1 M. from the station (Hôt. de l'Avenue du-Château, déj. 3 fr.), on a hill on the left bank, rises the *Château de Chaumont, the W. part of which dates from the latter half of the 15th cent., the E. part from the time of the Cardinal d'Amboise (1498-1510). It is now the property of Prince Amédée de Broglie. Visitors are admitted daily, 9-6, from Jan. 1st to July 31st, at other seasons on Thurs. afternoon only. The main buildings are flanked by battlemented towers, and similar towers protect the entrance, which is curiously ornamented. The buildings which completed the square at the end of the court have been demolished, so that nothing interrupts the beautiful *View thence of the valley of the Loire. The interior contains some interesting works of art, French and Flemish tapestry, and souvenirs of the possession of the château by Diana of Poitiers and by Catherine de Médicis.

Beyond Onzain the château of Chaumont is seen to the left. $125^1/_2$ M. *Veuves-Monteaux;* 129 M. *Limeray*. In the distance, to the left, is the château of Amboise.

133 M. **Amboise** (*Lion d'Or*, déj. 3 fr., *Cheval Blanc*, déj. $2^1/_2$ fr., both on the quay), a town with 4731 inhab., lies partly on a hill, on which rises the famous **Castle*, still imposing with its lofty walls and ramparts defended by three massive round towers.

This castle, dating in its present form from the 15-16th cent., occupies the site of a stronghold which belonged to the crown from 1434. It became



1 : 500.000
Kilomètres
Mayet
Verneil-le-Chétif
Thoire
Chahaignes
Pont de Braye
Poncé
Ruillé
Sougé
St Quentin
Montoire
l'Homme
Couture
Artins
la Chartre-s-le Loir
Tréhet
les Essarts
Ternay
Les Hayes
Villedieu
Montrouveau
Lavernat
Luceau
Vouvray
Château du Loir
Marçon
Aubigné
Beaumont-s-Dême
Vaas
Nogent-le Lou
St Pierre de Chevillé
Dissay-s-Courcillon
Epeigné-s-Dême
les Hermites
Chemillé
Villebourg
Monthodon
la Bruère
Bueil
St Aubin
la Ferrière
Marray
Chenu
St Germain-d'Arcé
St Christophe
St Paterne
Neuvy-le-Roi
Louestault
le Sentier
le Boulay
Villiers-au-Boüin
Brèches
Beaumont la Ronce
St Laurent
Couesmes
Neuillé Pont-Pierre
Marcilly-s-Maulne
Château-la-Vallière
Nouzilly
Crotelles
Sonzay
Rouziers
Souvigné
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Monnaie
Semblançay
Cerelles
Courcelles
Channay
Chanceaux
Charentilly
Reugny
Ambillou
Mettray
Chau de Meslay
Savigné-s-Lathan
St Roch
Notre-Dame d'Oé
Rillé
Parçay
Ternay
la Membrolle
Cléré
Hommes
Rochecorbon
Vouvray
Fondettes
Vallières
St Symphorien
St Symphorien
Luynes
la Ville-aux-Dames
Avrillé
St Etienne
St Pierre des Corps
Mazières
TOURS
Larçay
St Genouph
St Avertin
les Essards
Cinq Mars-la-Pile
Berthenay
Joué
Véretz
Savonnières
Chambray
Langeais
Villandry
Ballan
La Chapelle-aux-Naux
St Michel
Druye
Vallères
Chau de Couzières
Chau de Rochecotte
St Patrice
Bréhémont
Lignières
Chau de Candé
Esvres
Ingrandes
Rivarennes
Chau de l'Islette
Artannes
Montbazon
Veigné
Port Plat
Azay-le-Rideau
Monts
Cheillé
Pont de Ruan
Sorigny
Rigny-Ussé
Indre
Saché
Chau d'Ussé
Forêt de Chinon
Huismes
Villaines
Thilouze
St Branchs
St Benoit
121
Villeperdue
Ecole de Tir
Louans
135
CHINON
Cravant
Avon
Neuil
Le Louroux
Ste Catherine de Fierbois
Rivière
Vienne
Panzoult
Crissay
Manthelan
Anché
Sazilly
St Epain
Richelieu
Port de Piles
Poitiers

Chau de Rochambeau
VENDÔME
Villetrun
Villeneuve
Fréville
la Madeleine-Villefrouin
Concriers
Marcilly-en-Beauce
Coulommiers
Boisseau
Selommes
Talcy
Lussay
St Anne
Conan
Séris
Villiers
Faux
Villerable
Rhodon
Maves
Péfigny
Villemardy
Pontijou
Villexanton
Averdon
Huisseau-en-Beauce
Crucheray
Villeromain
Champigny-en-Beauce
Villetard
la Chapelle-St Martin
Noirray
Ambloy
Lancé
Tourailles
Villefrancœur
Mulsans
Mer
St Amand
St Dyé-s-Loire
Nouan-s-Loire
Suèvres
Muides
Pray
la Chapelle-Vendômoise
Villerbon
St Gourgon
Gonbergean
Lancôme
Landes
Marolles
Ménars
Montlivault
Villeporcher
Fossé
St Denis-s-Loire
Maslives
Françay
St Lubin-en-Vergonnais
Villebarou
St Claude-de-Diray
Château
St Cyr-du-Gault
Herbault
St Etienne-des-Guérets
la Chaussée-St Victor
Chambord
Saunay
St Sulpice
BLOIS
les Noëls
la Chaussée
Orchaise
Molineuf
Vineuil
Huisseau-s-Cosson
St Nicolas-des-Motets
Forêt de Blois
F. de Boulogne
Morand
Bury
Santenay
Chambon
St Gervais
Mont
Bracieux
Dame-Marie
Forêt de Russy
Chau de Beauregard
Coulanges
Chailles
Tour en-Sologne
Chouzy-s-Cisse
Cellettes
Autrèche
Cour-Cheverny
Mesland
Onzain
Seur
Fontaine-en-Sologne
Candé
Chitenay
Cheverny
Montreuil
Monteaux
Les Montils
Cormeray
Cangey
Monthou-s-Bièvre
Ouchamps
St Ouen
Chaumont-s-Loire
Valaire
Billy
Fougères-s-Bièvre
les Granges
Limeray
Mosnes
Pocé
Sambin
Fresnes
Feings
Chargé
Vallières-les-Grandes
Contres
Saings
Amboise
St Règle
Souvigny
Phage
Oisly
140
Pontlevoy
Thenay
Sassay
Forêt d'Amboise
Choussy
Rougeou
Dierre
la Croix
Civray
Chenonceaux
Chisseaux
Chissay
Montrichard
Bourré
Couddes
Monthou-s-Cher
Chémery
Cher
Angé
Méhers
Thésée
Bléré
Vineuil
St Georges-s-Cher
St Julien-de-Chedon
Pouillé
St Romain
Billy
Francueil
Mareuil
Noyers
Selles-s-Cher
Épeigné-les-Bois
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Sublaines
St Aignan
Châtillon-s-Cher
Couffy
Luzillé
Céré
Seigy
Meusnes
la Vernelle
Cigogné
le Liège
F. de Brouard
Châteauvieux
Lye
Chédigny
St Quentin
Orbigny
Chau de l'Étang
Fontguenand
Azay-s-Indre
Villentrois
Genillé
Chambourg
Indre
F. de Loches
Chemillé-s-Indrois
Beaumont Village
Faverolles
VALENÇAY
Montrésor
LOCHES
Perrusson
Verneuil
Villeloin-Coulangé
Nouans
Châteauroux
Buzançais

the property of the Orléans family under the Restoration. Its name is specially associated with the conspiracy formed in 1560 by La Renaudie and the Huguenots to remove by force the young king Francis II. from the influence of the Guises. The plot was revealed, and 1200 of the conspirators are said to have been butchered at the castle in presence of the court, which included Francis and his bride, Mary, Queen of Scots, as well as Catherine de Médicis and her other two sons, afterwards Charles IX. and Henri III. The Edict of Amboise granted toleration to the Huguenots in 1563. The castle was long used as a state-prison, and the Algerian chief, Abd-el-Kader, was confined here from 1847 till 1852. In 1875 the Comte de Paris began the restoration of the castle. It was sold in 1895 to the Duc d'Aumale, after whose death it reverted to the Orléans family, who now use it as an asylum for their superannuated servants.

The interior is shown (daily, 9-5) by a custodian who lives to the left in the vaulted passage leading to the garden.

We inspect first the **Chapel of St. Hubert*, the massive substructure of which is built on to the rampart itself. It is a gem of Gothic architecture built about 1491 and restored in the reign of Louis Philippe. Above the door are fine reliefs of the conversion of the saint and other scenes from his life. The lace-like stone carving on the interior walls is of remarkable beauty. Within repose the presumed remains of Leonardo da Vinci, who died in 1519 at the manor of *Clos-Lucé*, near Amboise, whither he had been summoned by Francis I.

The interior restoration of the castle proper is nearly finished. Passing through the guards' quarters (*Salle d'Hiver* and *Salle d'Eté*), we are shown the *Tour des Minimes*, where Charles V. made his entry in 1539 (fine *View from the top). This and the *Tour Hurtault*, which we see subsequently, are of such massive proportions that the place of stairs within is taken by spiral inclined planes, by which horses and even carriages may ascend. In the *Salle des Etats* Abd-el-Kader (see above) was imprisoned. The *Room of Anne of Brittany* is pointed out also. At the end of the terrace (fine view) a low doorway is shown as that against which Charles VIII. is said to have struck his head, thus causing his death (1498).

The *Hôtel de Ville* (16th cent.; restored in 1891), the churches of *St. Florentin* (1473-84) and *St. Denis* (interesting Romanesque capitals), and an old *City Gate* (14th or 15th cent.) may also be noticed.

From Amboise to (7½ M.) *Chenonceaux* (p. 300), viâ the *Forêt d'Amboise*, carr. 12 fr. — About 2 M. from Amboise is the *Pagode de Chanteloup*, a fantastic structure, about 130 ft. high, built in 1778 by Choiseul, minister of Louis XV.

141 M. *Vouvray* (Hôt. du Tramway); to Sargé-sur-Braye, see p. 214. The vineyards of this district yield a well-known white wine. The Loire is crossed. 141½ M. *Montlouis* is situated on a hill, the caverns in which were formerly inhabited.

146 M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (buffet). Passengers to Tours by the Bordeaux express-trains change carriages here; the ordinary trains run into the station of Tours. Tours is seen to the right; and after crossing the canal connecting the Cher and the Loire we see the handsome *Château de Beaujardin* to the left.

148 M. *Tours*, see p. 296.

b. Viâ Vendôme.

154 M. Railway in 5¾-6¾ hrs. (fares the same as viâ Orléans; p. 279).

From Paris to (22½ M.) *Brétigny*, see pp. 279, 280. The Vendôme line diverges to the right from that to Orléans, and ascends an incline

$25^1/_2$ M. *Arpajon;* 28 M. *Breuillet*, $2^1/_2$ M. to the N. of *St. Sulpice-de-Favières*, which possesses a fine Gothic church of the 13th century. From ($31^1/_2$ M.) *St. Chéron*, a village with attractive environs, a pleasant walk may be taken to the *Buttes de Bâville*, in th- park belonging to the 17th cent. château of that name, $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. The railway traverses a prettily wooded valley.

$37^1/_2$ M. **Dourdan** *(Hôt. de Lyon,* R. 2-4, D. 3 fr.; *du Croissant)*, a town with 3207 inhab., possesses the ruins of a *Castle* built in 1220 by Philip Augustus, consisting mainly of a massive circular donjon and a girdle wall, flanked by nine smaller towers and surrounded by a moat. The adjoining *Church* is an interesting edifice of the 12-17th cent.; the columns of the triforium and the bosses of the vaulting in the side chapels are noteworthy.

Beyond ($40^1/_2$ M.) *Ste. Mesme* we enter La Beauce (p. 281). — $50^1/_2$ M. *Auneau* (Hôtel de France), $1^1/_4$ M. to the left of the little town of that name, which retains the donjon of its old castle.

Auneau is the junction of lines to Chartres (p. 211), to Etampes (p. 280), and to Maintenon (p. 211).

64 M. *Voves*, also on the railway from Chartres to Orléans (see p. 140; to Toury, see p. 281). — 77 M. *Bonneval* (Hôt. de France), a town on the *Loir*, with 4011 inhab., contains an interesting church of the 12th cent., with a tower partly rebuilt in the 16th, and an abbey of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., now a lunatic asylum. — The train crosses the Loir and descends the pretty valley of that stream, commanding an extensive view to the right.

85 M. **Châteaudun** (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Place*, R. from 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr. *du Bon-Laboureur*, R. from 2, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), a town with 7147 inhab., on the left bank of the Loir, occupies the site of the Gallo-Roman *Castrodunum*. In the middle ages it was the capital of the Comtes de Dunois. It has been frequently burned down, on the last occasion by the Germans in 1870.

The avenue in front of the station and the Rue de Chartres, to the left, lead to the *Place du Dix-Huit Octobre*, with the *Hôtel de Ville* and a modern Renaissance *Fountain*, by Gaullier.

The Rue de Luynes, to the right of the Hôtel de Ville, leads to the **Castle*, an interesting edifice, shown on application to the concierge. The original fortress was erected in the 10th cent. on the pointed cliffs above the Loir; the donjon, a huge round tower, 157 ft. high, to the left of the courtyard, was rebuilt in the 12th cent.; the chapel and adjoining façade were added by the celebrated Dunois, commonly called the 'Bastard of Orléans', in 1441-68; while the façade on the right side, with its elaborate external ornamentation, dates from the 16th century. The interior contains a restored chapel, a Renaissance staircase, and the 'salles des 400 gardes'. The view of the castle from the banks of the Loir (descent on the left side of the castle) is highly imposing.

To the left of the castle is a ruined Gothic chapel, and farther

on, as we descend on the same side of the castle, are some curious old *Houses*. Opposite the end of the Rue du Château is a house with a carved wooden Renaissance façade; and at the end of the next street is a stone façade of the same period.

The adjoining *Eglise de la Madeleine* (12th cent.) belonged to an abbey, of which the buildings to the right and left, now occupied by a hospital and the courts of law, also form part. The Romanesque arches in the right aisle and the choir-stalls are worthy of notice.

The Rue de la Madeleine brings us back to the Place du Dix-Huit Octobre, whence the Rue Gambetta leads to the *Church of St. Valérien*, a building of the 12th cent., with a fine stone spire of the 15th cent. and a Romanesque side-portal. Beneath the organ, in the interior, is a fresco of the 14th cent., sadly injured. — The same street, by which we may return to the station, leads to the *Cemetery*, in which are the *Portail du Champdé*, a relic of a 16th cent. *Chapel*, and a *Monument for 1870*.

Railway from *Nogent-le-Rotrou* and *Courtalain* to *Orléans*, see p. 215.

As we quit Châteaudun the cemetery is seen to the right; farther on is the *Château de Montigny-le-Ganelon* (15th cent.).

93 M. *Cloyes* (Soleil d'Or) has a fine belfry of the 15th century. The Loir is crossed. 98½ M. *Morée-St-Hilaire*. 101 M. *Fréteval* has a ruined château of the 11th cent., to the left of the railway. Several caverns may be observed in the hill-sides on the banks of the Loir, in some cases still inhabited (comp. p. 295). 105½ M. *Pezou*.

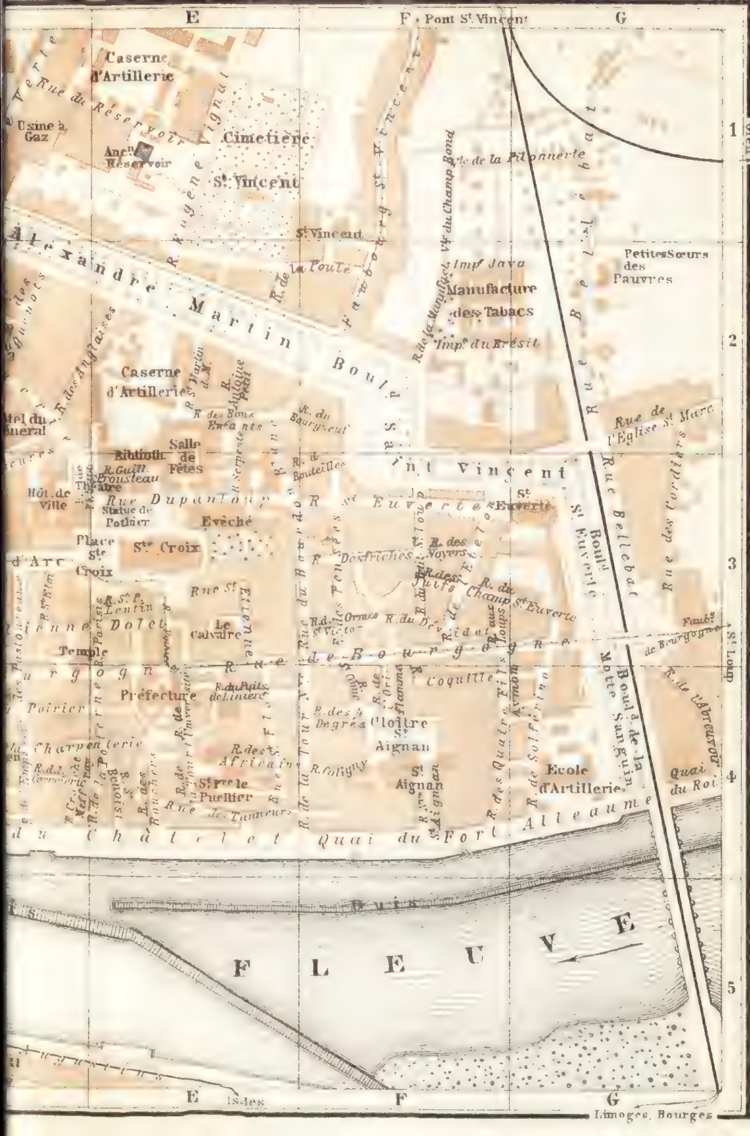
112 M. **Vendôme** (*Hôt. du Commerce*, Grande-Rue 24, R. 2-3, pens. 8-9 fr.; *du Lion-d'Or*, Rue St. Bié; *de Vendôme*), a town with 9804 inhab., is situated on the *Loir* (omn. from station 30 c., with luggage 50 c.). Vendôme is the Roman *Vindocinum*. In the 9th cent. it became the capital of an independent barony, which in 1515 was made a duchy. The dukes of Vendôme were for a long time members of the Bourbon family.

Crossing an arm of the river and proceeding in a straight direction, we pass behind the *Chapel* of the Lycée, in the Flamboyant style (1452). The *Lycée* itself, an ancient college, founded by César, Duc de Vendôme and natural son of Henri IV, dates from 1623-39. — Farther on is the *Place St. Martin*, in which rise an elegant *Tower*, the relic of a church of the Renaissance, and a statue of *General Rochambeau* (1725-1807). On the right is a curious timber-house of the 15th century.

The *CHURCH OF THE TRINITY, an interesting edifice of the 12-15th cent., on the left side of the street, formerly belonged to a Romanesque abbey (12th cent.), the picturesque remains of which are seen in the square in front. In front of the portal rises a magnificent *Belfry*, in the Transition style of the 12th cent., crowned by a stone spire. The interior of this tower should be examined, especially the large apartment on the groundfloor and the curiously arranged belfry stage (for the ascent apply to the



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E
F
G
Pont St. Vincent
Caserne d'Artillerie
Rue du Réservoir
Usine à Gaz
Anc. Réservoir
Cimetière St. Vincent
St. Vincent
R. de la Poule
Rue de la Pilonnerie
Manufacture des Tabacs
Imp. Java
Imp. du Brésil
Petites Sœurs des Pauvres
Alexandre Martin Boul.
Boul. Saint Vincent
Caserne d'Artillerie
R. des Anglaises
Rue de l'Eglise St. Marc
Salle de Fêtes
Bibliot.
Théâtre
Hôt. de Ville
Rue Dupanloup
R. St. Euverte
St. Euverte
Statue de Pothier
Evêché
Place Ste. Croix
Ste. Croix
R. des Noyers
Rue Bellebat
Rue des Cordiers
Boul. St. Euverte
Le Calvaire
Temple
Préfecture
Rue de Bourgogne
Faub. de Bourgogne
R. Coquille
Cloître St. Aignan
St. Aignan
Boul. de la Motte Sanguin
Ecole d'Artillerie
R. de l'Abreuvoir
Quai du Roi
Quai du Fort Alleaume
Quai du Châtelet
FLEUVE
Isles
Limoges, Bourges
1
2
3
4
5

42. Orléans.

Hotels. *Hôt. Moderne et Terminus (Pl. c; D, 1), Rue de la République 37, opposite the station, 110 R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; Gr.-Hôt. St. Aignan (Pl. a; C, 1), Place Gambetta, 100 R. from 3, B. 1¾, déj. 3½, D. 5 fr. (4 & 6 fr. at separate tables); Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue d'Illiers 9, R. from 3, B. 1. déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr., good; Hôt. Ste. Catherine (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue Ste. Catherine 68, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. 8-10, omn. ½ fr., commercial; Central Hotel (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue du Colombier 9, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 7½, omn. ½ fr.; Hôt. d'Orléans (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue Bannier 102; Hôt. du Berry, Rue de la République, opposite the station, R. from 2, D. 2½ fr. and à la carte; Hôt. de la Paix, Rue de la République 26, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Grand-Café*, *Café de la Rotonde*, Place du Martroi; *Grande Taverne*, at the beginning of the Rue de la République; *Restaurant Jeanne-d'Arc*, Place du Martroi, good. — *Buffet*, at the station.

Cabs. Per drive 1, per hr. 2 fr.; at night 1½ and 2½ fr.; 50 c. extra beyond the boulevards or the Loire.

Electric Tramways. From *Bel-Air* (*Les Aydes;* comp. Pl. C, 1) to *Olivet* (comp. Pl. C, 5); from the *Faubourg Madeleine* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to the *Pont St. Vincent* (comp. Pl. F, 1); from the *Place du Martroi* (Pl. C, 3) to *St. Loup* (comp. Pl. G, 3). Fares 10-30 c.; correspondance at the Place du Martroi. — Steam tramways, see p. 290.

Motor Cars. *Grand Garage Central*, Rue Bannier 47; *Mançon*, Rue de la République 38; *Delaugère et Clayette*, Faubourg Madeleine 16.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. D, 2), *Société Générale* (No. 12), Rue de la République; *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Comptoire d'Escompte*, Place du Martroi 7 and 51.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue du Tabour.

Baths. *Bains du Châtelet*, Rue Charles-Sanglier 4 (Pl. C, D, 3).

Orléans, on the right bank of the *Loire*, the ancient capital of the *Orléanais* and now the chief town of the *Loiret* department, the seat of a bishop, and the headquarters of the 5th army corps, is a large and well-built but dull town, with a population of 68,614.

Orléans occupies the site of the Gallic town of *Cenabum* or *Genabum*. captured and burned by Cæsar in B.C. 52, and is said to owe its existence and its name to the Emperor Aurelian. The position of Orléans as the key to Central and S. France has always given it great strategic importance, and it has frequently been besieged. In 451 St. Aignan, then bishop, delivered it from the attack of Attila, but Clovis took it in 498. After the death of Clovis Orléans became the capital of an independent kingdom, which was, however, united to the kingdom of Paris in 613. The most notable event in the history of the town is its siege by the English in 1428-29, which was raised by Joan of Arc, the famous 'Maid of Orléans'. Entering the town on April 29th, 1429, she forced the English to retire by the 8th of May, an event still annually celebrated on May 7th and 8th. In 1563 the town, as a stronghold of the Huguenots under Coligny, was attacked by the Duke of Guise. In 1870 Orléans was again the object of important military manœuvres; on Oct. 11th it was taken by the Germans, a month later it was recaptured by the French, but the Germans again made themselves masters of it on Dec. 5th and held it until March 16th, 1871.

The *Station* (Pl. D, 1) adjoins the handsome *Boulevards*, on the opposite side of which is the Rue de la République, leading straight to the Place du Martroi (p. 288). We, however, first follow the boulevards to the right to the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 1), and thence descend the Rue Bannier. On the left stands the *Church of St. Paterne* (Pl. C, 1), a handsome specimen of the Gothic style of the 13th cent., the restoration of which is not yet completed.

The *Place du Martroi* (Pl. C, 3) occupies the centre of the town. A mediocre bronze *Equestrian Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by Foyatier, with reliefs by Vital Dubray, was erected here in 1855.

On the S. side of the square is the Rue Royale (p. 290), from which the Rue Jeanne-d'Arc runs to the E. to Ste. Croix, passing the *Lycée*, on the left, and on the right a small square with a bronze *Statue of the Republic* by L. Roguet (1850).

The *Cathedral of Ste. Croix (Pl. E, 3), though its façade is imposing, dates from the decadence of Gothic architecture. Destroyed by the Huguenots in 1567, it was practically rebuilt between 1601 and 1829, the greater part in a successful enough reproduction of the late-Gothic manner, while the florid façade, designed by J. J. Gabriel, architect to Louis XV., attains a certain amount of dignity in spite of its bastard style. The latter is flanked by two towers, 285 ft. high, without spires, between which are three portals, surmounted by rose-windows and an open gallery. The towers are carried up three stories higher, the first stage in each having spiral staircases at the corners and statues, the next two, light arcades; both towers terminate in open crown-shaped galleries. Between the towers is seen the graceful central spire (328 ft.), rebuilt in 1859. The church is 485 ft. in length. — To ascend the towers apply at Rue Parisis 15.

The INTERIOR, which has double aisles and is 110 ft. in height, is superior in style to the façade. The eleven chapels of the choir date from the original building begun in 1287, as they escaped from the flames in 1567. The works of art are almost all modern. In the arcades beneath the windows are the Stations of the Cross, and the transepts contain elaborate Gothic altars in carved wood. Some of the stained-glass windows are good. In the 1st chapel to the right of the choir is the elaborate marble monument of Mgr. Dupanloup, Archbishop of Paris (d. 1878), by *Chapu*.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a bronze statue, by Vital Dubray, of *Robert Pothier* (Pl. E, 3), the famous legal writer (1699-1772), a native of Orléans. Behind this, in the Rue Dupanloup, is the *Grand Séminaire* (beautiful 17th cent. stalls in the chapel). On the right, as we return, is the —

Hôtel de Ville (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful building of brick and stone, dating from 1530, but restored and enlarged in 1850-54. It was formerly the royal residence, and here Francis II. died in 1560 in the arms of his wife, Mary Stuart. The main building is flanked by two advancing wings, with niches containing statues of celebrated natives of the town. The Caryatides beneath the balconies are attributed to Jean Goujon. The bronze *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in the court, is a replica of a marble statue by Princess Marie of Orléans, now at Versailles. Several of the apartments on the first floor are decorated in the style of the 16th cent. (apply to the concierge). The chimney-piece of the Salle des Mariages and the ceiling of the Salle du Conseil should be observed. The equestrian statue of Joan of Arc trampling on a mortally wounded Englishman, in the Grand Salon, is also by Princess Marie of Orléans.

The Rue Pothier, on the other side of the Place Ste. Croix, to the

right, contains (at No. 2) the attractive *Salle des Thèses* (1411-50, restored in 1830), which belonged to the university (open on Sun. 2-4). We now follow the Rue de Bourgogne, whence the Rue Louis-Roguet leads to the right to the *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a mutilated building of 1500-18, with a Gothic tower (adm. 10 c.), now containing the **Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture** (Pl. D, 3) and the *Natural History Museum*. The collections are open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4 (May to Aug. 1-5), and on other days on application.

The following is an alphabetical list of the principal works of art; a rearrangement is to take place.

Paintings. *Aman-Jean*, no number, Joan of Arc's entry into Orléans. — *Antigna* (of Orléans), 4. Young Breton; no number. Woman overcome by a snow-storm; 5. Conflagration. — *Blin*, Landscapes (30. Cape Fréhel). — *Rosa Bonheur*, 37. Landscape. — *Fr. Boucher*, Landscape. — *J. Brueghel*, 51. Landscape. — *Ad. Brouwer*, 49. Tavern interior. — *Ph. de Champaigne*, 65. San Carlo Borromeo. — *M. Corneille*. 71. Jacob and Esau. — *Corot*, Landscapes. — *Coypel*, 773. Portrait of the artist. — *Crespin d'Orléans* (18th cent.), 75. Landscape. — *Decker*, 79. Landscape (1667). — *A. Demont*, Landscape. — *Deruet* (1588-1660), *84-87. Earth, Air, Fire, Water. — *Drolling the Elder*, Portrait (1791); Kitchen; Mouse-trap. — *Drouais*, *105. Mme. de Pompadour; 106. Portrait. — *P. Flandrin*, 125. Landscape. — *Fragonard*. 137. Despair. — *Fréminet* (1567-1619), 141-148. The Evangelists and the Latin Church Fathers. — *Grimou*, Two portraits. — *Harpignies*, 409. The oaks of Châteaurenard. — *P. Huet*, 181. Arques; 182. Wood at the Hague. — *Lancret*, 210. Luncheon-party. — *Le Noir*, Portrait of Pothier. — *Nic. Maes* (not Bol), Portrait of an old woman. — *Miereveld*, 253. Anna van Hussen. — *Mignard*, 250. Portrait. — *Nattier*, 304. Princess Bourbon-Conti. — *Nonnotte*, 271. Desfriches, the designer; 272. Moyreau, the engraver. — *Van Oosten* 276. Forest (1650). — *Oudry*, 278. Birds. — *Perroneau*, Four portraits. — *Protais*, 307. Pond. — *Prud'hon*, Portrait of Lavallée (1809). — *Riesener*, Mme. Riesener and her sister and other portraits. — *H. Robert*, 340. Park. — *Rochegrosse*, Judith. — *Scherrer*, Joan of Arc at Orléans. — *L. Signorelli*. 377. Madonna. — *Tocqué*, 518. Marquis de Lucker. — *R. Tournières*, 428. M. Grégoire de St. Geniez. — *Fr. de Troy the Elder*, 398. Duchess of Maine. — *De Troy the Younger*, Lot and his daughters. — *Ch. Vanloo*, 229. Louis XV.; 230. The Regent (?). — *Jos. Vernet*, 411, 952. Landscapes. — *Vetter*, 413. Scene from Molière's 'Précieuses Ridicules'. — *Vouet*, 427. Nymph. — *J. A. Watteau*, 431. Monkey as sculptor. — A room on the 1st floor is devoted to works by *L. Cogniet* (1794-1880). — On the 2nd floor are drawings (ca. 250), engravings (ca. 10,000). and the *Natural History Collection*.

Sculptures. *Blanchard*, 566. Rope-dancer. — *Captier*, 573. Dancing faun. — *David d'Angers*, 585-587. Terracotta reliefs. — *Duret*, 591. Mercury inventing the lyre. — *Feugères des Forts*, Mary Magdalen. — *Houdon*, Bust of President Haudry. — *Masson*, Terracotta bust of Perronet, the engineer. — *Lanson*, Jason. — *Molknecht*, 601. Venus quitting the bath. — *Pigalle*, Terracotta busts of Desfriches and Paul, the negro. — *Pradier*. 630. Venus with the tortoise. — *Tournois*, 646. Quoit-player. — *Vilain*, 648. Hebe.

Quitting the building by the door in the Rue Ste. Catherine, we see opposite us, in the Rue des Albanais, the tasteful *Hôtel de Farville* or *Cabut*, built in 1542 by Michel Adam, of Jargeau, and often erroneously called the 'House of Diana of Poitiers'. It contains the interesting and well-arranged **Historical Museum** (Pl. D, 3), open as the others (see above). Catalogue (1884; very incomplete), $1^1/_2$ fr.

The contents include antique and other sculptures (alleged head of Joan of Arc; 15th cent.); architectural fragments; gold ornaments from Cyprus and other small antiquities of various dates; bronzes; enamels; chests of the 15-16th cent. (*Chest of St. Aignan, presented to the church of that name by Louis XI.); porcelain, etc.

The Rue des Albanais ends in the *Rue Royale*, the most interesting in the town. The first turning to the right is the Rue du Tabour (Pl. C, 3), No. 37 in which is the *House of Joan of Arc* (*Maison de Jeanne d'Arc* or *de l'Annonciade;* Pl. 1, C, 3), where the Maid of Orléans lodged. No. 15 is the so-called *House of Agnès Sorel*, an edifice of the Renaissance, which contains the **Musée Jeanne d'Arc** (Pl. C, 3), open as the others (see p. 289).

The museum consists of an important collection of objects connected with Joan of Arc, both originals and reproductions, of more historic interest than artistic value. The *Salle des Monuments* (on the groundfloor) contains mainly models of statues of the heroine. In the *Salle du Siège* (1st floor) are arms and armour worn at the siege of Orléans, Aubusson tapestry (17th cent.), and an ancient banner borne at the festival of Joan of Arc (16th cent.). The *Salle des Bijoux* (2nd floor) contains coins, medals struck in honour of Joan, statuettes and ornaments representing her, a Flemish tapestry (15th cent.) representing Joan's arrival at Chinon, and various portraits of Joan, including one of 1581 and another by Vouet (17th cent.); two paintings of battles in which she took part, by Le Bourguignon and Mignot; engravings. On the 3rd floor are miscellaneous objects of local interest.

Turning to the right at the end of the Rue du Tabour we enter the Rue de la Hallebarde, in which (No. 4) is the new **Annexe du Musée de Peinture** (Pl. C, 3; open at the same hours as the other gallery, see p. 289). It contains mainly paintings of the French School, some Italian and Dutch works, drawings; furniture; enamels, carved ivory, etc.

At the S. end of the Rue Royale a handsome *Bridge* (Pl. C, 5), of the 18th cent., spans the Loire, the channel of which is sometimes almost dry. At the S. end of the bridge is the suburb of *St. Marceau*, at the beginning of which is a mediocre *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by Gois.

On the right bank, about 325 yds. below the bridge, is the Renaissance church of *Notre-Dame-de-Recouvrance* (Pl. C, 4), erected in memory of the deliverance of the town by Joan of Arc, with mural paintings by H. Lazerges. — About $^1/_2$ M. up the river are the remains of the 14th cent. church of *St. Aignan* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of the choir and transepts. To the N.E., in the Boulevard St. Marc, is the church of *St. Euverte* (Pl. G, 3), dating from the 12th and 15th cent., with a tower of 1566.

Pleasant walks may be taken on the banks of the Loire to the *Château of St. Loup*, $1^3/_4$ M. above the town, and to the *Chapelle St. Mesmin*, $2^1/_2$ M. below. Omnibus to the latter from Rue de la Hallebarde 31 (Pl. C, 3), 40 c.

A charming excursion may be made to the Source of the Loiret, either by private carriage, or by tramway (p. 287) to **Olivet** (*Restaurant de l'Eldorado*), a village about 2 M. from the *Château de la Source*. There are in reality two sources, the *Abîme* and the *Bouillon*, both remarkable for the abundance and limpidity of their water, and said to have subterranean communication with the Loire. The château stands in a pleasant garden (fee).

Steam Tramways ply from the Gare d'Orléans (Pl. D, 1) to (46 M.) *Vendôme* (p. 285), viâ ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Coulmiers*, (20 M.) *Ouzouer-le-Marché*, and ($33^1/_2$ M.) *Oucques* (line to Blois, p. 296); to ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Neung-sur-Beuvron* (p. 296), viâ ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Cléry* (p. 281) and ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Ligny-le-Ribault;* and to (31 M.) *Isdes.*

From Orléans to Montargis, 47 M., railway in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c). — $1^1/_4$ M. *Les Aubrais* (p. 281). The train first skirts and then intersects the Forest of Orléans. 14 M. *Fay-aux-Loges*, situated on the *Canal d'Orléans*, between the Loire and the *Loing;* $31^1/_2$ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges (p. 427). — $36^1/_2$ M. *Ladon* was the scene of a battle on Nov. 24th, 1870 (monument). — 47 M. *Montargis*, see p. 423.

From Orléans to Gien, 39 M., railway in 2-$2^1/_3$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). This line ascends the valley of the Loire, at a little distance from the river. — $3^1/_2$ M. *St. Jean-de-Braye.* Beyond (7 M.) *Chécy-Mardié* we cross the Canal d'Orléans (see above). — $11^1/_2$ M. *St. Denis-Jargeau.* The latter (Cheval Blanc) on the left bank of the river, is noted for a victory gained by Joan of Arc over the English in its neighbourhood in 1429. — 16 M. Châteauneuf-sur-Loire *(Hôt. des Trois-Rois)* is a small town (3450 inhab.) with the remains of a huge *Château* rebuilt in the 18th century. The church contains the tomb of the Duc de la Vrillière (1672-1725), minister of Louis XIV., with a fine group in marble. About 3 M. to the S.E. lies *Germigny-des-Prés*, a village noted for its church, originally dating from the Carlovingian period (806) and restored in the primitive style.

21 M. *St-Benoît-St-Aignan.* — St. Benoit-sur-Loire *(Hôt. du Loiret; du Grand-St-Benoît)*, about 3 M. to the S. (omn. 50 c.), owes its origin and its name to a rich Benedictine monastery, founded in 620 and pillaged and destroyed by the Huguenots under Condé in 1562. At one time 5000 pupils are said to have been taught by the monks. Nothing now remains except the **Church*, built between 1026 and 1218, one of the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monuments in France. It has two sets of transepts, between which rises a square tower. The W. porch or narthex is two stories high, and is divided into a nave and aisles of three bays each, with columns crowned by curiously carved capitals. The portal on the N. is flanked by six large statues (mutilated), and above the door is a representation of the translation of the relics of St. Benoît or Benedict from Monte Cassino to the monastery. The transepts have no doors, but have small apses on the E. side. In the interior, beneath the central tower, is the tomb of Philip I. of France (d. 1108), with a contemporary recumbent statue. The capitals of the columns and the choir stalls, dating from the 15th cent., should be observed. — *Sully* (see below) may be conveniently visited from St. Benoit (5 M.), viâ the right bank of the Loire. Germigny-des-Prés lies about 3 M. to the N.W. (see above).

At ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Les Bordes* we intersect the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges. The first station on this line to the S. of Les Bordes is *Sully* (see p. 427). — 31 M. *Ouzouer-Dampierre.* — 39 M. *Gien*, see p. 424.

From Orléans to *Tours*, see p. 281; to *Bourges* and *Nevers*, see pp. 428-433; to *Malesherbes* and *Bourron* (Moret), see p. 427; to *Chartres*, see p. 140.

43. Blois.

Stations. Besides the *Railway Station* proper (Pl. A, 5, 6) Blois has three *Steam-Tramway Stations:* the Gare de Vienne (Pl. E, 6), in the Faubourg de Vienne, the Gare de St. Lazare (Pl. B, 2), in the Faubourg Neuf and the Gare des Lices (Pl. B, 5, 6), near the chief station, for the narrow, gauge lines mentioned on pp. 295, 296.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel et Gr.-Hôt. de Blois (Pl. a; C, 5), Rue Porte-Côté 3, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from $12^1/_2$, omn. $^3/_4$ fr., well spoken of; Gr.-Hôt. de France (Pl. b; C, 5), Place Victor-Hugo, R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good; Hôt. d'Angleterre et de Chambord (Pl. d; D, 5), on the Quai du Mail, at the bridge, with terrace, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. 9-13, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., well spoken of. — Hôt. du Château (Pl. c; C, 5), Rue Porte-Côté 22, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $9^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de la

Gerbe-d'Or, Rue du Bourgneuf 1, R. from 2, déj. $2^1/_4$, D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6 fr., plain but good.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Rue Denis-Papin 34; *Café de Blois*, beside the Hôtel de Blois; others on the quays.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de la République (Pl. C, 4) and Quai de la Saussaye 11.

Motor Cars. *Mesnard*, Rue Porte-Côté 20; *Hénault*, Rue du Mail 2; *Chrétien*, Quai de la Saussaye 3; *Mallet*, Rue Denis-Papin 10.

Carriage to Chambord, etc., see p. 294. Cabs are sometimes to be had at the rail. station. — Omnibus from the station to *St. Gervais*, 30 c., to the town 15 c.

Baths, *Bains de l'Hôtel de Blois*, Rue du Lion-Ferré, at the foot of the Rue Porte-Chartraine; *Bains Guimeneau*, Rue Neuve 5.

French Reformed Church (Pl. 8; B. 4), Rampe Chambourdin.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Place Victor-Hugo 4.

Blois, the chief town of the department of *Loir-et-Cher*, with 23,972 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Loire, with its principal street in the hollow between two hills, on which rise respectively the château and the cathedral. Many of the streets are narrow, sometimes degenerating into flights of steps. A bridge at the end of the main street leads over the river to the suburb of Vienne.

In the 11-12th cent. the counts of Blois and Champagne possessed one of the largest fiefs in France. At the end of the 14th cent. Louis of Orléans, son of Charles V. of France, purchased the countship of Blois. Under its new masters Blois enjoyed a period of importance, especially when Louis's grandson, who frequently resided here, ascended the throne of France as Louis XII. Francis I. spent large sums of money in enlarging and embellishing the castle, in which he entertained Charles V. Henri III spent much of his time at Blois, and twice (in 1576 and 1588) assembled the States-General here (see p. 293); here, too, the Duke of Guise was assassinated by the king's orders (see p. 293). The castle then fell into disfavour. Henri IV visited it once. Louis XIII. imprisoned his mother, Marie de Médicis, in this castle, and afterwards presented it to his brother, Gaston of Orléans.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 5, 6) we proceed in a few min. to the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, C, 5), occupying the site of the old 'jardin bas' at the foot of the château. To the left, before the Place, is the Gothic *Pavillon d'Anne de Bretagne*, a dependency of the château, now occupied by a scientific society. In the Place is the Jesuit *Church of St. Vincent*, of the 17th cent. (Pl. 6; B, 5).

The ***Château** (Pl. B, C, 5, 6), the left side of which is skirted by the direct ascent from the Place, is one of the most interesting in France. The part in front as we arrive is the **Francis I. Wing*, the finest part of the whole and a chef-d'œuvre of the Renaissance. The inner façade is noticed on p. 293. The exterior façade, with four stories, is richly decorated and adorned with tasteful turrets and an open gallery at the top. The unattractive-looking pavilion on the right dates from the time of Gaston of Orléans, who began a complete reconstruction of the whole. Between these two sections rises the *Tour du Moulin*, dating from the 13th cent., but outwardly completely transformed under Francis I. The castle is entered from the Place du Château (Pl. C, 5) by the *Louis XII. Wing*, constructed


BLOIS
1 : 18.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
A B C D E
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Vendôme
Romorantin
Oucques
Orléans
Route de Vendôme
St. Lazare
Aliénés
Chemin de St. Lazare
Gare de St. Lazare
Orphelines
Asile des Aliénés
Grand Séminaire
Caserne d'Infanterie
Haras
Boul. Carnot
Ecole Norm. d'Inst.
Ecole Norm. d'Inst.
Les Hautes Granges
Les Basses Granges
R. des Hautes Granges
R. Lavoisier
R. du Bourg Neuf
R. des Saintes Maries
Ursulines
FAUBOURG NEUF
N.D. du Refuge
Petit Sém.
Poste
7 Préfect.
Champ de Foire
Place de la République
Palais de Justice
Carmélites
Faubourg St. Jean
Cathédrale St. Louis
Cimetière
La Garenne
R. du Pont
Marchandises
Usine à Gaz
Manutention Milit.
Gare
Av. Victor Hugo
Gare des Lices
Ecole
Château
Banque
Voyageurs
Allées des Lices
Rue Denis Papin
R. du Commerce
Marché
Collège
Théâtre
Ecoles
St. Nicolas
Hôpital Civ. et Milit.
Gendarm.
Mairie
Mail
Quai St. Jean
Port
Loire Fleuve
Butte des Capucins
Faubourg du Foix
Petites Soeurs des Pauvres
Abattoirs
FAUBOURG DE VIENNE
Hôpital
Gare de Vienne
Quai Villebois Mareuil
Ecole
Route de Lochés
Lamotte-Beuvron, Montrichard, St. Aignan-Noyers
1 Bur. de Bienf.ce B5
2 Evêché D4
3 Halle aux Grains D4
4 Hôtel d'Alluye C5
5 St. Saturnin D7
6 St. Vincent B5
7 Télégraphe C4
8 Temple Protest. B4

after 1498 of stone and brick. In a niche above the door is a modern equestrian statue of Louis XII.

The château belongs to the town and is open daily from 7 or 8 a.m. The interior, however, is shown only under the escort of a custodian (fee discretionary; not more than 1 fr. for one pers., less per head for a party).

The portion of the building in front of us as we pass into the court is the *Gaston Wing*, that to the right the *Francis I. Wing*, and that to the left, which we enter first, the prolongation of the *Louis XII. Wing*. On the groundfloor are three rooms with modern chimney-pieces and ceilings, besides sculptures, paintings, and a collection of medals. Thence we visit the richly decorated *Chapelle St. Calais*, built by Louis XII., whose betrothal to Anne of Brittany (p. 193) is represented on one of the windows, and the handsome staircase (by Mansart) of the *Gaston Wing*. On the first floor of this wing are the *Library* (open daily, except Mon. & holidays, 12-6 in summer, 9-11 & 1-4 in winter; closed in Aug.) and a fine *Salle des Fêtes* with two Gobelins tapestries. We proceed next to the **Francis I. Wing*, dating from 1515-24, the inner façade of which is even more richly decorated than the outer. Like most of the château it has recently undergone complete restoration. The **Staircase* is a marvel of consummate grace; it ascends within a projecting pentagonal tower, open at each stage, and both outside and inside is most beautifully carved. The salamander which is frequently repeated in the ornamentation is the badge of Francis I., while the hedgehog on other parts of the building is the badge of Louis XII. The three statues are modern. — FIRST FLOOR. *Apartments of Catherine de Médicis*, including two Ante-rooms, with gilded chimney-pieces and fine carved doors; the Queen's Gallery; the Bedchamber in which Catherine died in 1589, with artistically carved beams; her Oratory, partly in a turret supported by a corbel; and her Study, with nearly 250 carved wooden panels, all different. We next inspect the *Tour du Moulin* (see p. 292), and the *Dungeon* in which the Cardinal de Guise, brother of the 'Balafré', was assassinated. — SECOND FLOOR. The *Apartments of Henri III* include two Ante-rooms with fine chimney-pieces; the King's Gallery; the Study; and the King's Bed-chamber, in which the Duke of Guise, surnamed 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred', assassinated in 1588 by order of Henri III, breathed his last. Adjoining are two other rooms and, lastly, an elegant outer passage (fine view of the Francis I. façade) leading to the tower-chamber, where the first blows were struck. — The THIRD FLOOR is not shown to visitors. The remarkable gargoyles should be noticed. — We retrace our steps, and descend by a staircase to the *Salle des Etats*, the oldest in the castle (13th cent.), which is divided into two by eight columns.

From the other end of the Galerie Louis XII another staircase leads to an unimportant Musée (open on Sun., 12-4; at other times for a fee). In the second room on the first floor are two valuable pictures: a Group of Sheep by *Rosa Bonheur*, and La Colombine by *Leonardo da Vinci* (?). Most of the rooms have fine chimney-pieces. On the second floor are engravings, and a collection of natural history. Fine view from the first room.

A lane with steps, to our right as we quit the castle, descends to the old abbey-church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. C, 6), the finest in Blois, built in 1138-1210. The remarkable façade, with its two towers, has recently been completed and restored. The central tower, though far from pleasing when seen from without, forms a handsome lantern in the interior. The altar-piece of the 15th cent., to the N. of the choir, near the transept, represents the life of St. Mary of Egypt.

The Rue St. Lubin (to the N.E. of the church) and its continuation, the Rue des Orfèvres, lead to the E. through an old quarter with many interesting old houses to the Rue Denis-Papin. Crossing the last we make our way viâ the Rue de la Foulerie

(Pl. D, 5) and the Rue du Puits-Châtel (with two old mansions), to the **Cathedral of St. Louis** (Pl. I, 4), an edifice in a bastard Gothic style, partly reconstructed after 1678. The façade is later, and may be described as belonging to the neo-classic school. The seventh chapel to the right contains two marble reliefs, by Lerambert (1660), representing Memory and Meditation, formerly on the tomb of the mother of King Stanislaus of Poland, in the church of St. Vincent (p. 292). — The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 2; D, 4), behind the cathedral, was built at the beginning of the 18th cent. by J. J. Gabriel (see p. 288); the terrace (open to the public) commands a fine view.

As we return the curious *Timber House* at No. 3 Place St. Louis should be noticed. We then proceed in the same direction along the Rue du Palais and reach the Rue St. Honoré, which runs behind the bronze statue (Pl. C, 4, 5) erected in 1880 to *Denis Papin* (1647-1714), the physicist, who was born at Blois. The statue, by A. Millet, is placed on a platform approached by 122 steps and commanding a fine view. — The Rue St. Honoré leads straight on past the **Hôtel d'Alluye* (No. 8; Pl. 4, C, 5), of the 16th cent. (restored in 1893), the finest of the old houses of Blois (visitors admitted). In the courtyard of No. 4 in this street are the remains of the *Hôtel Denis-Dupont*, of 1524. Almost opposite is the Rue du Lion-Ferré leading to the Rue Chemonton, at No. 18 in which is the *Hôtel de Guise*. We descend thence to the left and regain the Place Victor-Hugo.

Excursions. — To CHAMBORD, a highly interesting excursion. During the season public vehicles start daily from the Hôt. de France at 1 (seat 4 fr.; tickets from M. Hiault, Place Victor-Hugo). For a private carriage the return-fare for 1-3 pers., with one horse, is 12-15, with two horses 20 fr. The drivers usually go by the road on the dyke or embankment on the left bank of the Loire (11 M.) and return by the valley of the *Cosson* (10 M.). Or the steam-tramway may be taken to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Bracieux* (p. 296) and a carriage hired there for Chambord ($4^1/_2$ M.; 1-4 pers. 5 fr.). There is also a public conveyance from Bracieux. — With a carriage and pair the three châteaux of Chambord, Cheverny, and Beauregard may all be visited in one day (30 fr.). At the village of *Chambord*, near the château, is the *Hôtel du Grand-St-Michel* (déj. 3-$3^1/_2$ fr.).

The *Château of Chambord, situated in a park, 20 sq. M. in area, surrounded by 20 M. of walls, is one of the finest palaces of the Renaissance in existence, and as an edifice it is perhaps unique. It was built after 1519 (probably by Pierre Nepveu) for Francis I., whose favourite residence it became, but the work was still going on under Henri II and even later. Many changes were afterwards carried out, especially by Louis XV. and by Marshal Saxe, to whom that monarch presented it in 1748. From 1725 to 1733 Stanislaus Leszczinski, the ex-king of Poland, dwelt at Chambord. Napoleon I. presented it to Marshal Berthier, from whose widow it was purchased in 1821 for the sum of 61,000*l.* raised by a national subscription, on behalf of the future Comte de Chambord (1820-83). It now belongs to the heirs of the Duke of Parma and to the Comte de Bardi. The château consists of two square blocks, the larger of which, 512 ft. long by 385 ft. broad, encloses the smaller in such a way, that the N. façade of the one forms the centre of the N. façade of the other. The corners of each block terminate in massive round towers, with conical roofs crowned by lanterns, so that four of these towers appear in the principal façade. The central part is farther adorned with an unexampled profusion of dormer-windows, turrets, carved chimneys, and pinnacles, besides innumerable mouldings

and sculptures, above all of which rises the double lantern of the tower containing the principal staircase. Beyond a few portraits (by Rigaud, Largillière, Nattier, etc.) and busts the interior is almost empty and undecorated; most of the carved wainscots and panels, the ornamented doors and shutters, and other embellishments were destroyed in 1793 by the Revolutionaries. The chief point of interest is the double spiral *Staircase, so arranged that one person can ascend and another descend at the same time without ever seeing each other. The elaborate ornamentation of the roofs is also striking; and the massive timber constructions used to form and support them should be observed from inside. The château contains 440 apartments, and the stables are said to have room for 1200 horses.

To Beauregard and Cheverny, 9½-10 M., carriages as for Chambord (see p. 294). We traverse the suburb of Vienne and follow the Romorantin road. Walkers may lighten their journey by taking the train from Blois to Cour-Cheverny (see below). — The *Château of Beauregard*, about 4½ M. from Blois, is said to have been built about 1520 by Francis I. as a hunting-lodge, but it dates chiefly from the time of Henri II, and part of it has been rebuilt and modernized since then. In 1908 the château was for sale and was not open to the public; it contains a gallery of 363 historical portraits of the 17th cent., handsome ceilings, and a tiled floor representing an army in order of battle. — The **Château of Cheverny*, about 5½ M. farther on, is a magnificent structure of 1634, partly in the style of the Renaissance, and recently restored (adm. daily from March 15th to Sept. 15th). Many of the rooms retain the original furniture and decorations (tapestries). The mythological paintings (Histories of Adonis, Perseus, and Theagenes and Chariclea) are by Jean Mosnier, of Blois (1600-56).

Château de Chaumont, see p. 282.

From Blois to Le Pont-de-Braye, viâ Vendôme, 41½ M., railway in 2¼-5½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). — Beyond (3½ M.) *Fossé-Marolles* the *Cisse* is crossed. At (7½ M.) *La Chapelle-Vendômoise* is one of the finest dolmens in France. There are several others in this neighbourhood. — 17 M. *Villetrun-Coulommiers*. The train now crosses the *Loir* and joins the line from Châteaudun. 21 M. *Vendôme*, see p. 285.

The railway recrosses the Loir and descends the irregular, winding valley of that stream. — 28 M. *Thoré-La-Rochette*. At *La Rochette*, at which the station is situated, are a number of inhabited *Caverns*. Similar caverns are found elsewhere in this valley, and also on the banks of the Loire (p. 270), the Vienne (p. 302), etc. Some of those of *Breuil*, on the opposite bank, are very ancient. About 1¼ M. to the N. of Breuil is the *Château de la Bonaventure*, and as far to the S.E. is the *Château de Rochambeau*. — Beyond a tunnel we reach (30½ M.) *St. Rimay*. *Les Roches*, 1¼ M. to the N.W., has the most interesting caverns in this region; nearly all the 550 inhab. of the village are 'Troglodytes'. The Loir is again crossed.

33 M. *Montoire-sur-le-Loir* (Hôt. du Chapeau-Rouge; du Croissant) is a small town commanded by a ruined castle, the donjon of which dates from the 12th century. On the left bank of the Loir, 1¼ M. to the S.E., are the picturesque ruins of the huge *Château de Lavardin*, built in the 12-15th centuries.

Near (36 M.) *Trôo*, which has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., are ancient ruins, a tumulus, and some interesting caverns. 40 M. *Sougé-sur-Braye*. — 41½ M. *Le Pont-de-Braye*, see p. 214.

From Blois to Villefranche-sur-Cher (*Vierzon*), 35½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). This line crosses the Loire beyond (2½ M.) *La Chaussée-St-Victor*. — 5½ M. *Vineuil-St-Claude*; 9½ M. *Mont-près-Chambord* (narrow-gauge line, see p. 296); 13 M. *Cour-Cheverny*, ¾ M. to the N. of *Cheverny* and its château (see above). The marshy tract which now follows forms part of the *Sologne* (p. 428). Beyond (18 M.) *Fontaine-Soings* the train passes near the *Château de la Morinière* (16th cent.). 23 M. *Mur-de-Sologne*. — 30½ M. Romorantin (*Lion d'Or; d'Angleterre*), a busy cloth-manufacturing town with 8374 inhab., is situated on the *Sauldre*. The Edict of Romorantin, in 1560, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France. — 35½ M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher* is a station on the line from Tours to Vierzon (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

From Blois to Lamotte-Beuvron viâ Bracieux (*Chambord*), $38^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway in 3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 10 c.). — 7 M. *Mont* (see p. 295). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Bracieux*, on the Beuvron (comp. p. 294). 25 M. *Neung-sur-Beuvron* (p. 290). At ($27^1/_2$ M.) *La Ferté-Beauharnais* is a château that belonged to Eugène Beauharnais. — $38^1/_2$ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron* (p. 428).

Other narrow-gauge lines run from Blois to (25 M.) *Montrichard* and to ($23^1/_2$ M.) *St. Aignan-Noyers* (see *Baedeker's Southern France*); to (17 M.) *Oucques* (p. 290); and to ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Châteaurenault* (p. 286) viâ the *Forest of Blois* and (7 M.) *Bury*, a hamlet with a ruined château of 1515.

44. Tours and its Environs.

Hotels. *Grand-Hôtel de l'Univers (Pl. a; D, 3), Boulevard Heurteloup, near the station, R. from 5, D. 6 fr.; *Métropol Hotel (Pl. f; C, 4), Place du Palais-de-Justice, 75 R. from 6, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 6, pens. from 15, omn. $^3/_4$ fr. — Gr.-Hôt. de Bordeaux (Pl. b; D, 3), almost opposite the station, to the left, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ fr., good; Gr.-Hôt. du Faisan (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue Nationale 17, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from $12^1/_2$, omn. $^3/_4$ fr.; Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or (Pl. d; C, 2, 3), Rue Nationale 29, R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 11 fr.; Gr.-Hôt. des Négociants (Pl. e; C, 2), Rue Nationale 19, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from $9^1/_2$ fr., omn. 60 c.; Hôt. du Croissant, Rue Gambetta 7, near the post-office (Pl. C, 3), R. from $3^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9 fr., good; de l'Europe, to the right of the station, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from $7^1/_2$ fr.; du Palais, Place du Palais 6, R. from $3^1/_2$, déj. 2, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.

Pensions. *Hôt.-Pens. Brunswick*, Boul. Béranger 64, pens. $7^1/_2$-9 fr., well spoken of; *Castel-Fleuri*, Rue Ernest-Palustre 2, at St. Symphorien, 6-7 fr.; *Villa Fontaine*, Rue Jules-Simon 10, $6^1/_2$-7 fr.; *David*, Rue Traversière 2, 6-7 fr.; *Villa Rosalinde*, Rue du Nouveau-Calvaire 25 bis, 8-10 fr.; *Legrand*, Rue Marignan 2, 6-8 fr.; *Mme. Huet*, Rue Buffon 31 bis, 6-7 fr.; *R. Bordeau*, Rue de l'Alma 99.

Restaurant. *Curassier*, Rue Nationale (D. $2^1/_2$ fr.).

Cafés. *De la Ville*, *du Commerce*, Rue Nationale 46 and 32; *de l'Univers*, Place du Palais-de-Justice 8; *Molière*, in front of the municipal theatre (Pl. D, 2). — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue Nationale 38.

Cabs. With two seats, per drive 1, per hr. $1^1/_2$ fr.; with four seats, $1^1/_2$ fr. and 1 fr. 80 c.; at night $1^1/_2$, 2, 1 fr. 80, 2 fr. 30 c.

Electric Tramways (fare 10 c.). 1 (line A). From the *Quai Marmoutier* (Pl. D, 1) to the *Barrière de Grammont* (comp. Pl. D, 4), viâ the Palais de Justice. 2 (B). From the *Place Velpeau* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. A, 4), viâ the station and the Halles. 3 (C). From the *Place des Halles* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Barrière de St. Pierre-des-Corps* (Pl. E, 2). 4 (D). From the *Place des Arts* (Pl. C, 2) to the *Place de la Liberté* (comp. Pl. C, 4), viâ the Place de la République, the Halles, and the Place Rabelais. 5. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Place des Arts* (Pl. C, 2). 6. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 3) to *St. Avertin* (comp. Pl. D, 4), 30 c. 7. From the *Place Choiseul* (Pl. C, 1) to *La Tranchée* (comp. Pl. C, 1), 5 & 10 c. — **Steam Tramways** from the Place des Arts (Pl. C, 2): to *Vouvray* (p. 283) viâ *Marmoutier* and *Rochecorbon* (comp. Pl. E, 1), 25, 30, & 40 c.; to *Luynes* and *Fondettes* (p. 286) viâ *Mareuil* (comp. Pl. A, 2), 45, 55, & 60 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Clocheville 14 bis.

Theatres. *Théâtre Municipal* (Pl. D, 2; p. 298); *Théâtre Français* (Pl. C, 4), Rue Victor-Hugo.

Banks. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Clocheville 40; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Nationale 39; *Comptoire d'Escompte*, Boul. Heurteloup 6; *Société Générale*, Rue Nationale 75 and Rue Corneille 6.

Baths. *Bains de Grammont*, Avenue de Grammont 16; *Richelieu*, Rue Richelieu.

French Reformed Church (*'Temple'*), Rue de la Préfecture 32; serv. at 10.30. Pastor, *M. Dupin de St. André*, Rue Jehan-Fouquet 44.

Syndicat d'Initiative, Rue de Clocheville 13, opposite the post-office.



Gravé et imprimé par


D
E
Vouvray
St. Symphorien
Route d'Angers à Briare
Prairie
Paul Bert
Ile Aucard
Pont St. Symphorien
Ecole de Natation
F L.
Quai du Vieux-Pont
Q. St. Pierre des Corps
Q. Foire le Roi
Les Jacobins
Caserne
Rue de la Caserne
Rue Blanqui
St. Pierre des Corps
Gare
St. Pierre des Corps
Quai du Canal
Musée
St. Julien
Gr. Séminaire
St. Gatien
Hôpital
Tribunal de Commerce
Collège St. Grégoire de Tours
Théâtre
Archevêché
Les Ursulines
Rue Colbert
R. Lobin
Rue Mirabeau
Rue René de Prie
Petit Séminaire
Les Carmélites
R. Fr. Clouet
Parc Mirabeau
Octroi
Rue Émile Zola
Temple Prot.
R. J. Goujon
Préfecture
Rue Traversière
R. Bernard Palissy
Rue Nicolas Simon
Hôt. du Général
Lycée
Boulevard Heurteloup
Fontaine
Rue Plantin
Rue du Rempart
Nouv. Hôtel de ville
Pl. du Palais de Justice
R. F. Chambert
Balzac
Rue de Bordeaux
Rue du Canal
Rue des Docks
Docks
Théâtre Français
Avenue de Grammont
R. du Rép. Boulin
Magasin du 9e Corps
Rue Blaise Pascal
R. Camille Desmoulins
Pl. Velpeau
R. Aug. Comte
St. Etienne
R. Origet
R. Bellanger
Rue des Abeilles
La Faïe
R. Grécourt
R. d. Portal
Rue Chalmel
Rue du Dr. Fournier
Passerelle
R. Parmentier
R. de la Tour d'Auvergne
Barrière de Grammont
St. Avertin
Sables d'Olonne, Montluçon, Nantes, Bordeaux. Orléans. Paris.
1
2
3
4

Tours, a prosperous town with 67,601 inhab., the former capital of the *Touraine*, the chief town of the department of *Indre-et-Loire*, the headquarters of the 9th army corps, and the seat of an archbishop, is situated in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Loire and extends with its suburbs as far as the right bank of the *Cher*, nearly 2 M. from the Loire.

Tours, a town of the Gallic tribe of the *Turones* or *Turoni*, joined the league under Vercingetorix against Cæsar in B. C. 52. It was afterwards transferred from the N. to the S. bank of the Loire, and known under the Roman emperors as *Caesarodunum* and (later) *Urbs Turonum*. It became the capital of the Third Lugdunensis in 374 A. D. From the invasion of the Franks until the 11th cent. the town was the capital of a line of counts, whose descendant, Henry II., united Touraine with the English crown. This province was restored to France in 1242; and from that time onwards Tours was a favourite residence of the French kings, who fostered its manufactures and largely increased its prosperity. Louis XI. especially spent much time at Plessis-lès-Tours (p. 300). Under Henri III and later monarchs Tours was the meeting-place of important councils. Touraine was bestowed, as an apanage, upon Mary, Queen of Scots, who continued to draw a revenue from it until her death. On Sept. 13th, 1870, Gambetta, who had escaped by balloon from beleaguered Paris, established at Tours the Delegation of the Government of National Defence, which remained here until compelled by the advance of the Germans to remove to Bordeaux on Dec. 21st, 1870. The town was occupied by the Germans from Jan. 19th till March 8th, 1871. — The *Battle of Tours* is the name often given to the great battle in which Charles Martel checked and hurled back the advancing power of the Saracens in 732. It was fought between Tours and Poitiers. — Tours is famous as the city of St. Martin, who became its bishop in 375; of Gregory of Tours, who wrote the first history of the Franks; and of Alcuin's renowned theological school. *Jean Fouquet* (ca. 1415-80), the painter, and *Honoré de Balzac* (1799-1850), the novelist, were born at Tours.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3) adjoins the fine boulevards which separate the town proper from its suburbs. Turning to the left, we reach in a few minutes a handsome square with the *Palais de Justice*, a large Doric building erected in 1840, and the new **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3), an imposing edifice of 1904, with a handsomely decorated interior. A bronze statue, by Fournier, was erected in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville in 1889 to *Honoré de Balzac* (see above). The Rue Nationale (Pl. C, 3, 2), which runs hence to the right to the Loire, is the widest and handsomest street in the town. The third street on the right, the Rue Emile-Zola, leads to a square in which stands the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 2), approached by an Ionic portal erected in the 17th cent. as a triumphal arch. The monument in the square commemorates three local worthies.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 2), in the adjoining 'Place', dedicated to *St. Gatien*, who introduced Christianity into Touraine, rises on the site of two earlier churches in which St. Martin (d. ca. 397) and Gregory of Tours (d. 595) once officiated. Though it was begun in 1170 it was not finished till the middle of the 16th cent.; the choir was completed in 1267, the transepts and the two last bays of the nave belong to the 14th cent., as may be seen by the arrangement of the vaulting, and the six other bays of the nave date from 1425-30.

The *Façade* (1426-1547) is a lavishly ornamented example of the Flamboyant style; Henri IV is reported to have said of it that it was a jewel to which only the casket was wanting. It is flanked by two towers, 226 and 230 ft. in height, the upper stages of which consist of truncated pyramids, surmounted by double domes in the Renaissance style. The tympana and pediments of the triple portal are in open work; and above is a beautiful rose-window.

INTERIOR. The work of the different epochs of the construction is easily distinguished. The windows are still filled with the original magnificent **Stained Glass.* The first chapel to the right of the choir contains the **Tomb of the Children of Charles VIII.*, in white marble, ascribed to Jean Juste, but partly executed in the studio of Michel Colombe (1506). — A small door in the N. transept gives admission to an outer passage off which opens the **Psallette*, or singing-school, dating from the 15-16th cent., and embellished with attractive sculptures and a curious staircase. Fine view from the towers.

On the quay, not far from the cathedral, is a barrack including the *Tour de Guise*, a round tower of the 12-15th cent., dating from a royal palace.

The Rue de la Scellerie leads back from the Square de l'Archevêché to the Rue Nationale, passing in front of the **Théâtre Municipal** (Pl. C, D, 2), rebuilt since a fire in 1883. The figure of Lyric Poetry on the pediment is by Combarieu.

We cross the Rue Nationale and proceed in a straight direction through the Rue des Halles, at the end of which stand the *Tour Charlemagne* (Pl. C, 3; right) and the *Tour du Trésor* or *de l'Horloge* (Pl. B, C, 3; left). These are relics of the famous basilica of St. Martin, extolled by Gregory of Tours, and afterwards rebuilt on a still more magnificent scale in the 12-13th centuries. Pillaged by the Huguenots during the religious wars of the 16th cent., it was finally demolished in 1797-99, when the street was prolonged. The Tour Charlemagne, so called because Luitgard, third wife of Charlemagne, was buried beneath it adjoined the N. transept of the church; the Tour St. Martin stood to the right of the W. portal.

At the corner of the Rue Descartes beginning at the Tour Charlemagne is the new **Basilica of St. Martin** (Pl. C, 3), in the Romano-Byzantine style, by Laloux. The dome is surmounted by a statue of St. Martin, whose tomb was discovered on the spot now covered by the crypt. The handsome interior of the church has monolithic columns of grey granite and an open timber roof.

The quarter between St. Martin's and the Loire abounds in picturesque and interesting old houses. No. 35 in the Rue du Commerce is the **Hôtel Gouin* (Pl. C, 2), of 1440 with a 16th cent. façade; at No. 20 are the remains of the *Hôtel des Trésoriers* (ca. 1540). In the Rue Briçonnet (No. 18; entrance at No. 16) is the (misnamed) *House of Tristan l'Hermite* (15th cent.), the notorious provost-marshal of Charles VII. and Louis XI. — The Fontaine de Beaune (1511), in the Place du Grand-Marché, is attributed to *Michel Colombe.*

The church of *Notre-Dame-la-Riche* (Pl. B, 2, 3), built originally in the 12th cent., was largely reconstructed in the 16th cent. and restored in the 19th. The S. portal and two stained windows by Pinaigrier should be observed.

We now descend to the Loire and follow the quay to the right, passing a suspension-bridge (Pl. B, 2) and enjoying a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank. Farther on is the *Pont de Tours* (Pl. C, 2, 1), built in 1765-79. Still higher is another suspension bridge, connecting Tours with the suburb of *St. Symphorien*. Near the Pont de Tours is the *Church of St. Saturnin* (Pl. C, 2), of 1473.

The *Place des Arts* (Pl. C, 2; formerly Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville), at the N. end of the Rue Nationale and the S. end of the Pont de Tours, is embellished with modern statues of *Rabelais* (p. 302, to the left) and *Descartes* (to the right). The old *Hôtel de Ville*, on the W. side of the square, is an insignificant building of 1786.

The **Musée** (Pl. C, 2), facing it on the other side of the Rue Nationale, contains a gallery of paintings, mostly of trifling value, some ancient and modern sculptures, enamels, and other works of art (first floor), a few antiquities, and a collection of natural history (second floor). The museum is open to the public on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12-4, and on other days on application.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. To the right, 226. Early copy of *Fr. Hals*, Descartes; *174. *Vestier*, Jean Theurel, the veteran (1788); drawings by *J. Parrocel; Français*, Evening. In the centre, the Signol gift of pictures and antiquities. *Schroeder*, Falling leaves (marble); *J. B. Lemoyne*, Bust of Florent des Vallières (terracotta; 1753). — Room II, to the right of R. I. From right to left: 202. *Mignard*, Copy of Raphael's Holy Family; 148. *Restout*, Philemon and Baucis; 441. *Dutch School*, Family portrait; 135. *J. Parrocel*, Council of warriors; 162. *Valentin*, Soldiers playing at dice; 17. *B. Boullogne*, Rape of Proserpine; 110, 111. *Van der Meulen*, Sieges of Dôle and of Besançon; 351. *Dietrich*, Italian comedy scene; no number, *F. de Mor*, Portrait; 395. *H. Robert*, Ruins in Italy; 153. *Saint-Yves*, Jephthah's vow; 72 et seq., *Houel*, Landscapes (1769). — Room III. From right to left: 599. *School of Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian tended by the holy women; 90. *Largillière* (?), Portrait of an artist; *Le Sueur*, 103. St. Louis tending the sick, 102. St. Sebastian; 411. *Kalf*, Kitchen; 571. *School of Rubens*, Sketch for a landscape; no number, *Brouwer*, Toper; 179. *Van Goyen*, River-scene; 92. *Ch. Le Brun* (?) Portrait of the Duke of Richelieu; *181, 182. Gobelins tapestries by *Cozette* (1763), after *F. H. Drouais the Younger* (1761), representing a boy and a girl playing with a cat; no number, *Boucher*, Apollo crowning the arts (sketch for a ceiling); 339. *Courtois*, Cavalry attack; 221. *P. Neefs*, Church-interior; 170. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. at the Bois de Vincennes; *236. *Terburg*, Portrait; *231. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of a young woman; 15. *B. Boullogne*, Triumph of Galatea; 217. *Bouts* and *Boudewyns*, Landscape with figures; *Boucher*, 13. Aminta and Sylvia (1756), 12. Sylvia fleeing from the wolf (Tasso); *194, *193. *Mantegna*, Christ in the Garden of Olives, Resurrection, predelle of the altar-piece of San Zeno in Verona (the central picture is in the Louvre); 89. *Largillière*, Portrait; 222. *Rubens*, Virgin and Child, with portraits of the donors, Alex. Goubau and his wife (from the cathedral at Antwerp); *11. *Boucher*, Apollo and a nymph (1750); 145. *Raoux*, Portrait; 120. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 14. *B. Boullogne*, Neptune and Amphitrite. In the centre, *Houdon*, *Diana (bronze; 1776), differing from that in the Louvre. — Room IV, to the right of R. III. 147. *Restout*, Death of St. Scholastica; 38. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The Good Shepherd; 146. *Restout*, Ecstasy of St. Benedict; 179. *Cl. Vignon*, Sacrifice; 218. *F. Francken*, Rape of Helen; 131. *Nattier*, Perseus. This room also contains some fine specimens of furniture of the 15-17th cent. and several glass-cases with enamels, mostly by *J. Laudin* (486), a small ivory diptych of the 15th cent. (540), stoneware, fayence, etc. *A. van der Neer*, *Aurora; *E. van der Poel*, Conflagration; *Perroneau*, Portrait of the artist (?); 8. *Boilly*, Portrait of a child. — Room V, to the left of Room I. 161. *Thirion*, Judith; *Feyen-*

Perrin, Dr. Velpeau teaching; *Brascassat*, Sheep; *Glaize*, Ashes; 78. *Jouvenet*, Centurion at the feet of Christ; 99. *Lépicie*, Mattathias punishing apostates; *Flemish School*, 307. Calvary, 332. Mystic marriage of St. Catharine. — Room VI contains modern pictures, chiefly large landscapes; also, 52. *E. Delacroix*, Arab jesters; 97. *A. Legros*, Portrait of the artist. In marble: *Laouste*, Amphion; *Oliva*, Card. Guibert. — Room VII. *E. Delaunay*, Oath of Brutus; *Court*, Balzac as a youth. The glass-cases contain pottery, porcelain, and works of art.

On leaving the Musée, we follow the Rue Nationale to the old abbey-church of *St. Julien* (Pl. C, 2), which dates from the 13th cent.; the Romanesque W. tower belonged to an earlier church (end of the 10th cent.). The choir has double aisles, the two outer terminating in shallow apses of the 16th cent., projecting into the adjoining aisles and into the central part of the choir, which ends in a straight wall, pierced with windows.

In the Rue St. François-de-Paule is the *Palais du Commerce* (Tribunal de C.; Pl. C, 2), the former 'Hôtel du Consulat' (1759). Opposite is *St. François*, formerly a church of the Jesuits (1675-77).

The remains of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours*, built and occupied by Louis XI., who died here in 1483, lie about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the town (see p. 297). The ruins are, however, very scanty, and tourists will find little to remind them of the graphic description of Sir Walter Scott in '*Quentin Durward*'. — The ruins of the famous *Abbey of Marmoutier* are on the right bank, about $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the stone bridge.

*Excursions from Tours.

a. To Chenonceaux. — Railway, 20 M., in 50-60 min. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.). Omnibus in summer from Chenonceaux station to (1 M.) the village, 40 c. (60 c. return for holders of railway return-tickets). — From Chenonceaux to Amboise (carr. 12 fr.), see p. 283. — Comp. 'Old Touraine', by *Theodore Andrea Cook* (2 vols.; London 1898).

The line diverges from the Orléans railway beyond (2 M.) *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (p. 283) and ascends the valley of the *Cher*. 5 M. *La-Ville-aux-Dames;* $7^1/_2$ M. *Véretz*, $1^1/_4$ M. to the E. of which lies *Larçay*, with a Roman *Castellum*, four towers on the S. side of which are still standing; $9^1/_2$ M. *Azay-sur-Cher;* 11 M. *St. Martin-le-Beau;* 13 M. *Dierre.* — $15^1/_2$ M. *Bléré-La-Croix. Bléré* is a town with 3342 inhab., about $1^1/_4$ M. to the S., with a pretty chapel of the 16th century.

20 M. Chenonceaux (*Hôt. du Bon-Laboureur et du Château*, R. 2-5, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Nouvel-Hôtel des Excursionnistes*, R. 2-3, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr., new; *Restaurant des Touristes*, déj. or D. $2^1/_4$ fr.), about 1 M. from the station, is noted for its **Château*, which dates from the period of transition from the Gothic style to that of the Italian Renaissance. It occupies a curious situation, in great part supported by piles in the channel of the Cher. The château was founded in 1515 by Thomas Bohier, receiver-general of taxes, but his son relinquished it to the crown in 1535. Francis I. frequently resided here, and Henri II presented it to Diana of Poitiers. Catherine de Médicis, however, compelled the favourite to resign Chenonceaux in 1559 in exchange for Chaumont (p. 282), and spent consider-

able sums in enlarging and embellishing her new possession, which she bequeathed to Louise de Lorraine-Vaudémont, widow of Henri III. The poet Tasso visited Catherine here, and in 1559 Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots, spent their honeymoon at Chenonceaux. The château has long been private property. — The château is reached from the hotel at which the omnibus halts by an avenue which leads to the left from the other end of the village and crosses the railway. Visitors are admitted daily 10-12 and 2-6 (1 fr.).

The fore-court of the château contains the stables. To the right is the *Donjon*, a relic of an earlier castle dating from the 15th century. The present *Façade* of the château has been rebuilt; four Caryatides by Jean Goujon, which formerly adorned it, have been removed to the park, and its chief features are now the balcony and dormer-windows. The chapel appears to the left. The main portion of the château is continued at the back by a singular edifice, two stories in height, built in 1560 by Catherine de Médicis, which is carried across the Cher by means of five arches. — Only a few of the rooms on the groundfloor are shown: the *Vestibule*, with carved doors; the *Dining Hall*, formerly the ante-room, with Flemish tapestry (15th cent.); the *Chapel*, with six old stained-glass windows; *Francis I's Room*, with a fine chimney-piece and paintings, including a Diane Chasseresse, by Primaticcio, and the Graces (portraits of the Mlles. de Nesle), by Vanloo; and the *Room of Diana of Poitiers*, with a remarkable chimney-piece supported by Caryatides attributed to Jean Goujon, and Flemish tapestry (15th cent.).

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b. **To Chinon** RAILWAY (Sables-d'Olonne line), 31 M., in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 10, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.).

Our line passes over the Nantes railway and crosses the Cher. At ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* we leave the railway to Loches (p. 302) on the left. — 6 M. *Ballan*; 11 M. *Druye*; $13^1/_2$ M. *Vallères*.

16 M. **Azay-le-Rideau** *(Grand Monarque)* is a town with 2282 inhab. and a beautiful Renaissance **Château*, of the early 16th cent., purchased by the state in 1905 and now fitted up as a National Museum of Renaissance Art (adm. daily 9.30-5.30, in winter 10-4). Azay-le-Rideau is only 6 M. from Langeais (p. 270).

The railway now crosses the *Indre*. 21 M. *Rivarennes*, beyond which the forest of Chinon begins; 24 M. *St. Benoist-Rigny* (see p. 270); $27^1/_2$ M. *Huismes*. We thread a tunnel, 1000 yds. in length.

31 M. **Chinon** (*Hôt. de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *de la Boule-d'Or*, Quai Jeanne-d'Arc 21; *de l'Union*, Place Jeanne-d'Arc), a town with 5813 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Vienne*, $9^1/_2$ M. above its junction with the Loire. The streets of this historic town are for the most part narrow and crooked; and many quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. are still standing.

The Romans built a fort (see p. 302) on the site of Chinon, which they named *Caïno*. Subsequently it was occupied by the Visigoths and belonged successively to the kingdoms of Paris and of Austrasia, to the counts of Touraine, and to Henry II. of England, who frequently dwelt at Chinon and died there in 1189. When Philip Augustus united Touraine to France Chinon did not yield to him till after a year's siege (1204-5). Between that date and the beginning of the 15th cent. the place frequently changed hands. Charles VII. was at Chinon when Joan of Arc first sought him in 1428, to urge him to march to the relief of Orléans.

The Rue Solférino, leading to the town, traverses a square with a modern *Statue of Joan of Arc*. Farther on we follow the fine quay, skirting the Vienne, which here attains considerable breadth. To the left, on this side of the bridge, is a bronze statue, by Em. Hébert, of *Rabelais* (d. 1553), who was born at or near Chinon about 1495. Opposite is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, whence we proceed to the right through the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau to the Rue du Puy-des-Bancs (left), the chief approach to the château. In the latter street are several *Caverns* in the rock, still used as dwellings.

The Château of Chinon consists in reality of three distinct castles: the Château de St. Georges, the Château du Milieu, and the Château du Coudray. The château is shown daily, 9-6; the plateau on which the ruins stand is now a promenade, open to the public in summer daily from 1 till dusk. The *Château de St. Georges*, of which only the foundations of the outer wall remain, was built by Henry II. of England (p. 301). The *Château du Milieu* was built in the 11th and subsequent cent. on the site of the Roman fort. It has frequently been restored. The principal features are the Pavillon de l'Horloge, at the entrance; the Grand Logis, in the hall of which (inscription) Joan of Arc was presented to Charles VII.; and the donjon, the part in best preservation. The *Château du Coudray*, connected with the preceding by a bridge spanning a deep moat, comprises the three towers of Boissy (with a fine 'Salle des Gardes' and a magnificent view from the top), Coudray, in which Joan of Arc lived, and the Tour du Moulin, the oldest of all (10th cent.). The three-storied prison-tower is also shown.

Near the base of the ascent to the château is the church of *St. Stephen*, a building of the 15th cent., finished by Philippe de Comines, who was governor of Chinon under Louis XI. It has a tasteful W. portal, and contains the cope of St. Mexme dating from the 10th or 11th century. In the prolongation of the Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau are two towers and other remains of the old collegiate church of *St. Mexme* (11-12th cent.). As we return we pass near the Rue de la Lamproie, No. 15 in which is said to be the birthplace of Rabelais, and No. 2 the house where he lived.

At the end of the Rue Voltaire, running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the other side of the town, past several curious old houses, is the *Church of St. Maurice*, of the 13th and 15th cent., with a partly Romanesque tower and large and fine vaulting.

The view of the château from the quay should not be missed.

Branch-railway to *Port-Boulet* (Saumur), see p. 270. Other railways, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

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c. To Loches. — Railway, 29 M., in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). This is a very attractive excursion. — Beyond Loches the railway goes on to (73 M.) *Châteauroux*; see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

We diverge from the Chinon line at (3½ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 301), pass over the Bordeaux line, and ascend a wooded plateau.

$10^1/_2$ M. *Montbazon*, a village on the *Indre*, commanded by the huge square keep of a castle dating from the 11th century. On the top is a modern statue of the Madonna.

The line now begins to ascend the valley of the Indre, crossing the river beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Esvres*. 17 M. *Cormery* possesses a beautiful tower and other remains of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century.

29 M. **Loches** (*Hôtel de France*, Rue de la République, near the Porte Picoys; *de la Promenade*, Rue de Tours 3), a town with 5115 inhab., charmingly situated on the hills on the left bank of the Indre, is chiefly noteworthy for its famous castle.

Inhabited by the Romans, and the site of a monastery in the 5th cent., Loches with its castle came in 886 into the possession of the house of Anjou, of which Geoffrey Plantagenet, father of Henry II., was a descendant. John Lackland surrendered this cradle of his race to the French in 1193, but Richard regained it next year, on his return from the Holy Land. It fell to France with the rest of John's French possessions in 1206, but was again held by the English for about 50 years in the following century. After 1249 the castle was used as a state-prison, and it is perhaps best known in connection with the unscrupulous and cruel use to which Louis XI. (d. 1483) put its noisome subterranean dungeons (*Cachots*). James V. of Scotland was married to Madeleine of France in the castle of Loches in 1536, and three years later Francis I. entertained Charles V. here with great magnificence. — *Alfred de Vigny* (1799-1863), the poet, was born here, in a house at the end of the Rue des Jeux.

In the Place de la Tour, a few hundred yards from the station, is the fine *Tour St. Antoine* (1529), a relic of a church, and farther on, by the river, the *Porte des Cordeliers* (15th cent.). From the Rue de la République, which leads hence in a straight direction, we diverge to the left through the *Porte Picoys* (15th cent.), adjoining the tasteful Renaissance **Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1535-43 by Beaudouin. The Rue du Château, a little farther on, to the right, leading to the castle, contains some picturesque *Houses* of the Renaissance period, Nos. 10-14 being known as the *Chancellerie* (1551).

The Castle of Loches was surrounded by a wall and moat, $1^1/_4$ M. in length, most of which still remains. Passing through the old gateway on the left, and then turning to the left into the Rue Lansyer, we reach the collegiate *Church of St. Ours, founded in 962 but dating largely from the 12th century. The W. arm consists mainly of a porch, a short, low bay surmounted by an octagonal tower, and two square bays, covered by two huge pyramidal structures in stone; the square tower above the crossing has a spire flanked with small bell-towers. In the porch is a curious doorway (unfortunately defaced) with sculptures still retaining traces of painting, and beside it is a holy-water basin, formed of an ancient altar, shaped like the stump of a column and embellished with sculpture. Inside the nave are heavy pointed arches in the Southern style, dating from 987-1040. An interesting feature is that the Norman round-arch style (12th cent.) has been built over and upon these

earlier arches (Fergusson). The first choir-stalls (16th cent.) and the ciborium (17th cent.) should be noticed.

To the left of the church rises the former Château Royal (now used as the Sous-Préfecture), in which have dwelt Charles VII. (d. 1461), Louis XI. (d. 1483), Charles VIII. (d. 1498), and Louis XII. (d. 1515). It dates from the 15-16th cent., and the façade is fine (apply to the concierge). The *Tomb of Agnès Sorel* (d. 1449), mistress of Charles VII., in one of the towers of the façade, is surmounted by a recumbent marble statue of the 15th century.

Agnès Sorel, known as 'La Belle des Belles', was born at Fromenteau, about 20 M. from Loches. As a maid-of-honour to the Countess of Anjou she attracted the attention of Charles VII. of France; and it was very largely her patriotic influence that inspired that monarch to carry on his struggle against the English. She left a large sum of money to the monks of Loches, and was buried in the church of St. Ours. The monks, alleging scruples as to her past life, requested permission from Louis XI., himself hostile to Agnès, to remove her remains. The king agreed on condition that they also surrendered her endowments; but the condition was not accepted by the monks. The tomb was removed, however, under Louis XVI. Opened in 1793, it is now empty.

On the other side of the garden is the beautiful *Oratory of Anne of Brittany* (p. 293).

The *Donjon, or Keep, at the other end of the enclosure, to reach which we turn to the right at the church, is still the most interesting part of the castle. The attendant explains the various points of interest. To the left of the entrance rises the donjon proper, a rectangular tower 80 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 130 ft. high, of which nothing now remains but the four walls. It is supposed to have been erected in the beginning of the 11th cent. by Foulques Nerra. Adjacent, to the left, is a similar tower, but smaller and in worse precervation. To the right of the donjon is the *Martelet*, which consains the dungeon in which Ludovico Sforza, 'il Moro', Duke of Milan, was confined for nine years (d. 1510). The walls bear various curious inscriptions by him and his portrait. Farther to the right is the *Tour Ronde* or *Tour Neuve*, built by Louis XI. This tower contained the famous iron cages in which Cardinal de la Balue, their inventor, Philippe de Comines, the historian, and others, were confined. — Below the donjon are secret subterranean passages (11th cent.) which served for provisioning the castle.

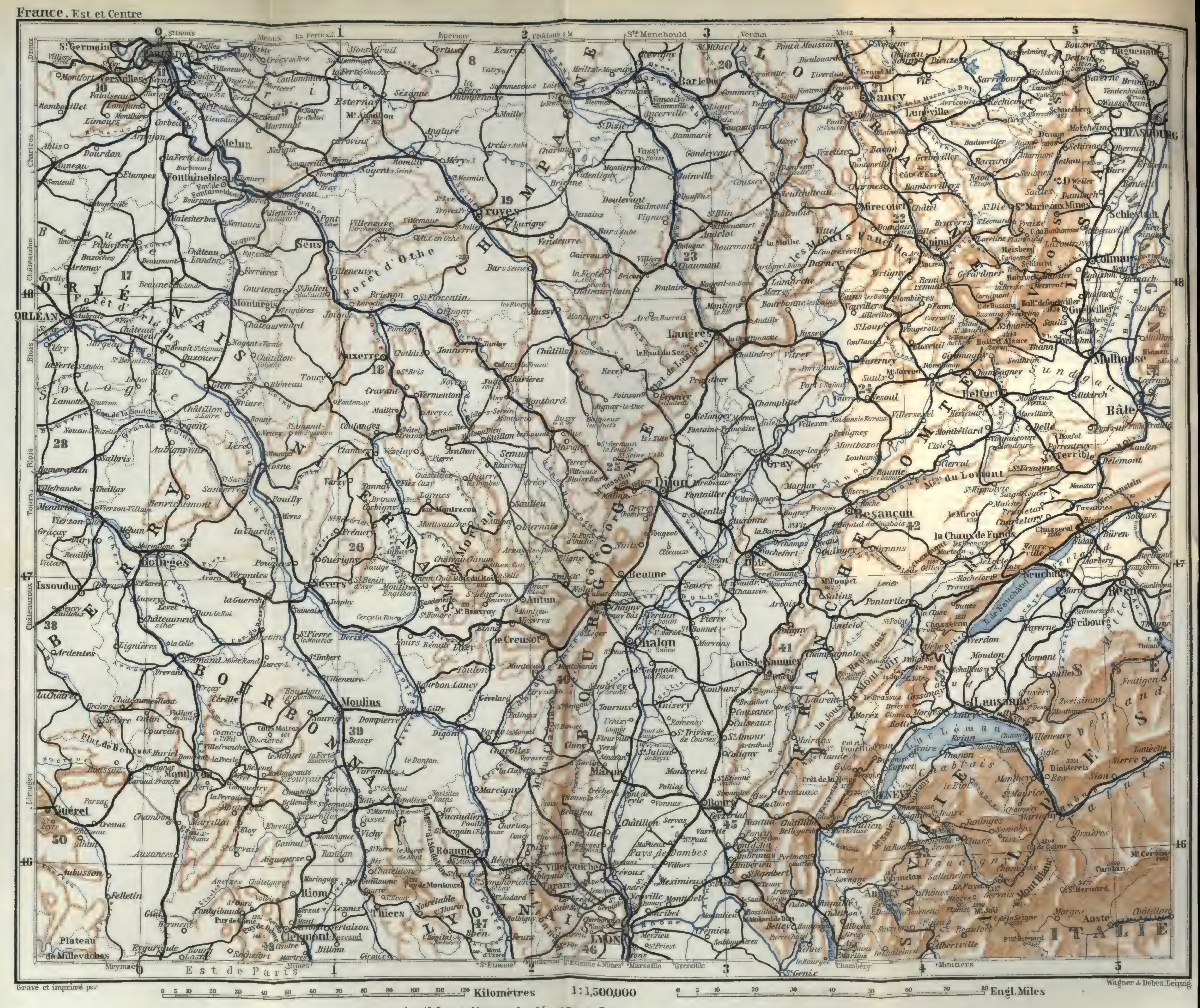
On quitting the castle-enclosure, we turn to the right, to obtain a view of it from the outside.

On the other bank of the Indre, $1/2$ M. farther up, lies *Beaulieu*, with an interesting abbey-church of the 12th cent., partly in ruins and partly restored in the 15th century.

From Tours to *Le Mans*, see p. 219; to *Angers*, see R. 39c; to *Paris* see R. 41; to *Bordeaux*, to *Vierzon*, and to *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, see Baedeker's *Southern France*.

IV. DISTRICT BETWEEN PARIS, THE VOSGES, THE JURA, AND THE LOIRE.





Les numéros (8, 9, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux de département sont soulignés.

8, Marne; 9, Seine-et-Marne; 10, Seine-et-Oise; 11, Seine; 12, Eure; 13, Calvados; 15, Orne; 17, Loiret; 18, Yonne; 19, Aube; 20, Meuse; 21, Meurthe-et-Moselle; 22, Vosges; 23, Haute-Marne; 24, Haute-Saône; 25, Côte-d'Or; 26, Nièvre; 27, Cher; 28, Loir-et-Cher; 38, Indre; 39, Allier; 40, Saône-et-Loire; 41, Jura; 42, Doubs; 43, Haute-Savoie; 45, Ain; 46, Rhône; 47, Loire; 49, Puy-de-Dôme; 50, Creuse.

45. From Paris to Troyes and Belfort.

275 M. RAILWAY in $5^1/_3$-14 hrs. (fares 49 fr. 70, 33 fr. 60, 21 fr. 95 5 c.). Engadine Express (p. xiii) in $5^3/_4$ hrs.

I. From Paris to Troyes.

$103^1/_2$ M. RAILWAY (Gare de l'Est; ticket-office to the left, at the end of the station; see Pl. C, 24, p. 1) in 2-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). See also the Map at p. 66.

Another line, starting from the Gare de Vincennes (Pl. F, 25 at p. 1), runs viâ *Vincennes* ($3^3/_4$ M.), *Nogent-sur-Marne* ($5^1/_2$ M.; see below), *Champigny* (10 M.), *Brie-Comte-Robert* ($22^1/_2$ M.; Hôtel de la Grace-de-Dieu), etc., to ($33^1/_2$ M.) *Verneuil-l'Etang* (p. 309), where it joins the direct line. For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

From Paris to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*, see p. 100. — 8 M. *Rosny-sous-Bois*. To the right we see the fortress of that name; to the left is the *Plateau d'Avron* (375 ft.). — $10^1/_2$ M. *Nogent-le-Perreux-Bry*. *Nogent-sur-Marne*, a place with 11,721 inhab., extends on the right to the Bois de Vincennes (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*). The line passes numerous country-houses and crosses the Marne by a long curved viaduct, 90 ft. high. Farther on we diverge to the left from the Paris Suburban Railway (Chemin de Fer de Grande-Ceinture), which runs to the S. past *Champigny*, memorable for the battles of 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec., 1870. — Beyond (13 M.) *Villiers-sur-Marne* we traverse the plateau of *La Brie*. To the left rises the fortress of Villiers-sur-Marne. — $20^1/_2$ M. *Ozoir-la-Ferrière*.

About $3^1/_2$ M. to the N. is the village of **Ferrières**, with a fine *Church* of the 13th cent. and a handsome modern *Château* (no adm. without an order), in the style of the Italian Renaissance, belonging to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. It was in this château, in Sept., 1870, that Prince Bismarck and M. Jules Favre met to arrange an armistice; the negociations, however, proved fruitless. — Diligence to Lagny, see p. 100.

The line now passes through the *Forest of Armainvilliers*. To the right as we emerge is the handsome modern *Château Pereire*, in the style of the 17th century. — 24 M. *Gretz-Armainvilliers* (buffet).

FROM GRETZ-ARMAINVILLIERS (PARIS) TO VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS, 102 M., railway in $6^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 5, 12 fr. 60, 8 fr. 10 c.). — 7 M. *Marles*. Branch to Verneuil-l'Etang, see p. 309. A narrow-gauge line runs hence viâ (6 M.) *Rozoy-en-Brie* to (15 M.) *Jouy-le-Châtel*, on the line from Bray-sur-Seine to Sablonnières viâ Nangis (see p. 309). 8 M. *La Houssaye-Crèvecoeur*. *La Houssaye*, to the left of the line, has a château of the 16th century. We now pass through the *Forest of Crécy*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Mortcerf*, the junction of a line to Paris viâ Villeneuve-le-Comte and Lagny (p. 100). — The train then ascends the valley of the *Grand-Morin* nearly as far as Sézanne (p. 309). $14^1/_2$ M. *Guérard*, a village with a fine château, $^3/_4$ M. to the left. The train next passes *La Celle* (to the left), with a ruined abbey.

$20^1/_2$ M. **Coulommiers** (*Hôt. de l'Ours; du Soleil-Levant;* motor-omn. to Meaux and Melun, see pp. 101, 386), an ancient town on the Grand-Morin, with 6891 inhabitants. It possesses a *Church* (St. Denis) of the 13th and 16th cent., containing some stained glass of the 16th cent.; a ruined *Château* of the 17th cent.; and a bronze statue (1884) of *Beaurepaire*, commandant of Verdun in 1792, who killed himself rather than surrender the town. *Jean de Boullongne* or *Le Valentin*, the painter (1591-1634), was born here.

31 M. *Jouy-sur-Morin-le-Marais*, with large paper-mills; 33 M. *La Ferté-Gaucher* (Hôt. du Sauvage), a small town. — From (48 M.) *Esternay* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), also a station on the lines from Mézy (Château-Thierry) to


PROVINS
1 : 14.000
0 100 200 300
Mètres
1 Caisse d'Épargne D 2
2
3 Grange aux Dîmes B 2
4 Hôtel de Vauluisant C 2
5 Palais de Justice D 3
6 Poste et Télégraphe D 2
7 Sous-Préfecture C 2
8 Théâtre D 2
Pte de Jouy
Pte Faneron
Trou au Chat
Caveau du St Esprit
Font. St Thibault
Tour aux Engins
Remparts d'Aligre
Etabl. Hydrominéral
Hôpital Général
Chaussée de l'Hôpital
Route de la Ferté
Rampe de St Syllas
Pte Courloison
Cimetière
Boulevard Pasteur
Durteint Riv.
R. des Prés
Villa Garnier
R. du Pré aux Clercs
Rue Courloison
R. du Temple
Cloître Notre Dame
Rue de Jouy
Ruelle de la Plein Pain
R. de la Citadelle
Rue de St Jean
Pl. du Châtel
St Thibault
Rue St Thibault
Pte St Jean
Tour de César
Rue du Palais
R. du Collège
Collège
Cloître St Quiriace
St Quiriace
Hôtel Dieu
Tour aux Pourceaux
le Pinacle
Tour du Luxembourg
Rue St Nicolas
Tour du Bourreau
Route Nationale
Pte de Paris
R. Max Michelin
Anc. Route de Bray
Pte du Buat
Boul. de Bray
Boulev. Carnot
Rue de la Venière
R. des Capucins
R. aux Aulx
Rue du Val
Ste Croix
Hôt. de Ville
Pl. du Marché
Rue Vieille Notre Dame
Pl. St Ayoul
St Ayoul
Gendarm.
Tour N. D. du Val
Pte de Troyes
Casernes
Caisse d'Epargne
R. de Changis
Pte Changis
R. Joly
Voulzie Riv.
Rue de la Gare
R. des Marais
R. P. Dupont
Boulev. Pasteur
Avenue de la Gare
Gare
Esternay

Romilly (p. 102), a branch runs to Provins and Longueville (see below). — To the right lies the *Forest of Traconne.* Beyond (53 M.) *Le Meix-St-Epoing* the train issues from the valley of the Morin by a tunnel 600 yds. long.

58 M. Sézanne (*Hôt. de France; de la Boule-d'Or*), a town with 4790 inhab., prettily situated, with beautiful walks in the vicinity. In the town is the fine *Church of St. Denis* (16th cent.). Railway to Romilly, see p. 311.

The train now traverses the dreary and barren expanse of the *Champagne Pouilleuse* (p. 316). At (70 M.) *Fère-Champenoise* (Hôt. de Paris) the left wing of the French army was defeated by the Allies on 25th March, 1814. Line to Epernay, see p. 103. — $81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sommesous*, also a station on the line from Troyes to Châlons (p. 316). Beyond ($99\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Huiron* the line to Valentigny (pp. 106, 316) diverges to the right and that to Châlons and Paris to the left (R. 15). — 102 M. *Vitry-le-François*, see p. 106.

33 M. *Verneuil-l'Etang* is the junction of a line from Paris viâ Vincennes (p. 308), and of a branch to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Marles* (p. 308). Tramway to *Melun* (p. 386). $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mormant*, 3 M. to the S.W. of which lies *Champeaux*, with an interesting old church. — $43\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nangis** (*Hôt. du Dauphin; de la Providence*), a small town with a ruined castle and an interesting church of the 15th cent., is a station on the railway from *Sablonnières* (p. 101) to *Bray-sur-Seine.* — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Maison-Rouge.* To the left we notice the fine church of *St. Loup-de-Naud* (12th cent.), with a richly adorned portal. Short tunnel. We then cross the *Voulzie* by a curved viaduct, 65 ft. high.

$55\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Longueville** (*Buffet*) is the terminus for the suburban trains from Paris, and the first halt of the express-trains. Continuation of the railway to Troyes, see p. 311.

From Longueville to Provins and Esternay, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway through the valley of the *Voulzie.*

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Provins.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or (Pl a; D, 2), Rue de la Cordonnerie 22; de la Fontaine (Pl. b; D, 3), Rue Victor-Arnoul 10; de la Croix-d'Or (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue des Capucins 1. — *Café de la Comédie*, Rue Hugues-le-Grand 5. — *Omnibus* from the station 50 c.; trunk 25 c.

Provins, a quaint old town with 8664 inhab., is situated partly on the Voulzie and the Durteint and partly on a steep hill above.

In the 9th cent. *Provins* belonged to the Counts of Vermondois. Later it became the residence of the Counts of Champagne and was a very important town, containing 80,000 inhab., of whom 60,000 were workmen. It was not definitely united to the royal dominions till 1433. Its period of decadence, mainly brought about by the wars with the English, had then already begun, and its downfall was completed in 1589 and 1592, when Henri IV besieged it during the religious wars.

On quitting the station, in the lower part of the town, we cross a canal to the right, and follow the Rue des Bordes, at the end of which we turn to the left and so reach *St. Ayoul* (Pl. E, 2), a church dating from the 12-16th centuries. The fine reredos of the high-altar, executed by Blasset (1612-63), is embellished with a painting by Stella, representing Jesus among the Doctors. The Lady Chapel, to the right, contains sculptures by Blasset, and a Virgin of the school of Champagne (16th cent.). The Baptistery, to the left of the entrance, contains two 16th cent. statues of angelic musicians. The transept, choir, and apse have been converted into store-rooms. —

To the right of St. Ayoul is the *Gendarmerie*, established in an old Benedictine convent, and to the left of the square rises the fine *Tower of Notre-Dame-du-Val* (Pl. D, E, 2; 1544), a relic of a church.

From the Place du Val, in which are the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Post Office* (Pl. 6), the Rue du Val and then the Rue des Oignons lead to *Ste. Croix* (Pl. D, 2), a church of the 12-16th cent., containing stained-glass windows of the 16th cent. (in grisaille), a font with mutilated high-reliefs of the same period, and a holy-water stoup (16th cent.) at the S. door.

The Rue St. Thibault, a prolongation of the Rue du Val, leads to the upper town. At the lower end of the street, to the left, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2), dating in part from the 12th and 13th cent., formerly the palace of the Countesses of Champagne. — In the Rue des Capucins are the *Hôtel de la Croix-d'Or* (partly 14th cent.) and the *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (Pl. 4, C, 2; 13th cent.). The street to the left beyond the Hôtel-Dieu ascends to St. Quiriace, passing in front of the *Collège* (Pl. C, 2), on the site of the palace of the Counts of Champagne, some 12th cent. remains of which still exist.

The *Church of St. Quiriace* (Pl. B, C, 2), an interesting edifice begun about 1160, is conspicuous by its ugly modern dome.

It was once of much greater extent, but the nave has been curtailed to practically the same length as the choir. The fine choir with its gallery is in the Transitional style. The profusion of pointed arches in the vaulting of the ambulatory should be noticed.

A little beyond St. Quiriace, to which it serves as bell-tower, rises the ***Tour de César** or *Grosse Tour* (Pl. B, 2; 138 ft.), an ancient keep of the 12th cent., surrounded by a circular rampart of masonry built by the English in 1432 and known as the 'Pâté aux Anglais' (keeper within the enclosure). The lower story is square, with round turrets at the angles, the upper story is octagonal. There were formerly four stories, and the present parapet and roof date from the 17th cent. only. In the interior are two vaulted chambers, the upper one containing several small cells said to have been used for prisoners. View from the base of the octagon.

At the foot of the keep, as we descend the ramparts, we notice further the *Tour du Luxembourg*, the *Tour du Bourreau*, and *Le Pinacle* (Pl. B, 2; higher up), the old residence of the Maires of Provins.

Farther on is the *Place du Châtel* (Pl. B, 2), with an ancient *Cross* and *Well*, beside which is a fragment of a 12th cent. church. The Rue Couverte, at the end of the Place, leads to the Porte de Jouy (p. 311). To the left is the Rue St. Jean, with the 13th cent. *Grange aux Dîmes*, or tithe-barn (Pl. 3, B, 2; apply at the house opposite), the basement of which communicates with a series of huge vaults.

The Rue St. Jean ends at the half-ruined *Porte St. Jean* (Pl. A, 2; 13th cent.). Outside this gate is the best preserved part of the mediæval ***Ramparts**, which are strengthened at intervals by round and square towers, and are bordered by a fosse. At a little distanc

to the left is the *Tour aux Pourceaux* or 'Hogs' Tower' (Pl. A, 2). If we proceed to the right we reach the *Tour aux Engins* (Pl. A, 1), beyond which the ramparts turn at right angles, and we see the so-called *English Breach* ('Brèche aux Anglais') made in 1432, and the *Porte de Jouy*. We should here descend by a footpath into the fosse to visit the *Trou au Chat* (Pl. B, 1), a postern in a tower. The enceinte here is double, one wall enclosing the upper town, the other descending to the *Durteint*, an affluent of the Voulzie, about 220 yds. off.

The ramparts of the lower town were less important and have been partly destroyed. They were bordered by a moat full of water, which still exists and is now skirted by the *Remparts d'Aligre* (Pl. B-E, 1), a pleasant promenade 3/4 M. long. On a hill to the left (view) is the *General Hospital* (comp. Pl. C, 1), on the site of a 13th cent. convent; the extant remains date chiefly from the 14-15th centuries.

Farther along the promenade is a *Mineral Water Establishment* (Pl. D, 1; closed in winter), with chalybeate springs, efficacious in cases of chlorosis and anæmia (fee 25 c. per day or per litre; bath 3/4-1 fr.). Beyond the promenade lies the public *Garden* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), with the *Villa Garnier*, containing a *Library* and a small *Museum* (open Thurs. and Sun., 12-4). Quitting the garden at the other side we follow the Rue de la Bibliothèque to the Rue du Val (p. 310).

The railway goes on from Provins viâ (10 M.) *Villiers-St-Georges* to (20 1/2 M.) *Esternay* (p. 308).

Railway to Troyes (continuation). — The train now passes through some pretty wooded valleys, and beyond (58 M.) *Chalmaison* descends again to the valley of the Seine. — From (59 1/2 M.) *Flamboin-Gouaix* (buffet) a branch-line runs to (18 1/2 M.) *Montereau* (p. 388). — 62 M. *Hermé*; 65 M. *Melz-sur-Seine*.

69 M. **Nogent-sur-Seine** (*Cygne-de-la-Croix*, R. 2-3 fr.), a town with 3829 inhab., contains nothing of interest but the church of *St. Lawrence*, a building of the 15-16th centuries. The top of its graceful tower is ornamented with a grille in the form of a gridiron. — Near Nogent stood the abbey of *Paraclet*, founded in 1123 by the celebrated Abélard, who was interred here along with Héloïse.

We now cross the Seine and ascend its valley to Troyes. At (74 M.) *Pont-sur-Seine* is the modern château of President Casimir-Périer (d. 1907). In the vicinity is a stalactite cavern 1 1/4 M. long.

80 M. *Romilly-sur-Seine* (Buffet-Hôtel; Cygne-de-la-Croix), an industrial place with 9929 inhab. and large railway-works.

Railway viâ Esternay to *Mezy* and *Château-Thierry*, see p. 102; to (7 M.) *Anglure*, on the Aube, and (18 1/2 M.) *Sézanne* (p. 309).

Several small stations are passed. Beyond (100 M.) *Barberey* the railway from Troyes to Sens diverges to the right, and that to Châlons to the left (see pp. 391, 316).

103 1/2 M. **Troyes**. — **Hotels**. Terminus (Pl. d; A, 2), Boul. Carnot 16, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr., well spoken of; St. Laurent (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue Emile-Zola 11, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2,

pens. from 11, omn. 1/2 fr., well spoken of; DU COMMERCE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Emile-Zola 35, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2, pens. from 9 1/2, omn. 1 fr.; DES COURRIERS (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 53, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1 1/4, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from 9, omn. 1/2 fr., good; DE FRANCE (Pl. e; C, 2), Quai de Dampierre 18, B. 1, déj. 2 1/2, D. 3 fr.

Restaurants. *Butat*, Rue de Turenne 50; *Goubault*, Rue de la Monnaie 66; *Quénault*, Rue Emile-Zola 6. — *Buffet*, at the station, good.

Cafés. *De Foy*, Place des Anciennes-Boucheries; *Français*, Rue du Cirque 49; *de la Paix*, Rue Emile-Zola 72; *du Théâtre*, Boul. Gambetta.

Brasseries. *Du Point-Central*, Rue de la République 10; *du Lion-de-Belfort*, Avenue Doublet 1.

Cabs for 2 pers., per drive 1 fr., for 3 or more pers. 1 1/2 fr.; per hr. 2 fr.; at night 2 & 2 1/2 fr. — **Omnibus** from the station 50 c., at night 75 c.

Electric Tramways. From the *Pont Hubert* (comp. Pl. E, 2) to *Ste. Savine* (comp. Pl. A, 2); from *Preize* (comp. Pl. C, 1) to *Croncels* (comp. Pl. B, 4); and from the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2) to the *Cemetery* (comp. Pl. A, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue Charbonnet 1.

SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE, Hôtel de Vauluisant, Rue de Vauluisant 4.

Troyes, the ancient capital of *Champagne*, the chief town of the department of the *Aube*, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the Seine, which here divides into several arms. Pop. 53,447. Its narrow and crooked old streets, its timber houses, and its important churches combine to render it one of the most quaint and interesting towns in Eastern France. Troyes was formerly a place of great commercial importance, and is said to have lent its name to 'Troy weight' (?). It is now chiefly celebrated for its hosiery and pork.

Troyes, the capital of the Celtic *Tricassi*, was called by the Romans *Augustobona*. St. Loup or St. Lupus, one of its first bishops, averted an attack by Attila in the 5th cent., but the town was sacked by the Normans in 890 and 905. In the interval Louis II. was crowned king here by Pope John VIII. (in 877). Subsequently it became the capital and residence of the Counts of Champagne, the best-known of whom was Thibaut IV. (1201-53), surnamed the Minstrel ('le Chansonnier'). It was afterwards allied to the crown, but fell into the hands of the Burgundians and English during the madness of Charles VI., and it was here that the disgraceful treaty of 1420 was signed, which acknowledged Henry V. of England as Regent of France, and declared the illegitimacy of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. (One of the articles of the treaty provided for the marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Catharine of France, which was soon after solemnized in the church of St. Jean (comp. '*King Henry V.*', V. ii). In 1429, however, the town was taken by the Maid of Orléans. In the 16th cent. Troyes was an important centre of art, among the sculptors and painters who worked here being *Martin Chambiges*, *Giovanni Gualdo*, *Nicolas Haslin*, *Jacques Bachot*, *Nicolas Cordonnier*, *Linard Gonthier*, *Jacques Juliot*, *Florent Drouin*, *Domenico Rinucci*, and above all *François Gentil*. Protestantism found ready acceptance among the inhabitants of Troyes, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ruined its industrial prosperity and reduced its population from 50,000 to 12,000. Troyes also suffered greatly from the campaign of 1814, owing to its position near the centre of the strategic operations. Among the famous natives of Troyes are Chrestien the 'trouvère', Pope Urban IV., Nic. and Pierre Mignard the painters, and the sculptors Girardon and Simart.

Shortly after leaving the station we are confronted with the conspicuous ***Monument of the Sons of the Aube*** (Pl. A, 2), a marble group, by **A.** Boucher, commemorating the war of 1870-71.

Turning to the right along the boulevard, we see, to the left, the church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. 3; A, 3), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a porch of the 17th. The S. portal was begun in 1541.



TROYES
1:16,000
Mètres
Sens, Paris, Châlons
Belfort
Port Hubert
Faub. Croncels
Faubg. St. Martin
Faubg. de Preize
Faubg. des Tauxelles
Faubg. St. Jacques
Faubg. Ste. Savine
Faubg. Chap. St. Gilles
Croncels
Boulev. Gambetta
Boulevard du 14 Juillet
Boul. Victor Hugo
Boul.d Danton
Cours Jacquin
Quai de Dampierre
Quai des Comtes de Champ.
Quai du Comte Henri
Quai Lafontaine
Bassin du Canal
Canal de la Haute Seine
Rue Emile Zola
Rue Thiers
Rue Claude Huez
Rue Mitantier
Rue Michelet
Rue Kléber
Gare de l'Est
Théâtre
Cirque
Lycée
Hôtel de Ville
Hôtel Dieu
Prison
Caserne
Séminaire
Abattoir
Orphelinat St. Martin ès Aires
Halle Jauvin
Ecole de Bonneterie
Banque de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Pal. de Justice
Temple Protest.
1. Bibliothèque et Musée D 2.
2. Eglise St. Jean B 3.
3. ——— St. Nicolas A 3.
4. ——— St. Pantaléon AB 3.
5. Hôtels particuliers A3, B2, B3.
6. Mon.t des Bienfaiteurs A3.
7. Poste et Télégraphe B2, D2.
8. Préfecture C 3.
9. Archives département. C 3.

Above the projecting porch is the interesting and handsome *Calvary Chapel* (1504; reached by a staircase from the S. aisle), with mural paintings by Nicolas Cordonnier, and an Ecce Homo by Gentil. To the left of the nave is a Holy Sepulchre, surmounted by a figure of Christ of the 16th century. In front of the Sepulchre is a fine sculpture representing the Adoration of the Magi. By the pillar supporting the Calvary Chapel is a *St. Bonaventura (early 16th cent.); and to the left of the Sepulchre is a David, by Gentil. The aisles contain some good stained glass of the 16th century. To the left of the choir is an old painting on wood.

Behind this church are the Market and the *Place de la Bonneterie*, containing a *Monument* (Pl. 6; A, 3) erected in 1900 by the town of Troyes to those who have rendered her service. Farther on begins the Rue Emile-Zola, the principal street in the town.

A little to the right is **St. Pantaléon** (Pl. 4; A, B, 3), a Gothic church rebuilt in 1516, with an 18th cent. façade.

In the nave, to the right, is a large and curious *Calvary* (16th cent.), the best part of which is the group of Holy Women. In the adjacent chapel is an interesting group of *St. Crispin and St. Crispinian*, ascribed to Gentil. The windows in the S. aisle contain fine stained glass of the 16th cent., in grisaille. Against each pillar in the nave are two *Statues*, one above the other, sheltered by canopies, ascribed to Gentil and his Italian colleague Domenico Rinucci. The figures of Faith, Charity, St. James, St. John, and St. Philip are by the latter. The vaulted timber ceiling, with a fine pendentive in the choir, is 75 ft. high. In the aisles are eight large *Paintings:* six by Carrey, a pupil of Lebrun, representing the life of St. Pantaléon, a physician of Nicomedia, martyred about 305, and two by Herluison, representing the Nativity and the Entombment.

Opposite the church is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (Pl. 5; A, 3), a private house restored in 1550 (p. 312). Not far from this point, in the Rue Turenne (No. 55), is the *Hôtel de Chapelaines*, and, in the Rue de la Trinité (No. 7), the *Hôtel de Mauroy* (Pl. 5; B, 3), two interesting houses of the 16th century.

Returning to the Rue Emile-Zola, we follow it as far as the sixth cross-street on the left, where we turn aside to visit **St. Jean** (Pl. 2; B, 3), a church of the 14th and 16th cent., with an attractive exterior (best seen from the Rue Molé and Rue Urbain-Quatre), but almost concealed by the surrounding houses.

Some of the windows in the aisles and those in the apse are filled with rich stained glass of 1530. The reredos at the high-altar, designed by Girardon in the Corinthian style, contains two paintings by P. Mignard, representing the Baptism of Christ, and God the Father (covered; the verger is summoned by the bell at the right of the entrance to the choir). In the chapel behind the choir is an **Altar-Piece* with fine marble reliefs, representing scenes from the Passion, by Jacques Juliot (ca. 1550), finished by Girardon in 1693 (casts in the Musée). The 3rd chapel to the right of the choir contains the *Visitation, a group by Haslin (?; ca. 1520); in a chapel to the left, near the sacristy, is an Entombment of the 16th century.

Near St. Jean are the *Ruelle des Chats* and other picturesque, narrow streets with gabled houses. At No. 26 Rue de la Monnaie is the *Hôtel de l'Election* (Pl. 5; B, 2), built about 1530, but restored in 1903; at No. 26 Rue Champeaux is the *Hôtel des Ursins*, of 1526 (Pl. 5; B, 2). Farther on we come to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), of 1624-70. A niche in the façade formerly contained a statue of Louis XIV., now replaced by a figure of Liberty, dating from 1793,

which the Restoration endeavoured to transform into a Minerva. The large hall on the first floor contains a marble medallion of Louis XIV. (1687), which is one of the best works of Girardon.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, a little farther on, leads to the E. to ***St. Urbain** (Pl. C, 2), a small church founded in 1262 by Pope Urban IV. (son of a shoemaker of Troyes), but left unfinished until the 19th century. It is considered a gem of the purest Gothic architecture, in the style of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris. The three portals of the main entrance and those of the transept have tasteful porches erected about 1300. The height of the vaulting in the nave is 65 ft. The windows, with stained glass of the 13-14th cent., are notable for the delicacy and beauty of their tracery.

In a large square to the right is an 18th cent. convent (restored) occupied by the *Préfecture* (Pl. 8; C, 3). Adjoining it is the *Canal de la Haute-Seine*, which we cross in order to visit the *Cité*. On the other side of the bridge, to the right, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2; 1702-55), with a fine wrought-iron *Railing of 1760.

The ***Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 2), to the right in the same street, is an imposing and highly interesting building, in spite of the want of unity in style due to the fact that its construction was spread over four centuries (13-16th). It has lately undergone a thorough restoration. The oldest and most beautiful part is the choir; the most recent is the richly and characteristically decorated W. front, due to *Martin Chambiges* (comp. p. 390), with its fine rose-window. The façade is flanked with two towers, of which, however, that to the N. (1638; 243 ft. high) has alone been finished (fine view from the top). Until 1700 the crossing was surmounted by a spire 360 ft. high. The fine N. portal dates from 1468.

The INTERIOR is noteworthy for its pleasing proportions. The beautiful **Stained Glass Windows* of the choir date from the 13th cent., those of the triforium and the nave and the rose in the N. transept from about 1500, and the W. rose from 1546. In the first chapel to the right, in the nave, is a polychrome *Group* of 1549 (attributed to Gentil), representing the Baptism of St. Augustine by St. Ambrose; in the Lady Chapel is a Madonna and Child by Simart. The 4th chapel in the left aisle contains the celebrated 'Wine Press Window' (1625), by Gonthier. The choir-stalls were brought from the Abbey of Clairvaux. The *Treasury*, to the right of the choir, contains many fine old enamels and reliquaries.

Continuing to follow the Rue de la Cité, we soon reach the church of *St. Nizier* (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a W. portal in the Renaissance style. It is chiefly remarkable for its stained-glass windows of the 16th century, which were, however, much damaged by anarchists in 1901.

Retracing our steps to the cathedral, we now turn to the right into the Rue du Musée, which passes in front of the **Public Library and Museum** (Pl. 1; D, 2), established in the old abbey of St. Loup.

The *Museum* is open on Sun. and holidays, from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter, but is accessible also on other days It contains sculptures, paintings, and objects of natural history.

The Archæological Collection (catalogue 1 fr.) is arranged in the court, in the open arcade running along the main building, and in some of the rooms of that building. — The Natural History Collections occupy three halls in the same building. — To the left of the court are the staircase leading to the Picture Gallery, and the entrance to the *Salle des Sculptures.*

The Sculptures comprise an interesting collection of models and casts, and a few original works by the native artists *Simart* (1806-57; 91 pieces), *Girardon* (1628-1715), *Paul Dubois* (b. 1829), *Valtat* (1838-71), *Janson* (1823-81), *Alfred Boucher*, etc.

The Paintings are on the first floor (catalogue 75 c.). Room I. To the right, *R. Tassel* (1580-1660), 279. On the way to Emmaus, 273. Holy Family, 474. Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 167. *Mierevelt* (?), Portrait; 49. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, The Golden Age; 441. *J. Chalette*, Magistrates of Toulouse; 249. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family; *French School (16th Cent.)*, 401. Last Supper, 202. Adoration of the Magi; 272. *R. Tassel*, Tree of Jesse. — 295. *Vasari*. Last Supper; 116. *H. Franck*, Institution of the feast of the Sacrament; 70. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child with SS. John the Baptist and Dominic. — 134. *Greuze*, Portrait of a child; 304. *Vien*, Corinne (1762); 146, 147. *T. Hudson*, Portraits; 168. *Lépicié*, Apollo and the Centaur; 39. *Fr. Boucher*, Genii of the Fine Arts; 247. *H. Robert*, Roman bridge; 201-215. fifteen paintings by *Natoire*, of mythological and allegorical scenes and scenes from the life of Clovis; *Watteau*, 310. Charmer, 311. Adventuress. — 66. *Ph. de Champaigne*, 246. *H. Rigaud*, Portraits; 185. *Jean Malouel*, Dead Christ (1398). — 268. *Van Stry*, 28. *Berchem*, Landscapes. — 72. *G. Coques*, Prodigal Son; 23. *C. Bega*, Interior; *P. Mignard*, 192. Anne of Austria, 193. Mme. de Montespan; 67. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Louis XIII. receiving Claude Bauthillier de Chavigny as Knight of the Holy Ghost 84. *Daverdoingt*, P. Mignard; *Unknown Artist*, Hidalgo playing the guitar; 167. *Le Nain*, Portrait; 111, 112. *Van Dyck*, Portraits of the artist and his wife.

Between the glass-cases is an antique *Apollo*, in bronze, discovered in Champagne in 1813. The glass-cases contain antiquities, lace, embroidery, objects of the middle ages, enamels, fayence, arms, medals, and jewels, some of which are supposed to be those of Theodoric I., King of the Visigoths (slain at Châlons in 451), also found in Champagne (Pouan; 1842). Most of the objects have inscriptions.

Room II. Modern Paintings. To the right: 14. *Aviat*, Blacksmiths; 82. *Yan Dargent*, Breton landscape; *Pron*, 232, 235 (farther on), Landscapes; 156. *Laugée*, Eust. Lesueur and the Carthusians; 169. *Lepoittevin*, Etretat; 68. *Chintreuil*, After the storm. — *Schitz*, 262. Rood-screen of La Madeleine (see p. 316), 263. Grésivaudan; 190. *Merson*, Martyrdom of St. Edmund of East Anglia; 238. *Prud'hon*, Study. — 88. *P. Delaroche*, Joash found by Josabeth; 560. *Le Blant*, Battle in 1814; 55, 56. *Cabat*, Landscapes; 20. *Beaucé*, Napoleon on the bridge of Arcis-sur-Aube; 131. *Gleyre*, Portrait. — In the glass-cases are bronzes, weapons, enamels, antique ornaments, etc.

In a new wing to the right of the court are the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, founded in 1894, and the Bibliothèque. The *Musée* (open as the preceding) comprises furniture, clocks, vases, mirrors, various objects, and fine old tapestries. The *Library* is open on week-days from 10 to 3, and on Sun. from 9 to 12 in summer and from 1 to 4 in winter; it is closed on Wed., on festivals, and from Aug. 15th to Sept. 15th. It contains 130,000 vols., 525 incunabula, and 6000 MSS., and also some stained-glass windows by Linard Gonthier, illustrating the life of Henri IV.

We return towards the centre of the town by the Rue Hennequin, which leads to the left beyond the museum, and again cross the canal by the bridge to the right, in order to reach **St. Remi** (Pl. C, 2), a church of the 14-16th cent., the lofty spire of which (1386; 210 ft.) is seen from a great distance. The chief objects of interest in the interior are a bronze figure of Christ by Girardon, at the high-altar, and the very curious paintings on wood, of the 16th cent., in

the transepts. — At No. 104 Rue Thiers is the *Hôtel J. Le Boucherat* or *d'Autruy* (ca. 1560).

Farther on is **Ste. Madeleine** (Pl. B, 2), a church of the 12th cent., enlarged in the 16th cent., which well deserves a visit for its magnificent **Rood Screen*, executed by Giovanni Gualdo in 1508-17, looking almost as if it were hung between two pillars, with ornamentation of extraordinary richness and delicacy. This church possesses also some fine stained-glass windows of the 16th cent., mostly in the apse; one of these, at the end to the right, represents the Tree of Jesse. We may also notice a **St. Martha* in stone, in the S. transept, by F. Gentil (?; early 16th cent.) and the paintings (scenes from the life of Mary Magdalen) by Jean Nicot, of Troyes (1629-97).

To the right of the main entrance of this church stands a gateway of 1525, a relic of the cemetery formerly connected with it. A little to the S., at a corner of the street, is the *Hôtel de Marisy* (Pl. 5, B, 2; 1531), with a graceful turret, and fine grilles at two of the windows. — A little to the N. is the *Boulevard Gambetta* (Pl. A-C, 1, 2), the finest in the town, containing the *Theatre*, the *Lycée*, a fine *Fountain*, and a *Circus*. It ends on the W. near the station.

The suburbs of **Ste. Savine** (comp. Pl. A, 2), to the W. of Troyes, and **St. André** (beyond Pl. A, 4), to the S., each possess an interesting 16th cent. church.

From Troyes to Châlons-sur-Marne, $58^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — This line, a continuation of that from Sens (p. 391), diverges from the line to Paris at ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Troyes-Preize*. Both (3 M.) *Pont-Ste-Marie* and (5 M.) *Creney* have fine churches of the 16 th century. — 23 M. **Arcis-sur-Aube** (*Hôtel du Mulet*), a very old town on the Aube, with 2833 inhab., is the native place of Danton (1759-94), one of the chief figures during the Reign of Terror. It was the scene of an obstinate contest between Napoleon and the Allies on Mar. 20th-21st, 1814, and part of the town was then destroyed by fire. The *Château*, of 1721, is situated on the river. The *Church of St. Stephen*, dating from the end of the 15th cent., has a fine portal (1503). In front of it is a bronze statue of *Danton*, by Longepied. Arcis is situated in the centre of the *Champagne Pouilleuse*, which was formerly a totally bare and sterile district, but is now partly clothed with pine-woods. — $40^1/_2$ M. *Sommesous*, also on the line from Gretz to Vitry-le-François (p. 309). At (57 M.) *Coolus* we join the Strassburg line, to the E. of Châlons. — $58^1/_2$ M. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see p. 103.

From Troyes to Toul (*Nancy*), viâ Montier-en-Der and Pagny-sur-Meuse, 115 M., railway in $7^1/_4$-$9^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 85, 14 fr. 5, 9 fr. 5 c.). This line diverges to the left from the Belfort line, crosses the *Seine* and the *Barse*, and beyond (16 M.) *Piney* enters the basin of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Mathaux*. — 26 M. *Brienne-le-Château*, see p. 106. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Valentigny* (p. 106). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Montier-en-Der* (p. 325); branch to St. Dizier (p. 325). — Thence we proceed viâ ($49^1/_2$ M.) *Wassy* (p. 326) and several other stations to (64 M.) *Joinville* (p. 326), beyond which we cross the *Marne*. — 69 M. *Poissons* is an industrial village, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. — $86^1/_2$ M. *Gondrecourt* is also a station on the line from Bar-le-Duc to Neufchâteau (p. 328). At ($104^1/_2$ M.) *Sorcy* we join the line from Paris to Nancy, 3 M. before *Pagny-sur-Meuse* and $10^1/_2$ M. before *Toul* (p. 108).

From Troyes to Dijon viâ Châtillon-sur-Seine, 104 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 18 fr. 95, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). — Beyond ($2^1/_2$ M.) *St. Julien* this railway diverges to the right from the line to Belfort, and for some distance follows the valley of the Seine, here shut in by hills. — 11 M

St. Parres-lès-Vaudes. In the distance, to the right, are the château and church of *Rumilly-lès-Vaudes*, two interesting buildings of the 16th century. — 20½ M. **Bar-sur-Seine** (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a town with 3187 inhab., is situated at the foot of a wooded hill on which the château of its counts formerly stood. It was a fortified town until 1596 and has been sacked several times, notably by the English in 1359. Beyond the double *Bridge* over the Seine, affording fine views, we follow the Rue Thiers, in which, near the church, is a timber house of the 16th century. To the right is the church of *St. Etienne*, an interesting building of the 16th cent., with fine stained-glass windows of the same period. In the interior are an old basin for holy water, at the lateral entrance to the right; eight high-reliefs in the transepts, the subjects of which are derived from the lives of St. Stephen and the Virgin; and some fine bas-reliefs. The public *Clock-Tower* stands on a part of the old wall. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande-Rue, contains a small Musée. — The line now crosses the *Ource*, an affluent of the Seine, and farther on the Seine itself. 23½ M. *Polisot;* narrow-gauge lines to (7 M.) *Les Riceys* and (15 M.) *Cunfin*. — 32 M. *Mussy-sur-Seine* (Soleil d'Or), with an interesting church of the 13th and 16th cent.; 36½ M. *Pothières*, with a ruined abbey (founded in 863). The train crosses the Seine for the last time and reaches (40½ M.) *Ste. Colombe*, the junction for Nuits-sous-Ravières (p. 393).

41½ M. **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (*Poste*, D. 3½, pens. from 8 fr.; *Côte d'Or*, pens. from 7½ fr.), a town of 4812 inhab., with a trade in colonial products, is of ancient origin and was of considerable importance in the middle ages. The Congress of Châtillon, which met in a house near the prison (see below), pronounced the deposition of Napoleon I. in 1814. — The Avenue de la Gare leads to a bridge over the Seine adjoining a mill, from which we catch a glimpse of the old *Château Marmont*, which was burned down in 1870 and since rebuilt; it stands in an extensive park. Farther on we pass between the *Cours-l'Abbé* (a promenade ending at the *Porte de Paris*) and the *Hospice St. Pierre* (16-17th cent.), and reach the *Place Marmont*, so called in honour of the marshal of that name, the Duc de Raguse (1774-1852), a native of the town. Beyond the *Jardin de la Mairie* we come to the *Hôtel de Ville*, part of an ancient Benedictine convent. — We now follow the Rue des Ponts and Rue de l'Isle to *St. Nicolas*, a Romanesque and Gothic church with two stained-glass windows (16th cent.), and proceed (to the left) through the Rue du Bourg to *St. Vorle*, the ancient chapel of the château, in the Romanesque style, situated on a height to the E. of the town. It contains an interesting Holy Sepulchre in stone, with eleven life-size figures. Of the *Château* from which the town derives its name nothing now remains but some parts of the surrounding wall, the space within which has been transformed into a cemetery. — The *Prison*, in the upper part of the town, beyond the church of St. Nicolas (see above), is a structure of the Renaissance period. The *Musée* (Thurs. & Sun. 1-4), in the Rue Docteur-Bourée, contains some interesting antiquities. — From Châtillon to *Chaumont*, see p. 327. Branch-lines also run hence to (22½ M.) *Nuits-sous-Ravières* (p. 393), to (22 M.) *Aignay-le-Duc*, and to (27 M.) *Baigneux-les-Juifs*.

Beyond Châtillon our line enters the valley of the *Ource*, the chief place in which is (58½ M.) *Recey-sur-Ource* (Hôt. du Commerce). — 71 M. *Poinson-Beneuvre* is the junction of a line to Langres (p. 318). Our line now leaves the basin of the Seine and enters that of the Rhône, passing through a mountainous district into the valley of the *Tille*. 76 M. *Pavillon-lès-Grancey*, 2½ M. to the S. of *Grancey-le-Château*, the fine château of which was largely rebuilt in the 17th century. At (87 M.) *Is-sur-Tille* we join the lines from Culmont-Chalindrey and from Vesoul to Dijon. Thence to (104 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 333.

From Troyes to St. Florentin, 35 M., railway through an uninteresting district. — 8 M. *Bouilly*, with a church containing a fine Renaissance altar-piece. To the right stretches the *Forest of Othe*. — 20 M. *Auxon*, on the site of a Roman town (perhaps Blenum). — 35 M. *St. Florentin-Vergigny* (p. 392).

From Troyes to (44 M.) *Sens*, see p. 391; to *Epinal*, see R. 47.

II. From Troyes to Belfort.

171 M. Railway in $4^1/_4$-$9^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.).

Beyond Troyes the line to Belfort crosses the Seine and enters the valley of the *Barse*. $108^1/_2$ M. (from Paris) *Rouilly-St-Loup*. At ($117^1/_2$ M.) *Montiéramey* are the remains of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 9th cent. and a 12th cent. church with 16th cent. windows. We cross a large viaduct over the Barse. $123^1/_2$ M. *Vendeuvre-sur-Barse* (Hôt. André), to the right, a country town containing a château of the 12-17th cent., and a church of 1510 with a handsome portal and some interesting works of art.

At ($130^1/_2$ M.) *Jessains* we enter the valley of the *Aube*. Fine view from the station. — Railway to Vitry, see p. 106.

The line now ascends the picturesque valley of the Aube, crossing the river beyond (134 M.) *Arsonval-Jaucourt*.

137 M. **Bar-sur-Aube** *(Hôt. du Commerce; St. André)*, an old town with 4507 inhab., containing a church *(St. Pierre)* of the 12th cent., another *(St. Maclou)* of the 12-14th cent., and a bridge with a chapel of the 15th century. On Feb. 27th, 1814, the Allies under Schwartzenberg defeated the French here.

The stretch between (142 M.) *Bayel* and ($145^1/_2$ M.) *Clairvaux* is one of the prettiest parts of the valley. The latter village, where St. Bernard founded the celebrated *Abbey of Clara Vallis* in 1115, lies $1^1/_4$ M. to the right of the station. The monastery (now a prison) no longer presents any interesting features.

The train now leaves the valley of the Aube. 149 M. *Maranville*. At (155 M.) *Bricon* the line to Châtillon-sur-Seine and Nuits-sous-Ravières diverges to the right (see p. 327). Beyond ($159^1/_2$ M.) *Villiers-le-Sec* the lines from Chaumont to Châlons-sur-Marne (R. 46) and to Neufchâteau (p. 328) diverge to the left. Our line then crosses the valley of the *Suize* by the imposing **Chaumont Viaduct*, which is 715 yds. long and rises in three tiers of arches to a height of 175 ft. Fine view to the left.

$162^1/_2$ **Chaumont**, see p. 326.

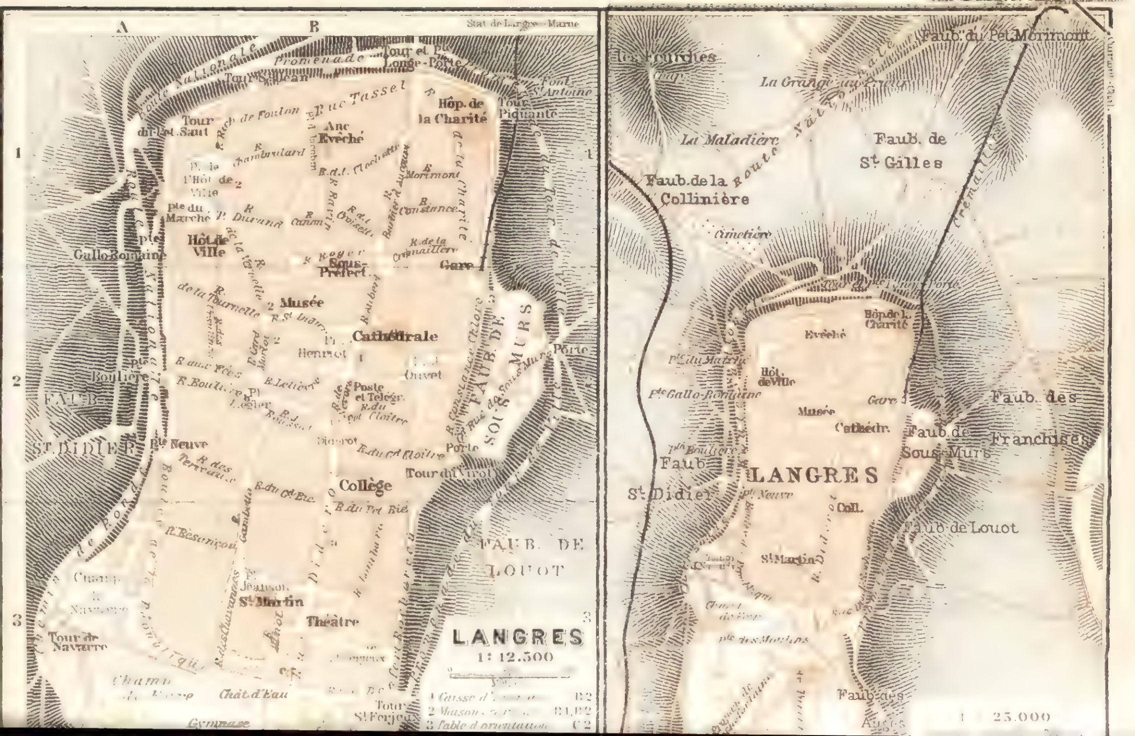
The train now ascends the valley of the *Marne*. From (170 M.) *Foulain* a narrow-gauge line runs to *Nogent-en-Bassigny*.

184 M. *Langres-Marne* (buffet). This station lies 1 M. to the N. of the town, with which it is connected by a rack-and-pinion railway (fares 50, 35 c.; down 30, 20 c.).

There is another station, *Langres-Ville*, $^3/_4$ M. to the S., on the Poinson-Beneuvre railway (see p. 320).

Langres. — **Hotels.** Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue Diderot 23, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, déj. or D. 3, pens. $8^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.; de la Poste (Pl. b; B, 2), Place Ziégler; du Faisan (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue Diderot 72. — **Cafés.** *De Paris*, Place Ziégler; *du Balcon*, *de Foy*, Place Diderot.

Langres, a town with 9803 inhab., a fortress of the first class, and the seat of a bishop, is picturesquely situated on a plateau rising at its N. end to a height of 1550 ft.


LANGRES
1: 12.500
Stat. de Langres-Marne
Promenade
Tour et Pe Longe-Porte
Tour St Jean
Route Nationale
R. Tassel
Hôp. de la Charité
Tour Piquante
Anc. Evêché
Tour du Pet. Saut
Hôt. de Ville
Pte Gallo-Romaine
Sous-Préfect.
Gare
Musée
Cathédrale
Poste et Télégr.
Pte Boulière
Faub. St. Didier
Pte Neuve
Faub. de Sous-Murs
Porte
Collège
Faub. de Louot
St. Martin
Théatre
Tour de Navarre
Chât. d'Eau
Gymnase
Tour St. Ferjeux
1 Caisse d'… B2
2 Maison … B1, B2
3 Table d'orientation C2
Faub. du Pet. Morimont
La Grange au Prieur
Les Fourches
La Maladière
Faub. de St Gilles
Faub. de la Collinière
Cimetière
Hôp. de l. Charité
Evêché
Pte du Marché
Hôt. de Ville
Pte Gallo-Romaine
Gare
Musée
Cathédr.
Faub. des Franchises
Faub. de Sous-Murs
Pte Boulière
Faub. St Didier
LANGRES
Coll.
Faub. de Louot
St. Martin
Faub. des Auges
1 : 25.000

Langres was the ancient *Andematunnum*, the capital of the *Lingones*, and became subject to the Romans after the defeat of the celebrated chief Sabinus in 71 A.D. Afterwards it was several times devastated by barbarian hordes, and its rise has been slow and its historical importance inconsiderable. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814-15. *Diderot*, the Encyclopædist (1713-84), was born at Langres. The town is famed for its cutlery.

The Rue de la Crémaillère, opposite the upper terminus of the rack-and-pinion railway, and then the Rue Aubert on the left, lead to the Place Henriot, in which stands the —

*Cathedral of St. Mammès (Pl. B, C, 2), a handsome edifice in the Transitional style of the 12th cent., in which the pointed and the circular arch are used in happy combination. The classic façade, however, with its towers, was rebuilt in the 18th century.

The imposing Interior is characterized by great symmetry of proportion. The monolithic columns of the choir, with their beautiful capitals surmounted by a Romanesque triforium with coupled columns, should be observed. In the S. transept are a figure of the Immaculate Virgin by J. Lescornel of Langres (1843) and the tomb of Bishop Larue (d. 1903) by Denys Puech. — Near the choir is a handsome Romanesque door, surmounted by a bust of Card. de la Luzerne (1738-1821), giving access to the *Chapter House* (apply to the sacristan) and to the Chapelle des Reliques, which contains paintings attributed to Rubens and Correggio, etc. Other noteworthy objects in the church are four paintings on panel in the Chapelle St. Amâtre (life of the saint); a fine alabaster figure of the Virgin, known as Notre-Dame la Blanche (14th cent.), in the Lady Chapel; the handsome monument of Mgr. Guerrin (1793-1876; statue by Bonnassieux) in the N. transept; some 16th cent. tapestries (Life and Martyrdom of St. Mammès) in the transept chapels; and the fine Renaissance font (1549) in the N. aisle. — The remains of the 13th cent. *Cloisters* may be seen on application to the sacristan.

Crossing the Place Henriot and turning to the right (Rue St. Didier), we reach the Musée (Pl. B, 2), in the old church of St. Didier. It is open to the public on the first and last Sun. in each month in summer, but on other days (except Sun.) on application.

The Ground Floor contains mediæval and Renaissance works, and numerous Gallo-Roman statues, bas-reliefs, altars, inscriptions, and funereal monuments, found in or near the town. Most of these are in the old apse of the church, round the tomb of St. Didier, who was bishop of Langres in the third century. — The First Floor contains a collection of natural history, including specimens of the fauna of middle and lower Egypt, and a small ethnographical collection. — The Second Floor contains a small picture-gallery, with specimens of *Corot*, *Luminais*, *Mantegna*, *Tassel*, *Teniers*, *Vanloo*, and others. The glass cases contain Egyptian, Celtic, Roman, and Gallo-Roman antiquities, and numerous mediæval and Renaissance objects are also exhibited here.

Beyond the museum we pass a handsome *Renaissance House* (Pl. 2; B, 2), now the bishop's palace, and reach the ramparts (p. 320). The Rue de la Vernelle, to the right, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. A, B, 1), which contains a bronze bust of Diderot by Houdon. — In the Place Diderot (Pl. B, 2) is a *Statue of Diderot* (see above), by Bartholdi. The Rue Diderot leads thence past the *Collège Diderot* (Pl. B, 2, 3), built by the Jesuits in 1746. Farther to the S. stands *St. Martin's* (Pl. B, 3), a low double-aisled church, dominated by a lofty tower, and dating from the 13th, 16th, and 18th centuries.

The interior has been recently restored. It contains a fine *Crucifixion*

carved in wood (behind the high-altar), attributed to Gentil (p. 312), a statue of St. Louis Gonzaga, and the model for a monument to Abp. Morlot, both by Lescornel.

A circuit of the RAMPARTS (fine views) should not be omitted. Constructed in the 19th cent. on the site of the old walls, these incorporate several of the former towers (comp. the Plan), of which the finest is the **Tour de Navarre* (1517; Pl. A, 3). The **Gallo-Roman Gate* (Pl. A, 1), now built up, consists of two arches, and is ornamented with five Corinthian pilasters. It dates from the 2nd cent. after Christ.

FROM LANGRES TO THE VOSGES BATHS. The quickest route from Paris to *Martigny-les-Bains*, *Contrexéville*, and *Vittel* (see pp. 335, 334) runs viâ Troyes and Langres; 230 M. in 5$^1/_3$-9$^1/_2$ hrs., fares 41 fr. 55, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 35 c.; from Langres, 45$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^1/_4$-2$^1/_2$ hrs., fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c. From Langres a line runs N.E. to (11 M.) *Andilly*, on the Nancy and Dijon railway (p. 333). Thence to (22$^1/_2$ M.) *Merrey* and *Vittel*, see p. 333 and R. 48b. — From Langres to *Bourbonne-les-Bains* (see below; 35$^1/_2$ M. in 1$^1/_4$-2 hrs.) viâ *Vitrey*, comp. below. — To *Bains-les-Bains* (p. 336; 67 M. in 2$^3/_4$-3$^1/_2$ hrs., 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 30 c.); *Luxeuil* (p. 339; 68 M. in 2-4$^1/_4$ hrs., 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.); and *Plombières* (p. 336; 65 M. in 1$^3/_4$-4$^1/_2$ hrs., 11 fr. 95, 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.). From Langres to (40$^1/_2$ M.) *Port-d'Atelier*, see p. 321; thence to (59 M.) *Aillevillers* and Bains-les-Bains, see p. 336. From Aillevillers to Plombières and Luxeuil, see R. 49.

From Langres another branch-line runs to (29 M.) *Poinson-Beneuvre* (p. 317); comp. p. 318.

Beyond Langres our line crosses the Marne, which rises about 3 M. to the S.E., and then passes, through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, from the basin of the Marne to that of the Saône. — 191 M. **Culmont-Chalindrey** (**Buffet-Hôtel*). *Culmont* is near the station, while *Chalindrey* lies 1 M. to the S.S.W. Farther on in the same direction is *Le Pailly*, with a fine Renaissance château.

To *Nancy* and to *Dijon*, see R. 48. — Branch-line viâ (15$^1/_2$ M.) *Champlitte* to (28 M.) *Gray* (p. 322) and thence to (35$^1/_2$ M.) *Besançon*, see p. 333.

Our train now crosses a viaduct and passes through another tunnel, 1200 yds. long. Beyond (197 M.) *Hortes* we descend the smiling valley of the *Amance*. — 208 M. **Vitrey** (*Hôt. de la Gare*).

FROM VITREY TO BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, 11 M., railway in 26-40 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). We cross the Amance. — 5$^1/_2$ M. *Voisey*.

11 M. **Bourbonne-les-Bains** (*Thermal-Hôtel*, at the bathing-establishment, open 1st June-30th Sept., R. from 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *Hôt. Lacordaire* or *des Bains*, Rue des Bains; *du Commerce*, Grande-Rue, open all the year round; *Jeannel-Moisson*, Rue de l'Hôpital-Militaire, R. from 2, pens. from 8$^1/_2$ fr.; *des Sources*, Place des Bains; *de l'Europe*, Avenue de la Gare), a town with 4021 inhab., is much resorted to on account of its *Thermal Springs* (147-149° Fahr.), known to the Romans as 'Aquæ Borvonis', which are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and are efficacious in lymphatic and scrofulous affections, rheumatism, gun-shot or other wounds, and paralysis. The subscription to the *Casino* is 20 fr. per fortnight or 30 fr. per month, including admission to the concerts, balls, and theatre. Chair in the park for non-subscribers, 10 c. Bourbonne is scarcely a fashionable watering-place, and a large proportion of the visitors are actual invalids. The season lasts from April 15th to Oct. 15th. The *Bath Establishment* includes the well-equipped *Civil Baths* (to the right; 1st & 2nd class) and the *Military Hospital* (to the left) with baths for soldiers (the springs being the property of government).

On an eminence to the right is the *Church*, of the 12-13th century. On the other slope of the hill, beyond the church, are some remains of

the *Château* of the Seigneurs de Bourbonne, below which, to the left, extends the shady *Promenade de Montmorency*. — Pleasant walks may also be taken in the adjoining woods. — *Châtillon-sur-Saône*, 6 M. to the E., is an old fortified village, with a 16th cent. mansion.

215 M. *Jussey* (Aigle Noir; du Commerce), a small town with 2644 inhab., is the junction of a line to Epinal (see p. 330). Steam-tramway to *Gray* (41½ M.; p. 322) viâ *Autet* (29 M.; see below). — We cross the Saône and ascend its left bank, at some distance from the river.

223½ M. *Port-d'Atelier* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare, plain), the junction of the line to Nancy via Epinal (see p. 336). Farther on we cross the *Lanterne* just above its confluence with the Saône. At (230 M.) *Port-sur-Saône* we leave the valley of the Saône and pass through a tunnel. 231 M. *Grattery*; 233½ M. *Vaivre*, the junction of a line to Gray and Dijon (see below). As the train nears Vesoul we see to the left the hill of La Motte, with its monument (see below).

236 M. **Vesoul** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *de la Magdeleine*, Rue Carnot), the capital of the department of the *Haute-Saône*, is a town with 10,163 inhab., situated on the *Durgeon*, a tributary of the Saône. It has been the scene of several sieges and has belonged to France only since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678). Gérôme, the painter (1824-1904), was a native of Vesoul.

The wide Rue de la Gare, to the right as we quit the station, and the Rue Carnot lead to the centre of the town. Beyond the river, to the left, we follow the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine to the *Church of St. George*, a building of the 18th cent., with graceful vaulting, containing a Holy Sepulchre. In the adjacent Rue du Collège, to the left, stands a *Gothic House* of the 16th century. The Rue de l'Ecole-Normale, continuing the Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine, ends at the Rue des Annonciades, with the former Eglise des Annonciades, now containing a small *Musée* (paintings by Jeanniot, Tassaert, Gérôme, etc.). The Rue Gevrey leads from the church of St. George to the *Palais de Justice*, of the 18th century. We may ascend hence by the Rue de la Mairie in 20 min. to the top of the hill of *La Motte* (1255 ft.), which is surmounted by a figure of the Virgin. — Proceeding to the left from the Palais de Justice, we reach (2 min.) the Place de la République, with the *Monument des Gardes Mobiles*, a memorial of the war of 1870-71. At the end of the Place is the *Breuil*, a promenade with fine plane-trees and pleasant grounds. The Rue du Breuil, at its other end, leads back to the Rue Carnot.

From Vesoul to Dijon viâ Besançon, see R. 51c. — Viâ Gray and Auxonne, 79 M., railway in 3¾-5 hrs. (fares ca. 14 fr. 35, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 25 c.). — The train runs back to (2½ M.) *Vaivre* (see above), where it turns to the S.W. — 17 M. *Fresne-St-Mamès* is situated on the *Romaine*, an affluent of the *Saône*. The *Château de Ray* rises from a height on the opposite bank of the river. — Beyond (19 M.) *Vellexon*, a picturesquely situated village, with iron-works and a sugar-refinery, the line reaches the bank of the winding Saône, which is crossed at (22 M.) *Seveux*, another industrial village engaged in the smelting of iron. 26 M. *Autet*, on the steam-tramway from Jussey to Gray (see above). — 29 M. *Vereux* has a 17th cent. château. 31 M. *Beaujeu-Prantigny*. To the left is an interesting 12th cent. church.

36 M. Gray (*Buffet; Hôtel de Paris; de Lyon*), a town with 6679 inhab., is finely situated on the left bank of the Saône, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and its river-port is a scene of some animation. The right bank of the river, on which the railway-station stands, is united with the town (tramway) by a handsome *Stone Bridge* of 14 arches erected in the 18th century. The *Parish Church*, in the higher part of the town, belongs, with the exception of its modern façade, to the 15th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, which we reach by a street to the right of the church, is an edifice of 1568, with a façade adorned with monolithic columns of red granite. The old *Château* contains a small Musée. — Railway to *Culmont-Chalindrey*, see p. 320; to *Is-sur-Tille* and to *Besançon*, see p. 333. Steam-tramways run from Gray to *Jussey* (p. 321); to *Dole* (p. 405); and to (22 M.) *Frétigney* viâ (13 M.) *Gy*, a small wine-growing town (branch to *Marnay*, p. 333).

The line continues to descend the valley of the Saône, crossing a viaduct. Beyond (38½ M.) *Mantoche* we thread a short tunnel and cross the *Vingeanne*. 46 M. *Talmay*, with a fine 18th cent. château; 49 M. *Pontailler-sur-Saône*, formerly fortified; 52 M. *Lamarche*. We here join the line from Dijon to Dole and follow it to (59 M.) *Auxonne* (p. 403). Our train then backs out of the station in the same direction as we entered it, and proceeds to the W. to (79 M.) *Dijon* (p. 394).

241½ M. *Colombier;* 245 M. *Creveney-Saulx.* The train now passes through a tunnel 670 yds. long. 250 M. *Genevreuille.*

255 M. **Lure** (*Hôtel de l'Europe, de France, du Commerce*, all at the station), an industrial town of 6473 inhab., formerly the seat of an abbey, of which the building (reconstructed in 1770) now occupied by the Sous-Préfecture formed part.

Line to *Epinal* (Plombières), see R. 49. — This line is continued to the S. of Lure through the valley of the *Ognon*, to (25 M.) *Montbozon* (p. 363), viâ (10½ M.) *Villersexel*, near which Bourbaki won a fruitless victory over the Germans under Werder in Jan., 1871.

Steam-tramways run from Lure to (26½ M.) *Héricourt* (p. 361), to (17½ M.) *Le Haut-du-Them* (see p. 356), and to (17 M.) *Plancher-les-Mines*, which has important factories.

The *Vosges*, which have already been visible to the left for some time, now become more and more distinct, the most prominent summits being the Ballons de Servance and d'Alsace. The Jura is also visible on the horizon, to the right. The train ascends the valley of the *Rahin*. — 266 M. *Champagney*, with coal-mines. We then pass through a tunnel ¾ M. in length. To the left lies the *Etang du Malsaucy.*

271 M. *Bas-Evette*, the junction of a line to Giromagny (p. 361), is not improbably the *Magetobria* where Ariovistus, king of the Suevi, defeated the Ædui about 70 B.C. Some authorities, however, place Magetobria near Luxeuil (p. 339) or near Gray (see above).

To the right rises the *Montagne du Salbert* (2125 ft.), a fortified hill. Farther on, to the left, are the citadel of Belfort, with its lion, and the Tour de la Miotte. As we near the town we observe sundry factories to the right and an artizans' quarter to the left.

275 M. **Belfort.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel et du Tonneau-d'Or (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue du Général-de-Reiset, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½-1 fr., good; Hôt. de l'Ancienne-Poste (Pl. a; B, 3), Place Corbis, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr., good; de Paris (Pl. c; A, 4), Avenue de la Gare; de France (Pl. d; A, 4), opposite the station; Quand-Même (Pl. e; C, 3), Place d'Armes.


BELFORT
1 : 16.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Mètres
1 Arsenal C 3
2 Marché couvert B 2
3 Porte de Brisach C 3
4 " Neuve C 3
5 Poste et Télégraphe B 3, C 3
6 Anc. Préfecture C 3
7 Prison C 3
8 Statue Quand-Même C 3
A
B
C
le Valdoie
Le Vallon
Parc d'Artillerie
Champ de Mars
Parc d'Aérostation
Hôpital civil
Cité Alsacienne
Caserne Bougenel
Caserne Gérard
Fort des Barres
Temple
Synagogue
Place Corbis
Palais de Justice
Musée
St. Christophe
Préfecture
Hôtel de Ville
Caserne Vauban
Château
Théâtre
Hôpital militaire
Ecoles
Le Fourneau
Banque de France
Gare
Lycée
Orphelinat
Caserne Béchaud
Abattoirs
Manutention militaire
Gendarm.ie
Chapelle
Cimetière
Ecoles
St. Joseph
Lure, Paris
Montbéliard
Mulhouse Delle
Rue du Tramway
R. de l'Industrie
R. de Strasbourg
R. de Châteaudun
R. Victor-Hugo
Rue St. Antoine
Rue de Mulhouse
Faubourg des Vosges
R. de Brasse
Faubourg des Ancêtres
Faubourg de Montbéliard
Faubourg de France
Rue des Barres
Grande Rue
R. des Bons Enfants
Quai Vauban
Rue Thiers
R. de Turenne
Rue Vauban
Rue Gambetta
Rue Heim
Rue Dauphin
R. du Rhône
Faubourg de Lyon
Canal des Usines
Lion
Cimet. allem.

Cafés. *Café du Théâtre et Restaurant Danjean*, Faubourg de Montbéliard 6, near the post-office (Pl. 5; B, 3); *Café de la Bourse*, Faubourg de France 3; *Café-Glacier*, Place de la République; and at the hotels (see p. 322). — *Grande Taverne*, Faubourg de France 35; *Taverne Gauloise*, with garden, *Café-Brasserie Terminus*, both near the station. — *Railway Buffet*, good.

Post & Telegraph Offices, opposite the theatre (Pl. 5; B, 3) and in the Place d'Armes (Pl. 5; C, 3).

Tramways from the rail. station (Pl. A, 4, 5) to the Place d'Armes (Pl. C, 3; 10 c.) and from the station to *Valdoie* (comp. Pl. A, 1; 25 c.).

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1¼ fr., at night 1¾, per hr. 2 and 2½ fr.; with two horses, 2, 2½, 2, and 3 fr. — Carriage to the Welsche Belchen (p. 360), from *Wandrès*, Faubourg des Ancêtres 7, or *Dard*, Faubourg de France 13, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 20, 3-4 pers. 25 fr.; with two horses, 6-8 pers. 35 fr.

Baths. *Stiegler*, Faubourg des Ancêtres 30 (1 fr.).

SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE *les Vosges* at J. B. Schmitt's, Faubourg de France 25.

Belfort or *Béfort* (1180 ft.), a town with 34,649 inhab. (8400 in 1870) and a fortress of the first class, on the *Savoureuse*, is a place of great military importance, commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura known as the *Trouée de Belfort*. Since 1871 it has developed as an industrial centre.

Founded about the 11th cent., Belfort was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and 1634 and by the French in 1636; and in 1648 it was formally united to France. In 1814-15 the fortress successfully withstood the Allies, who did not obtain possession of it until after peace was concluded; and the same result attended the siege by the Germans in 1870-71. This last siege lasted from Nov. 3rd, 1870, to Feb. 16th, 1871; and the bombardment began on Dec. 3rd. It was not till the conclusion of an armistice and under orders from the French government that the garrison capitulated with the honours of war. The attack was carried on by General von Treskow, the defence by Lieut.-Col. Denfert-Rochereau. Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the siege (see p. 361).

Belfort contains little to interest the tourist. It is divided into two chief parts: the well-built modern quarter on the right bank of the Savoureuse, still named the *Faubourg de France*, though within the line of fortification; and the old town on the left bank, which we reach from the station by turning to the left and traversing the Faubourg. The town is commanded by an imposing *Citadel*, on the summit of a rock 220 ft. high. In front of it is the colossal **Lion of Belfort* (Pl. C, 3), 36 ft. high and 72 ft. long, carved in red sandstone by Bartholdi in commemoration of the defence of 1870-71.

We enter the old town by the handsome Boulevard Carnot (Pl. B, 3) and soon reach the Place de la République (Pl. B, C, 3), with the *Préfecture* on the right, and the *Palais de Justice* on the left. A little farther on is the Place d'Armes, with the *Church of St. Christopher*, dating from 1727-50; the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a Salle d'Honneur, with modern paintings from the history of the town; and the *Quand-Même* (Pl. 8; C, 3), a bronze group by Mercié, dedicated to the memory of Thiers and Denfert-Rochereau.

To the N.E. of the Place d'Armes, at No. 4 Rue du Général-Roussel (the old hospital), is a small *Museum* of art, archæology, natural history, and Alsatian coins and medals, open on Sun. 2-4 and accessible also on other days. It also contains a *Library* of 13,500 vols., open on Sun. and Thurs. 10-12.

Those who desire a nearer view of the Lion of Belfort (p. 323) follow the street to the right of the Hôtel de Ville and pass through the Porte Neuve (Pl. 4; C, 3). The custodian lives at No. 20, Rue de la Grande-Fontaine (adm. 25 c., on Sun. & holidays 10 c.). The Lion is best seen from the Rue Zola (Pl. B, 3).

The Rue de la Grande-Fontaine leads from the Hôtel de Ville towards the *Porte de Brisach* (Pl. 3; C, 3), of 1687, one of the finest examples of military architecture in the 17th century. Beyond it is the *Vallon* (Pl. C, 1, 2), which has been transformed into an entrenched camp and is traversed by the highroad to Strassburg. To the right is the Bâle road, which passes between the rocks of the Citadel and of the *Fort de la Justice.* At the end of the Vallon ($2^1/_4$ M.) rises the *Fort de la Miotte* (comp. Pl. C, 2), with an old tower which is considered in some sort the palladium of Belfort. It has been rebuilt since 1873. The fortifications have been made still stronger since the last siege, chiefly by the erection of detached forts on the neighbouring hills, some at a distance of 15 M.

At the village of *Cravanche*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Belfort, are some interesting *Stalactite Caverns* (1-3 pers. 1 fr., more 25 c. each).

From Belfort to *Epinal*, see R. 49; to *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* (Bussang), see pp. 322, 361-359; to *Besançon* and *Dijon*, see R. 54.

From Belfort to Bâle. a. Viâ Delle, $62^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_3$-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 55 c., 7 fr., 4 fr. 80 c.). Swiss time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Meroux*. At ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Bourogne* the train crosses the small river *St. Nicolas* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal;* $8^1/_2$ M. *Morvillars*, the junction of a line to Montbéliard (p. 362); $10^1/_2$ M. *Grandvillars.* $13^1/_2$ M. Delle *(Buffet; Hôt. du Nord)*, the French frontier-station (custom-house), is a small town on the *Allaine*, with the ruins of a fortified château. About 1 M. from the station (in Swiss territory) are the large stalactite **Grottoes of Milandre* (adm. 1 fr.). — 18 M. *Courtemaîche.* Then a tunnel. — 21 M. **Porrentruy** *(Hôt. du Cheval-Blanc)*, an old town with 6927 inhab., containing the ancient ruined château of the bishops of Bâle, is the seat of the Swiss custom-house. From Porrentruy to *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* — b. Viâ Mülhausen, $51^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-3 hrs. (fares as above), see below.

From Belfort to Mülhausen and Strassburg. To *Strassburg*, $97^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^3/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 20, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 30 c.). From Belfort to *Mülhausen*, $31^1/_2$ M., in 1-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 20, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.; express 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 90 c.). For a more detailed account, see *Baedeker's Rhine.* — We diverge to the left from the lines to Besançon and Delle. 4 M. *Chèvremont.* $7^1/_2$ M. *Petit-Croix* (buffet) is the French frontier-station. 9 M. *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (buffet) is the German frontier-station. The railway-time is now that of 'Central Europe', 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. The train crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, two large viaducts, 65-80 ft. high, and, beyond (15 M.) *Dammerkirch* (Fr. *Dannemarie*), three other viaducts, the last two spanning the *Ill*, the pretty valley of which we descend all the way to Strassburg. — 20 M. **Altkirch** *(Tête d'Or)*, a town of 3500 inhab., with a modern Romanesque church. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Ferrette*, or *Pfirt* (Hôt. de New-York), a good centre for excursions in the Alsatian Jura. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Illfurth;* $27^1/_2$ M. *Zillisheim.*

$30^1/_2$ M. **Mülhausen**, Fr. *Mulhouse (Buffet; Hôtel Central; Hôtel Wagner; de l'Europe)*, a town with 91,916 inhab., is the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, machinery, etc.) but contains little to arrest the tourist. — A line hence to Bâle (20 M.; in $^3/_4$-1 hr.) runs towards the S.E. and enters Switzerland beyond (17 M.) *St. Ludwig.* — *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.* — From Mülhausen to *Wesserling*, *Bussang*, *La Bresse*, *Epinal*, etc., see RR. 53 c, 53 d.

Beyond **Mülhausen** our line runs back for a short distance in the direction of Belfort and then turns to the N.W. (right). 32½ M. *Dornach;* 34 M. *Lutterbach*, the junction for Wesserling (p. 357); 38½ M. *Wittelsheim.* To the left rises the Grosse Belchen (p. 357). — 41 M. *Bollweiler*, junction for *Gebweiler*, Fr. *Guebwiller* (Zum Engel) and *Lautenbach.* The *Grose Belchen* (p. 357) may be ascended from Gebweiler in 3¾-4 hrs.

57 M. **Colmar** (*Terminus*, at the station; *Zwei Schlüssel; Central Hotel; Schwarzes Lamm*) is a picturesque old town with 41,582 inhab., on the *Lauch* and the *Logelbach* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). From Colmar to *Münster*, the *Schlucht*, and *Gérardmer*, see pp. 355, 354, 351, 350; to *Kaysersberg*, *Schnierlach*, and *St. Dié*, see pp. 348, 347.

65 M. **Rappoltsweiler**, Fr. *Ribeauvillé* (*Stadt Nancy; Pfeiffer*), an old cotton-making town with 5988 inhab., lies 3 M. to the W. of the railway-station (steam-tramway), at the entrance to a picturesque valley. On the rocks above the town rise the three castles of the Counts of Rappoltstein (Ribeaupierre).

67½ M. *St. Pilt*, Fr. *St. Hippolyte;* the village lies 2 M. to the W. To the Hoh-Königsburg, see p. 347. — 71 M. **Schlettstadt**, Fr. *Schlestadt* (*Adler und Bock; Goldnes Lamm; Hanser*), a town with 9700 inhab., formerly a fortified town and free city of the German Empire, contains two interesting churches, *St. Fides* and *St. George.* — From Schlettstadt to *Barr* and *Zabern*, see p. 342; to *Markirch* and *St. Dié*, see pp. 347, 346. — Our line now bends to the right from the lines to Zabern and Markirch, and begins to leave the Vosges. 92½ M. *Geispolsheim;* 93 M. *Illkirch-Grafenstaden.* To the right soars the spire of Strassburg Cathedral. — 97½ M. *Strassburg* (see p. 342).

46. From Châlons-sur-Marne to Chaumont.

84 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 15 fr. 25, 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 65 c.). This line is part of the direct route from London (Calais; Boulogne) to Switzerland (Bâle) and Italy (comp. R. 9), and it is traversed also by the through-trains from Lille to Dijon viâ Tergnier and Laon. — From Laon to *Chaumont*, 150 M. in 3¼-8½ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 10, 18 fr. 30 c., 12 fr.). — From Châlons-sur-Marne to *Dijon*, 163 M. in 5¼-9 hrs. (28 fr. 45, 19 fr. 20, 12 fr. 55 c.).

Another route from Châlons-sur-Marne to *Chaumont* runs viâ *Vitry-le-François*, *Brienne-le-Château*, and *Jessains* in 3¾-6¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.), but carriages must be changed at Vitry and at Jessains (see pp. 105, 106).

Châlons-sur-Marne, see p. 103. — Thence to (28 M.) *Blesmes*, see pp. 105, 106. We diverge to the right from the line to Nancy and ascend the beautiful valley of the *Marne*, with its iron-works and foundries. — 34½ M. *St. Eulien.*

39 M. **St. Dizier** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Hôt. Moderne; du Soleil-d'Or*), an industrial town on the *Marne* with 14,661 inhab., important iron-works, and an extensive timber-trade. In 1544 it was besieged for two months by Charles V. The chief buildings are the *Parish Church*, which still preserves its Gothic façade, the *Ecclesiastical College*, the *Hôtel de Ville* (1824), and the *Theatre.*

From St. Dizier to Troyes, 58½ M., railway in 2½-2¾ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The train crosses the canal of the Marne and the river itself, and traverses a wooded district. 7 M. *Eclaron*, the junction of a line to Doulevant (see p. 326); 18 M. *Montier-en-Der*, or *Montiérender* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a small town containing an interesting *Abbey Church*, with a Romanesque nave of the 10th cent. and a Gothic choir of the 13th century. 28 M. *Valentigny*, the junction of a line to Vitry (see p. 106). Thence to (58½ M.) *Troyes*, see p. 316.

From St. Dizier to Doulevant, $25^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From St. Dizier to (7 M.) *Eclaron*, see p. 325. We ascend to the S. through the industrial valley of the *Blaise*, with its forges and iron-mines. — 15 M. **Wassy** or **Vassy-sur-Blaise** (*Hôtel du Commerce; Léon*), an industrial town with 3674 inhab., well known as the scene of the massacre of the Huguenots, which was the signal for the religious wars in France (1562). The immediate cause was a quarrel between the attendants of François, Duke of Guise, and a body of Protestants assembled for worship in a barn (rebuilt; inscription) in the street opposite the Hôtel de Ville. We enter the town by an ancient *Gateway* with a belfry. The *Church*, dating from the 11-16th cent., has a fine Romanesque tower and a handsome Gothic portal. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Doulevant-le-Château* (Hôt. de la Paix), a village with iron-works. About 3 M. farther up the valley (omn. 50 c.) is the *Château of Cirey* (17th and 18th cent.), the residence of Voltaire and Mme. Duchâtelet for some years.

Branch-railway from St. Dizier to *Revigny*, see p. 106.

42 M. *Ancerville-Gué*. The church of *Ancerville* contains some good carvings and reliefs.

From Ancerville-Gué a branch-railway runs to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Menaucourt* (p. 328), passing several localities with factories and stone-quarries.

$45^1/_2$ M. *Eurville*, 51 M. *Chevillon*, manufacturing villages. $53^1/_2$ M. *Curel* lies to the W. of the *Val d'Osne*, in which are the foundries of that name ($2^1/_2$ M. from the station).

57 M. **Joinville** (*Soleil d'Or*), a town with 3680 inhab. and large metal-works, is picturesquely situated on a branch of the Marne and on the slope of a hill on which stood the château of the Seigneurs de Joinville. The most celebrated member of the family was Jean de Joinville, the chronicler (1224-1317), the friend and counsellor of Saint Louis. The domain was made a principality in 1552, in favour of François, Duke of Guise, and the famous Ligue du Bien Public was signed here in 1584 with Spain. To the right, as we quit the station, is the *Château du Grand-Jardin*, of the 16th cent., formerly a country-seat of the Guise family, with a beautiful park (open to visitors). Farther on, to the left, is a square with a modern *Statue of the Sire de Joinville*, whence the Rue du Grand-Pont leads to the right to the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing several interesting works of art. The *Church*, to the right as we return towards Joinville's statue, is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. The *Hospital of Ste. Croix*, founded in the 16th cent., contains some interesting antiquities. Hard by is the cemetery, with the *Chapelle Ste. Anne* (1502), the burial-place of the Sires de Joinville. — To Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse, see p. 316.

From (65 M.) *Gudmont* a narrow-gauge line (13 M.) runs through the valley of the *Rognon* to *Rimaucourt* (p. 328).

At (75 M.) *Bologne* (Hôt. de la Gare) we join the line from Paris to Epinal viâ Troyes and Chaumont (R. 47 c). 81 M. *Jonchery*.

84 M. **Chaumont** (**Buffet; Hôt. de France et des Postes; de l'Ecu et du Commerce; du Centre; de la Gare*), formerly the capital of Bassigny and now of the department of the *Haute-Marne*, is a town of 14,872 inhab., situated on a barren hill ('Calvus Mons') between the Suize and the Marne. The Allied Sovereigns concluded a treaty

here in 1814, the object of which was to reduce France to the limits of 1789. Large quantities of gloves are made here.

In front of the station, in the Place Philippe-Lebon, is the *Monument aux Enfants de la Haute-Marne* who fell in 1870-71, by Tony-Noël and A. Dupuy (1898). Farther back, in a small square, is a bronze statue, by Péchiné (1887), of *Philippe Lebon* (1767-1804), the pioneer of gas-lighting in France and a native of the department.

The *Church of St. Jean*, to the left, farther on, dates from the 13th cent., but the choir, the transepts, and the magnificent S. portal, with its porch, were built in the 16th cent.; the severe W. portal belongs to the earlier period.

The choir and transept are surrounded by a handsome triforium, with trilobate arches filled with Flamboyant tracery. The triforium in the transept is embellished with an exquisite cornice, supported on corbels and ending on the left in a staircase-turret; the ornamentation of the whole is very rich and varied. The transept has a fine vaulted roof. In the right transept is a beautiful carved wooden door and a mural painting of 1549. The Lady Chapel contains some ancient mural paintings; a tree of Jesse is carved on the wall of the chapel to the left. One chapel in the N. aisle (closed) contains a curious Holy Sepulchre, dating from 1470; in another is a fine St. Yves in stone (16th cent.). The pulpit, the stalls, and the altar in the Lady Chapel are the work of Bouchardon, father of the well-known sculptor, who was a native of Chaumont.

The large *Tour Hautefeuille*, of the 11th cent., a little to the W. of St. Jean's, is a relic of a castle of the Counts of Champagne.

The Rue St. Jean, to the left as we leave the church, ends near the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Rue de Bruxereuilles. Here, to the left is the *Post Office*, and to the right, the *Lycée*. To the right of the latter is a fountain with a bust of Bouchardon, the sculptor (1698-1762). — Farther on, to the left, are the *Library* and the *Musée* (Tues., Thurs., & Sun., 1-4), containing paintings, sculpture, etc.

From Chaumont to *Troyes (Paris)* and to *Belfort (Bâle)*, see R. 45; to *Epinal*, see R. 47c.

A branch-line runs from Chaumont to (35 M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 317), diverging from the Paris line at (7½ M.) *Bricon* (p. 318).

47. From Paris to Epinal.

a. Viâ Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, and Charmes.

265 M. Railway in 6-13¼ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 95, 32 fr. 40, 21 fr. 15 c.).

From Paris to (219 M.) *Nancy*, see R. 15; from Nancy to (233 M.) *Blainville-la-Grande*, see p. 340. — Our line here turns to the S. and crosses the *Meurthe*. 243 M. *Bayon* (Hôt. de Lorraine). The train ascends the valley of the *Moselle* and passes through a wood.

249 M. **Charmes** *(Hôt. de la Poste)*, a town with 4092 inhab., on the left bank of the Moselle, has a Gothic church (13-16th cent.), with fine carvings and stained glass.

From Charmes a branch-line runs viâ (5½ M.) *La Verrerie-de-Portieux*, with an extensive glass-work ('verrerie'), to (17½ M.) **Rambervillers** *(Poste)*, an ancient industrial town (5584 inhab.) on the *Mortagne*. It possesses some

remains of its old fortifications, a church of the 15th, and a Hôtel de Ville of the 16th century. The 'croix d'honneur', borne in the town-arms since 1896, commemorates its heroic resistance to the Germans in 1870. — The line goes on to (13½ M.) *Bruyères* (p. 349). Diligence (2 fr.) to (9½ M.) *Baccarat* (p. 343).

Beyond Charmes our line again crosses the Moselle. Beyond (260½ M.) *Thaon-les-Vosges* the line from Neufchâteau to Mirecourt is seen to the right, and Epinal to the left. 265 M. *Epinal*, see p. 331.

b. Viâ Bar-le-Duc, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

256 M. Railway in 11⅓-13½ hrs. (fares 46 fr. 25, 31 fr. 20, 20 fr. 40 c.).

From Paris to *Bar-le-Duc* and (164½ M.) *Nançois-Tronville*, (p. 108), see R. 15. — Our line now runs for some time to the S.E., parallel with the *Marne-Rhine Canal*, through the valley of the *Ornain*, crossing the river several times. 167 M. *Ligny-en-Barrois* (Cheval Blanc), an industrial town of 5488 inhab., with an ancient tower (Tour de Mélusine); 170½ M. *Menaucourt*, the junction of a line to St. Dizier (p. 326). *Naix-aux-Forges*, 1¼ M. to the S., is believed to be the Roman *Nasium* (important remains). — 174½ M. *Tréveray*, like several of the following stations, contains large metal-works. At (181 M.) *Demange-aux-Eaux* the canal quits the valley of the Ornain, turns to the E., and enters the valley of the Meuse by a tunnel nearly 3 M. long. — 186 M. *Gondrecourt*, junction for Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse (see p. 316). — 193½ M. *Grand-Avranville*. *Grand* (Auberge Prévôt), lying 2-2½ M. to the S.W. of the station, occupies the site of the Roman *Grannum*. Numerous antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, including a mosaic of the time of the Antonines, 20 yds. long and 15 yds. broad (50 c.). The considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, of a basilica, and other buildings are still *in situ*. — 203 M. *Frébécourt*, to the right, with the old *Château de Bourlémont*, richly decorated and surrounded by a large park. We now enter the valley of the *Meuse*. To the right diverge the lines to Chaumont (see below) and Merrey (p. 333).

206½ M. *Neufchâteau*, and thence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 329.

c. Viâ Troyes, Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

251 M. Railway in 8-10½ hrs. (fares 45 fr. 35, 30 fr. 60 c., 20 fr.). Carriages are changed at Chaumont, where there is usually a long halt.

From Paris to (163 M.) *Chaumont*, see pp. 308-318. Our line returns towards Paris for 2½ M. and then bends to the N. — 166 M. *Jonchery*. 171½ M. *Bologne*, on the left bank of the *Marne*, is the junction for Blesmes (Châlons-sur-Marne), see p. 326. We cross the Marne and quit its valley. 177 M. *Chantraines*. 181 M. *Andelot*, a small and ancient town on the *Rognon*, known to history as the place where Childebert II., King of Austrasia, made a treaty in 587 with Guntram, King of Burgundy. From (182½ M.) *Rimaucourt* a branch-line runs to Gudmont (p. 326).

Beyond ($195^1/_2$ M.) *Liffol-le-Grand* our line enters the valley of the *Meuse* and unites with the lines from Merrey (right; p. 333) and Bar-le-Duc (left; see p. 328).

202 M. **Neufchâteau** (*Hôtel de la Providence*, pens. from 8 fr.; *de l'Europe, de l'Agriculture*, both near the station), a pleasant-looking town with 4079 inhab., partly situated on a hill, at the confluence of the Meuse and the *Mouzon*.

Towards the end of the Rue de France, near a bridge over an arm of the Meuse, stands the *Church of St. Christopher*, a Gothic edifice with old wood-carvings and modern stained-glass windows. The Rue St. Jean ascends hence to the upper town, passing the *Hôtel de Ville*, with its handsome entrance, on the left, and an interesting private house on the right. At the end of the street is a square with a *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in bronze, by Pètre (1857). In this square, and in the Rue Neuve, which descends to the left, are several interesting old houses. Higher up, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (11th, 13th, and 16th cent.), with a fine nave, a transept at the W. end, and a crypt under the choir. It contains two carved altars and the remains of a Holy Sepulchre.

From Neufchâteau to Pagny-sur-Meuse, 29 M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 40 c.). — The line descends the valley of the Meuse and beyond ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Coussey* crosses the *Vair*. $7^1/_2$ M. *Domremy-Maxey-sur-Meuse*. The village of Domremy, birthplace of Joan of Arc, lies $1^1/_2$ M. to the W. To reach it from the station (omn. 1, return $1^1/_2$ fr.) we may follow either the road which leads viâ Maxey and the village of *Greux*, or the shorter footpath which crosses the Vair, beyond the station, and then the Meuse, opposite the church of Domremy.

Domremy-la-Pucelle (*Hôt. de la Pucelle*, unpretending) is a village of the humblest character. In front of the church is a bronze *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by E. Paul (1855), and above the portal is a mural painting, by R. Balze, of Joan listening to the mysterious voices. A little farther on is the modest *Cottage* in which Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc, La Pucelle) was born in 1412 (fee). The garden in front is embellished with a group by A. Mercié, representing Joan quitting the paternal roof led by the Genius of France. Above the arched door of the cottage are the royal arms of France and those assigned to Joan of Arc and her family. The inscription, dating from 1481, runs 'Vive labeur; vive le roy Loys'. Above is a niche containing a kneeling figure of the heroine, a reproduction of one inside the cottage, which is said to date from 1456. The interior has been altered with a view to accommodate a museum; it contains at present a bronze model of a statue by Princess Marie d'Orléans, a few statuettes, a bust, and some pictures and books. — The spot where Joan heard the mysterious voices urging her to her task, on a hill about $^3/_4$ M. farther on, is marked by the modern *Basilica of Le Bois-Chenu* (not yet finished), with a fine monument to Joan of Arc, by Allar. The interior (contribution expected), embellished with stained-glass windows, mosaics, and a painted ceiling, is to be farther decorated with mural paintings, by J. P. Laurens, representing the six great stages in the life of Joan: Domremy, Chinon, Orléans, Patay, Rheims, and Rouen. The crypt is dedicated to Notre-Dame des Armées and has mural paintings illustrating prayer for the dead of the army and navy (by Monchablon).

The railway goes on to ($20^1/_2$ M.) **Vaucouleurs** (*Hôt. Jeanne-d'Arc*), where Joan of Arc made known her mission to the Sire de Baudricourt and begged him to send her to the French court. Near the *Porte de France* and the remains of the château a *National Monument to Joan of Arc*, comprizing a Gothic church and a colossal statue, has been begun, but has been left

unfinished for lack of funds. — At ($24^1/_2$ M.) *St. Germain* we cross the Meuse. 29 M. *Pagny-sur-Meuse* (p. 108).

From Neufchâteau to *Nancy* and *Dijon*, see R. 48a.

The line to Mirecourt and Epinal skirts the E. side of Neufchâteau, commanding a fine view of the upper town (to the right). We now traverse an undulating and partly wooded district, with vineyards and extensive pasturages. The insignificant *Mouzon* is twice crossed. — 212 M. *Aulnois-Bulgnéville.* Diligence to (5 M.) the small town of Bulgnéville (p. 335) to the S.E., $3^3/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Contrexéville (p. 335). — 226 M. *Rouvres-Baudricourt.*

$230^1/_2$ M. **Mirecourt** *(Hôtel des Halles; de la Gare; de la Poste)*, a town on the *Madon*, with 5511 inhab., who make lace, embroidery, and musical instruments. To the right of the Place Thiers are the imposing *Market Halls* (1617). Near them is the early-Gothic *Church* (14th cent.), with a spire in the Transition style, and farther on in the same street is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a Renaissance portal. In the Place Gambetta is an equestrian *Statue of Joan of Arc*, by Frémiet, and in the Rue Vuillaume, a *Statue of St. Pierre Fourier* (see below), by Puech.

From Mirecourt to *Nancy*, see p. 334; to *Vittel*, *Contrexéville*, *Martigny*, *Culmont-Chalindrey (Dijon)*, etc., see pp. 334, 335; to *Barisey-la-Côte (Toul)*, p. 333.

233 M. *Hymont-Mattaincourt* (p. 334). The church of *Mattaincourt*, to the left, contains the tomb (now a pilgrim-resort) of St. Pierre Fourier (1565-1640), a former curé of the place, canonized in 1897. — Beyond (246 M.) *Darnieulles*, the junction of the line to Jussey (see below), we join the line from Nancy viâ Charmes. — 251 M. *Epinal*, see p. 331.

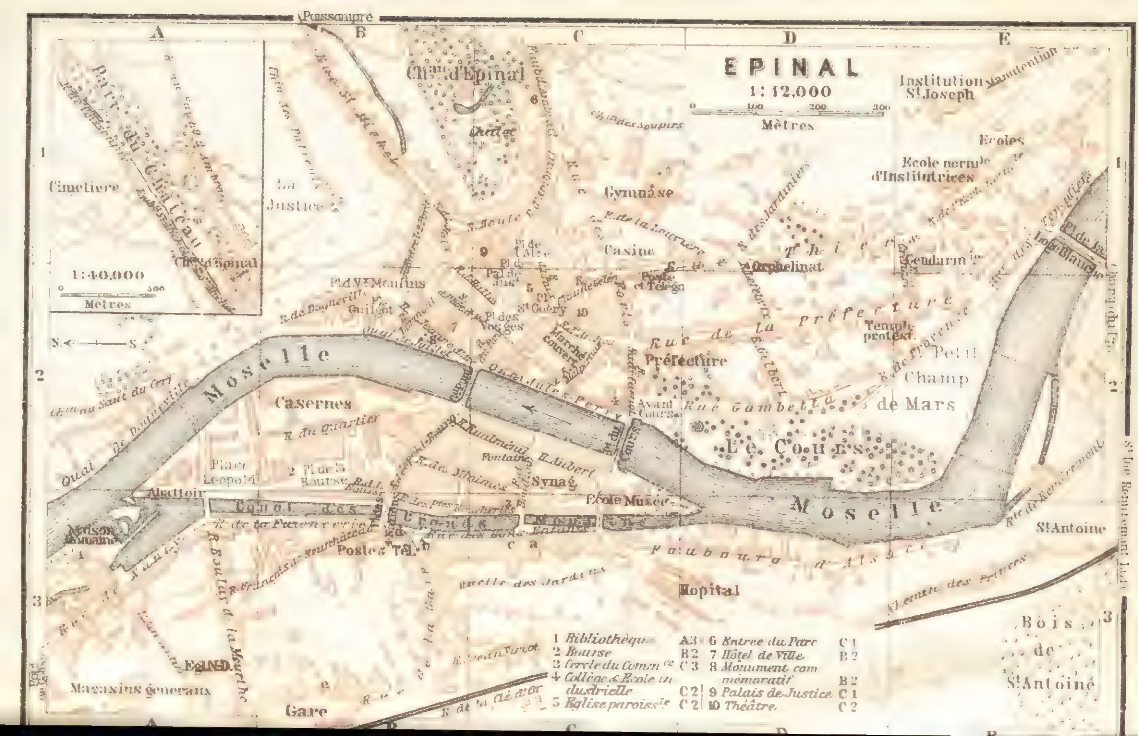
d. Viâ Troyes, Jussey, and Darnieulles.

$264^1/_2$ M. Railway in $8^1/_4$-$12^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 80, 32 fr. 30, 21 fr. 10 c.).

From Paris to (215 M.) *Jussey*, see pp. 308-321. Our line diverges to the left from the line to Belfort, and runs to the E. through the valley of the Saône. Beyond (220 M.) *Aisey*, with its ruined château, and ($222^1/_2$ M.) *Richecourt-Ormoy* we cross the river. — 224 M. *Corre*, near the confluence of the Saône and the *Coney*. The railway now cuts off a bend of the river, but rejoins it farther on. 236 M. *Monthureux-sur-Saône* (Hôt. Bourquard) is situated on one of the peninsulas formed by the winding course of the river.

240 M. *Darney* (Eléphant), a small and ancient town with 1380 inhab., situated on the Saône, 6 M. to the W. of its source, in a wooded district, has manufactures of cutlery. The train now crosses the river for the last time, and runs towards the N. to the small *Monts Faucilles*, which form the watershed between the Saône and the Madon, an affluent of the Moselle, and consequently between the Mediterranean and the North Sea. — Several small stations.

At (261 M.) *Darnieulles* we join the line from Mirecourt (see above). — $264^1/_2$ M. *Epinal*, see p. 331.


EPINAL
1:12,000
Mètres
Parc du Château
1:40,000
Mètres
Cimetière
Justice
Chât. d'Epinal
Gymnase
Casine
Orphelinat
Gendarmie
Institution St. Joseph
Ecoles
Ecole normale d'Institutrices
Temple protest.
Petit Champ de Mars
Le Cours
Préfecture
Rue de la Préfecture
Rue Gambetta
Moselle
Casernes
Place Leopold
Synag.
Ecole Musée
Abattoir
Poste & Tél.
Hopital
Faubourg d'Alsace
St. Antoine
Bois de St. Antoine
Magasins généraux
Gare
1 Bibliothèque A3
2 Bourse B2
3 Cercle du Commerce C3
4 Collège & Ecole industrielle C2
5 Eglise paroissiale C2
6 Entrée du Parc C1
7 Hôtel de Ville B2
8 Monument commémoratif B2
9 Palais de Justice C1
10 Théâtre C2

Epinal. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel (Pl. d; B, 3), Rue de la Faïencerie, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. or D. 3½, pens. from 10, omn. ½-¾ fr.; Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. a; C, 3), D. 3½, pens. from 8½ fr., du Louvre (Pl. b; B, 3), R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr., Nos. 40 and 2 Rue des Bons-Enfants; des Vosges et Terminus (Pl. e; B, 3), opposite the station, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. or D. 2½, pens. from 8½ fr.; de Paris (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue des Bons-Enfants 24.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Hôt.-Restaurant Moderne*, Rue d'Arches 16; *Railway Restaurant*, good. — **Cafés.** *Du Commerce* Place des Vosges; *Arnould*, at the Cercle du Commerce (Pl. 3; C, 3); *Thomas*, Rue des Bons-Enfants 26; *de la Comédie*, Rue de la Comédie 15.

Electric Tramways from the *Pont de Golbey* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to *Champ-du-Pin* (comp. Pl. E, 1); and from the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Faubourg de Poissompré* (Pl. B, 1).

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., at night 2 fr.; per hr. 2, 2½ fr.; trunk 25 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue François-de-Neufchâteau 1 (Pl. B, 3).

Syndicat d'Initiative *des Vosges*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 16.

Epinal, capital of the department of the *Vosges*, is a commercial town with 29,058 inhab., situated on the *Moselle*, which runs through it in two arms, dividing it into three principal parts: the Faubourg d'Alsace adjoining the station, the Petite Ville, and the Grande Ville. Epinal was founded in the 10th cent. and belonged to the Duchy of Lorraine until its union with France.

From the *Station* (Pl. B, 3) the street to the right leads to the Canal des Grands-Moulins, a branch of the Moselle, which we cross here by the Pont des Quatre-Nations. Straight on, beyond the Petite Ville, we cross the Grand Pont to the Grande Ville. In a square to the left rises a *Monument* (Pl. 8; B, 2) to the victims of the war of 1870-71. The Rue du Pont leads farther on to the *Place des Vosges* (Pl. C, 2), which lies in the centre of the town and is surrounded by interesting old houses (*e.g.* Nos. 20 and 5).

The Church of St. Goëry or *St. Maurice* (Pl. 5; C, 2), near the Place des Vosges, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a tower in the Transition style, two turrets, and a N. portal. The nave has a trefoil-arched triforium. Near the choir, to the right, is a Holy Sepulchre. — The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 9; C, 1, 2), behind the church, is modern.

The Rue d'Arches, opposite the church, passes between the *Theatre* (Pl. 10; C, 2), on the left, and the *Market Hall*, on the right, and leads to the Rue Sadi-Carnot, which descends to the Pont du Cours. To the left is the *Cours*, a promenade on the bank of the Moselle, shaded with fine trees. Near the bridge are the *Public Library* (Pl. 1; C, 3) and the *Museum.*

The ***Departmental Museum** (Pl. C, 2, 3) is open on Sun., Thurs., and holidays, 1-5 in summer and 1-4 in winter, and daily to strangers, 9-12 & 1-4. Illustrated guide (1900), 1 fr.

The Ground Floor is devoted to the **Antiquities.** — The *Vestibule* contains Roman antiquities (chiefly found at Grand, p. 328), sculptures, and inscriptions. On the left, 2. *Equestrian Group*, found in the bed of the Moselle, near Portieux. — In the *Court* are tombstones, altars, and sculptures. On the wall to the right of the door at the end of the court is a sadly defaced bas-relief from the Donon (p. 343), representing a lion and a boar, with the inscription 'Belliccus Surbur'. Below are some large pieces of

sculpture, also from the Donon. In the middle of the court is a bronze figure of David preparing to attack Goliath, by *Watrinelle* (1868). — In the *Hall* at the end are casts of ancient and modern statues. — The *Garden* beyond it also contains antiquities. — The room to the right of the hall contains a rich collection of arms, etc.; and the last room has antiquities from the Vosges, Frankish weapons, Gallo-Roman remains, and some paintings.

First Floor. On the staircase: 125. *Vien*, Hector and Andromache; 62. *Lange*, Episode in the Crimea; 238. *Cesbron*, Wednesday in the home of the painter Français; 9. *J.* and *A. Both*, Landscape; 77. *Médard*, A retreat. — To the right is a *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*, containing a fine Ichthyosaurus. — To the left are collections of *Renaissance Furniture*, *Weapons*, and *Stained Glass* of the 16th cent., and an important Picture Gallery. From right to left: 221. *Isabey*, Portrait; 46. *J. M. Molenaer* (not *Fr. Hals*), Boy with a cat; 23. *Chardin* (?), Portrait; no number, *Marcelle Lancelot*, Marble bust of the painter Louis Français; 130. *J. R. de Vries*, 12, 13. *Bouts* and *Boudewyns*, Landscapes; 6. *Van Balen*, Diana and two nymphs; 56. *Carel de Hooch*, Thermæ of Titus at Rome (1637); 7. *Giorgione*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 116. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest; 20. *P. Bril*, Landscape; 27. *Courtois (Le Bourguignon)*, Battle-piece; *Pannini*, 91. Pyramid of Cestius, 90. Arch of Titus; *Français*, 236. Cernay, near Meudon, *33. On the Seine; 97. *Le Poittevin*, Festival at a château. — 191. *Brispot*, Holy water; 123. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of a child; *37. *Mast r of the Death of Mary* (not *Gossaert*), Holy Family; 144. *Q. de La Tour*, Portrait; 127. *Vouet*, Entombment; 28. *Coques*, Portraits; 54. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Calvin (?); 194. *Feyen-Perrin*, Elegy. — 68. *Lepaulle*, Duke of Choiseul-Stainville; 63. *Largillière*, Portrait; 8. *Bonvicino (Moretto)*, Magdalen praying; 81. *Mignard*, Portrait; *101. *Rembrandt*, Half-length of an old woman (1661); above, 117. *Carlo Maratti*, School of Athens, after Raphael (fine carved wooden frame); 145. *Unknown Artist of the 18th Cent.*, Catherine Opalinska, wife of King Stanislaus (see p. 116); 59. *A. Kessel* (?), Portrait; 88. *J. van Neck*, Portrait (1683); 55. *School of Holbein the Younger*, Man's head; 53. *Holbein*, Luther; 10. *Le Moyne* (not *Boucher*), Head of a girl; 126. *Ribera*, St. Anthony visiting St. Paul in the wilderness; 71, 72. *C.* and *M. Vanloo*, Portraits; 30. *Marcenay de Guy*, Children playing with a goat; 39. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 108, 107. *Ricci*, Cenobites tormented by demons; 35. *Claude Lorrain*, 112. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscapes; 102. *B. Cuyp* (or *Rembrandt*?), Christ ascending Calvary, a sketch; 25. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 80. *P. Mignard*, Charles IV. of Lorraine; 26. *School of Clouet*, Young woman with a dog and a carnation; 132. *Schalcken*, Woman visiting a prisoner; 106. *Ribera*, St. Jerome awakened by an angel; 1. *Bourgeois*, Child killed by a bomb-shell, in marble; 235. *Marchal*, Alsatian 'pardon'; 58. *School of Poussin*, Jesus healing a sick man. — 109. *H. Robert*, The Pont-Neuf.

The hall also contains *Small Antiquities*, *Objects of Art* of the middle ages and the Renaissance, *Enamels* (St. Thomas Aquinas by Laudin), a *Statuette of a Hermaphrodite* (Gallo-Roman bronze), and a precious collection of *Medals* and *Jewels*.

The Rue Aubert, prolonged by the Rue Rualménil, nearly opposite the Museum, on this side of the bridge, brings us back to the town on the side by which we first entered it, passing the *Fontaine du Pinau* (Pl. C, 2), with a column surmounted by a bronze copy of the 'Thorn Extractor', at Rome, adopted as the canting arms of Epinal (from épine, 'thorn').

In the Rue de Nancy, at the N.W. end of the town, is the so-called *Roman House* (Pl. A, 3), a reconstruction on plans suggested by the remains at Pompeii (open all day).

The **Promenade du Château** or *Jardin Doublat* (Pl. B, C, 1, and inset Plan), at the opposite (N.E.) end of the town from the station, is a public park of 65 acres, bequeathed to the town in 1857. It occupies the site of the old castle of Epinal, now represented by some scanty ruins. Chief entrance at No. 25 Faubourg-d'Ambrail (Pl. 6; C, 1).

From Epinal to *St. Dié* and *Lunéville*, see R. 51; to the *Vosges*, see R. 53; to *Plombières* and *Belfort*, see R. 49; to *Dijon*, see R. 48c.

48. From Nancy to Dijon.

a. Viâ Toul, Neufchâteau, and Culmont-Chalindrey.

$138^1/_2$ M. Railway in $4^3/_4$-10 hrs. (fares 25 fr. 10, 16 fr. 95, 11 fr. 10 c.).

Nancy, see p. 110. Thence to (21 M.) *Toul*, see p. 108. Our line turns to the S. and passes between the hills surmounted by the detached forts by which Toul is protected. — 30 M. *Blénod-lès-Toul*, a village with a church of the 16th cent., containing the interesting tomb of a bishop of Toul (d. 1517). — 33 M. *Barisey-la-Côte.*

From Barisey-la-Côte to Mirecourt, $25^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr., traversing part of the *Forest of St. Amond*. From ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Favières*, on the other side of the forest, we descend into the valley of a small affluent of the Moselle. — Six small stations. — At (21 M.) *Frenelle-Puzieux* we join the line from Nancy to Mirecourt (p. 334).

The Neufchâteau line then leaves that to Mirecourt on the left and runs to the S.W., viâ ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Punérot*, (39 M.) *Ruppes*, and (45 M.) *Soulosse.* — 48 M. **Neufchâteau**, see p. 329. — The line now ascends the valley of the Meuse, quitting the river for some time beyond (64 M.) *Hacourt-Graffigny.* — $72^1/_2$ M. *Merrey* is also a station on the line viâ Mirecourt (see p. 335). We now return to the valley of the *Meuse;* the train crosses the river and ascends on the left bank. From (84 M.) *Andilly* a branch-line runs to Langres (p. 318). 90 M. *Chaudenay.* We now join the railway from Paris to Belfort, which we follow to (94 M.) **Culmont-Chalindrey** (*Buffet;* p. 320). Here our line turns to the S.W., leaving the Gray line (p. 320) to the left, and begins to traverse a monotonous plateau. 102 M. *Villegusien*, on the *Vingeanne*, an affluent of the Saône; 116 M. *Selongey.* Farther on we cross the *Tille*, another affluent of the Saône. To the right runs the line to Troyes viâ Châtillon-sur-Seine (see p. 317). — 121 M. **Is-sur-Tille** *(Cloche; Lion d'Or)*, a small town of 1617 inhab., on the *Ignon*, to the right of the railway, with iron-mines and stone-quarries.

From Is-sur-Tille to Besançon, $64^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^3/_4$-5 hrs. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Til-Châtel* has a church of the 11-12th cent.; 5 M. *Lux*, with a large 16th cent. château; $9^1/_2$ M. *Bèze.* — 14 M. *Mirebeau* is also a station on a line from Dijon to Champlitte (p. 402). — 29 M. **Gray** *(Buffet)*, see p. 322. We here pass from the Est to the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée railway. Long halt. — 43 M. *Montagney*, junction for *Ougney* (large ruined château) and *La Barre* ($10^1/_2$ M.; p. 362). 50 M. *Marnay*, on the *Ognon*, with an ancient château transformed into a school. Tramway to *Gy*, see p. 322. — At (60 M.) *Miserey* we join the line from Vesoul (p. 363). — $64^1/_2$ M. *Besançon* (Gare de la Viotte), see p. 363.

From Is-sur-Tille to *Troyes* viâ *Châtillon-sur-Seine*, see p. 317.

135 M. *Dijon-Porte-Neuve*, a station on the E. side of Dijon. To the right lies the park (p. 401). The line makes a wide sweep towards the S., unites with the Dole and Pontarlier line, crosses the *Ouche* twice, skirts the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 392), and joins the Lyons line. Near the central station, to the right, lies St. Bénigne.

$138^1/_2$ M. *Dijon*, see p. 394.

b. Viâ Mirecourt and Culmont-Chalindrey.

141½ M. Railway in 6½-10 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 30, 17 fr. 75, 11 fr. 65 c.).

Nancy, see p. 110. Our line coincides with that to Strassburg as far as (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*. — 5½ M. *Ludres;* 1½ M. to the left is *Fléville*, with a fine 16th cent. château (visitors admitted). — 9 M. *Neuves-Maisons*. We now cross the *Moselle*, near its confluence with the *Madon*, and ascend the valley of the latter. 10 M. *Pont-St-Vincent;* branch to Toul, see p. 109. After several small stations we cross the *Brenon*. — 20 M. *Tantonville*, with a large brewery.

About 2 M. to the E. is *Haroué*. *Marshal Bassompierre* (1579-1646), born here, and *Marshal C. J. de Beauvau* (1720-93), once proprietor of the local *Château*, are commemorated by busts, erected in 1897.

22 M. *Vézelise*, on the Brenon. 25½ M. *Praye*, near which is *Sion*, with a pilgrimage-church. About 2½ M. farther on is *Vaudémont*, with the ruined château of the Counts of Vaudémont. — 33 M. *Frenelle-Puzieux* is also a station on the line from Toul to Mirecourt (p. 333). At (35½ M.) *Poussay* we re-enter the winding valley of the Madon. To the right is the Neufchâteau line.

37½ M. **Mirecourt** (p. 330), the junction of lines to Neufchâteau (for Bar-le-Duc and Chaumont), Toul, Epinal, etc. (see R. 47).

39 M. *Hymont-Mattaincourt*, where the Epinal line diverges to the left (p. 330). 46 M. *Remoncourt*. To the right is the hill of *Montfort*, with the remains of a fortified château; to the left, at some distance, are the *Monts Faucilles* (p. 330). Beyond (48½ M.) *Haréville* the bathing-establishment of Vittel comes into view on the right.

52 M. **Vittel.** — **Hotels.** *Vittel Palace, in the park, 150 R., pens. from 15 fr.; *Grand-Hôtel de l'Etablissement, adjoining the baths and the casino, 250 R., pens. from 12 fr.; these two of the first class; Gr.-Hôt. du Parc, 125 R., pens. from 9 fr.; Central, at the entrance to the park, 100 R., pens. from 8½ fr. — Hôt. Continental, des Sources, Terminus (open all year), Beauséjour, pens. from 7½ fr.; des Tilleuls, from 6 fr.; de la Providence, from 7½ fr.; des Vosges, in the town.

Casino (open June 1st-Sept. 15th). Subscription for 25 days to casino alone 10 fr.; to casino and theatre 40-80 fr. — **Mineral Waters.** Bath or douche 1-2 fr., drinking-spring (for the season) 20 fr. No charge for drinking at the *Sources Bienfaisantes* (see below).

Golf Course, ¼ M. from the Etablissement. — **Race Course**, near the park (races in July and Aug.).

Carriages and **Motor-Cars** according to tariff. — *Excursions* by motor-omnibus to Domremy (p. 329; 12 fr.), Plombières (p. 336; 20 fr.), etc.

Vittel (1100 ft.), a small town with 1954 inhab., to the left (S.) of the railway, is frequented for the sake of its cold *Mineral Springs*, which are used both externally and internally, and are efficacious in gout, gravel, dyspepsia, and urinary affections. The season lasts from May 25th to Sept. 25th. The springs lie in a pretty park, to the right, reached by a passage under the railway. The handsome domed building at the top of the park is the *Casino*, the terrace in front of which affords a fine view. A new casino is to be opened in 1909. Below are the *Baths* and the *Springs*. The *Etablissement des Sources Bienfaisantes* is situated in the town.

54½ M. Contrexéville. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Cosmopolitain, a modern first-class house, 150 R. from 8, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5 (in the restaurant 5 and 6), pens. from 16, omn. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de l'Etablissement, 180 R. from 5½, déj. 3, D. 4 (in the restaurant 4½ and 5½), pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr. — Hot. de la Providence; de Paris; Harmand, pens. from 8 fr., good; Moderne, open all year; Martin-Félix; Martin Aîné, pens. from 8 fr.; des Douze-Apôtres; all near the baths. — Numerous *Maisons Meublées*.

Baths and douches from 1½ fr. Subscription for the drinking-spring at the Etablissement, 20 fr.; no charge at the *Source Le Cler*. — **Casino** (open June 5th-Sept. 5th). Subs. for 1 pers. for 3 weeks, including theatre and reading-room, 40-75 fr.; to reading-room alone (incl. balls and concerts), 10 fr.; adm. to theatre 3-7 fr.

Golf Course, at some distance from the Etablissement.

Contrexéville (1155 ft.), a village with 940 inhab. on the Vair, is much frequented for its *Mineral Springs*, which resemble those of Vittel (p. 334). The *Bathing Establishment* is a tasteful structure, with a long glass colonnade, containing the *Source du Pavillon*, the most important of the springs. To the right and left of the court in front are the offices of the managers, the hotels, the baths, and the post-office. At the end of the court, to the left, is the *Casino*, beyond which are gardens, with shops and stalls. The garden is open to subscribers and their friends only. Season, May 20th to Sept. 20th.

Excursions. Viâ *Crainvillers* to (5 M.) the *Chêne des Partisans*, a huge oak tree, 108 ft. high and 48 ft. in girth. — To (3¾ M.) *Bulgnéville* (Lion d'Or), with a ruined convent and castle and a church containing a reproduction of Ligier Richier's Entombment at St. Mihiel (p. 97). Diligence to Aulnois, see p. 330. — To (7 M.) the *Valley of Bonneval*, viâ (3 M.) *Lignéville* and (5½ M.) *St. Baslemont*, with a ruined castle; etc.

61½ M. Martigny-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** International, 200 R., pens. from 12½ fr.; de l'Etablissement, pens. from 8 fr.; d'Alsace, du Château, pens. from 6 fr.; St. Pierre. — **Baths** from 1½ fr.; subscription to drinking-spring for three weeks, 20 fr. — **Casino.** Subscription 15 fr.

Martigny-les-Bains (1200 ft.) is another village with springs resembling those of Vittel and Contrexéville, a large and fine public garden, a casino, etc. Season, May 25th to Sept. 25th.

65 M. *Lamarche* (Soleil, R. 1½-2), the birthplace of Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno (1764-1841; bust), and of Renard (1847-1905), the aeronaut. — 68 M. *Rozières;* 72 M. *Damblain.*

At (75 M.) *Merrey* we join the preceding route (p. 333).

c. Viâ Epinal, Port-d'Atelier, and Culmont-Chalindrey.

169½ M. Railway in 5¾-8¼ hrs. (fares ca. 30 fr. 70, 20 fr. 70, 13 fr. 53c.). — From *Nancy* to *Epinal*, 46 M., in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 60, 5 fr. 65 c.).

From Nancy to (46 M.) *Epinal*, see R. 47a. Our train crosses two viaducts, diverges to the right from the Vosges railway, and quits the valley of the Moselle. View to the left. Beyond (53 M.) *Dounoux* it passes through some rock-cuttings and crosses a viaduct, spanning a pretty valley. — 64½ M. *Bains-les-Bains-Le-Clerjus* (Hôt. de la Gare), 2¾ M. from the town (omn. 50 c.).

Bains-les-Bains. — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel des Thermes, at the New Bath (see below), 120 R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. Boyon, Mathieu (pens. 7 fr.), near the bridge. — *Maisons Meublées.*

Baths. Public baths: at the New Bath 1 fr., at the Roman Bath 3/4 fr.; private baths 1 1/4 fr., 90 c.; with douche 2 1/4 fr., 1 fr. 90 c.; 'peignoir chaud' (obligatory) 20 c.; towel 5-10 c.

The small and prettily situated town of *Bains-les-Bains* is so called on account of its warm sodio-sulphated springs (84-112° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans. The springs are of the same kind as those at Plombières (p. 337), but the watering-place is much quieter and less pretentious. The *Roman Bath*, of insignificant appearance and built half underground, lies near the centre of the town, beyond the bridge over the *Bagnerot*, the river which runs through the town. The *New Bath* rises to the right. The same building contains the Hôtel des Thermes and the *Casino*. Season, May 15th to Oct. 1st. The environs are well wooded.

Beyond Bains-les-Bains the railway traverses a wooded district and turns to the E. At (73 M.) *Aillevillers* (Buffet-Hôtel; de la Gare) we diverge to the right from the lines to Plombières and to Lure and Belfort (R. 49), and turn towards the S.W. into the valley of the *Augrogne.*

From Aillevillers to Faymont, 12 1/2 M., railway in 55-80 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). This branch, leaving the main line at *Corbenay*, ascends the pretty *Val d'Ajol* (p. 339), watered by the *Combeauté*, passing (5 M.) *Fougerolles* (Hot. du Commerce; des Voyageurs) and (9 1/2 M.) *Le Val-d'Ajol* (7469 inhab.). — 12 M. *Faymont*, see p. 339.

78 M. *St. Loup-sur-Semouse* (Lion d'Or), a small industrial town at the confluence of the Augrogne and the *Semouse*. Our line now traverses the *Combeauté*. 81 M. *Conflans-Varigney*, near the confluence of the Semouse and the *Lanterne*. The railway crosses the latter river and follows its valley. At (89 M.) *Faverney*, a depot for cavalry-horses, is an abbey-church of the 13-15th centuries.

92 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (buffet) is also a station on the line from Paris to Belfort (R. 45), which line we now retrace as far as (125 M.) *Culmont-Chalindrey* (p. 320). Thence to (169 1/2 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 333.

49. From Epinal to Belfort. Plombières.

67 1/2 M. Railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 40 c.); to *Plombières*, 34 M., in 2 1/3-2 3/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70 c.).

From Epinal to (27 M.) *Aillevillers*, see p. 335 and above.

The line to Plombières diverges here to the left from the railway to Lure and Belfort (see p. 339) and ascends the beautiful wooded valley of the *Augrogne*, which contracts as we proceed. — 30 1/2 M. *Le Grand-Fahys.* — 32 M. *La Balance.*

34 M. **Plombières-les-Bains.** — **Arrival.** The station lies at the W. extremity of the town, near the Nouveaux Thermes and below the park. Railway-omnibus into the town 25 c., to the traveller's residence 30 c., trunk 20 c. Hotel-omnibuses, see p. 337.

Hotels. Grands-Hôtels, communicating with the baths, Avenue de la Gare, between the park and the casino, 150 R. from 8, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 6 (5 and 7 in the restaurant), pens. from 16, omn. 2 fr., Hôt. Métropole et Villas du Parc, at the entrance to the town, 120 R. from 4, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 4, D. 5 (5 and 7 in the restaurant), pens. from 15, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., these two of the first class; Gr.-Hôt. de la Paix, opposite the casino, open the whole year, 100 R. from 5, B. 1, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 12, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. Stanislas et Nouvel-Hôtel, behind the casino, at the beginning of the Rue Stanislas, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. $2^3/_4$, D. $3^1/_4$, pens. from 8, omn. $^1/_4$ fr.; de la Tête-d'Or, Place de l'Eglise, at the end of the Rue Stanislas, open the whole year, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 9 fr.; de l'Ours, Avenue Louis-Français, near the last; des Bains, Rue Stanislas; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, Avenue Louis-Français, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.; Hôt. des Sources, Rue des Sybilles, behind the Bain Tempéré, with restaurant, R. from $2^1/_2$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$ (3 in the restaurant), pens. from $7^1/_2$ fr. — In the height of the season (July and August) it is advisable to secure rooms in advance. — **Maisons Meublées** are numerous, in the Rue Stanislas, Avenue Louis-Français, Avenue de Lorraine, Avenue du Val-d'Ajol, etc.; some have tables-d'hôte.

Restaurants. *Cholé*, Rue des Sibylles; *Curin*, Place de l'Eglise.

Cafés. *Du Casino*, on the Promenade; *des Arcades*, Rue Stanislas.

Tariff of Baths. First-class baths (Nouveaux Thermes, Bain Stanislas, and Bain Romain) 2 fr. 30 c.; douche 1 fr. 5 c.-2 fr. 5 c. — Second class baths: Bain National 1 fr. 20 c.-1 fr. 80 c.; douche 60 c.-$1^1/_2$ fr.; Bain des Dames 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 60 c.-1 fr. 30 c. — Third-class baths: Bain Tempéré 1 fr. 20 c.; douche 40 c.-1 fr. 10 c.; Bain des Capucins 80 c. — Etuves Romaines: vapour bath $1^1/_2$ fr., with douche 2 fr. Etuves Nationales: vapour bath 1 fr., with douche $1^1/_4$ fr. — Drinking-fountains ('buvettes') free.

Carriages from *F. Duval*, beside the Hôt. de la Tête-d'Or; *E. Deschaseaux*, at the Hôt. de la Paix. Per drive in the town, with one horse 2, with two horses 4 fr.; to the station (luggage extra) or per hour, 3 or 5 fr.; drives to neighbouring points of interest from 12-16 fr. upwards. — **Omnibus** to the *Feuillée Dorothée* (p. 338), starting in front of the church, three or four times a day (there and back $1^1/_2$-2 fr.); to Remiremont, see p. 338.

Post & Telegraph Office, Avenue Louis-Français, behind the Bain National.

Casino. Subscription for casino alone for 1, 2, & 3 pers., 12, 24, & 30 fr. for the season; for the casino and theatre 40, 60, & 75 fr. Single admission to casino 50 c.; to theatre $1^1/_2$-5 fr.

Protestant Service in the hall of the old casino, at the Bain National.

Plombières (1410 ft.), a small town with 1882 inhab., prettily situated in a ravine, on the banks of the *Augroyne* or *Augronne*, is celebrated for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans and are the most important in the Vosges. The fame of the waters was revived in the middle of the 18th cent. by Stanislaus, then Duke of Lorraine; and since Napoleon III. spent several seasons here and effected great improvements, Plombières has become a fashionable watering-place, which may be described as a miniature Vichy. Its climate is somewhat changeable. Season, May 15th to Sept. 30th.

The springs, like those at Vichy, are the property of the State and are farmed out to a company. There are 27 springs in all, ranging in temperature from 53° to 165° Fahr. and yielding 165,000 gallons of water per day. They are divided into three classes: the thermo-mineral, the alkaline, and the ferruginous. The first belong to the sodio-sulphated waters, but they contain a very small quantity of mineral ingredients and owe their efficacy mainly to their thermal qualities. The alkaline springs seem to owe their oily nature to the presence of silicate of alumina. The waters, chiefly used externally though a few springs are used for drinking, are efficacious for diseases of the digestive organs, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism.

At the entrance to the town, on the left, are the large and well-equipped *Nouveaux Thermes*, erected in 1857. They contain four public baths and two stories of private baths ranged round a gallery. The buildings at the sides are the two *Grands Hôtels*.

A few yards farther on is the *Small Promenade*, where the band plays, the chief rendezvous of the bathers. The left side is occupied by the *Casino*. On the other side of the Promenade is the *Rue Stanislas*, the chief street. Halfway up, to the right, is the wider and more modern Avenue Louis-Français, where a monument, by E. Peynot, was erected in 1901 to *Louis Français*, the painter (1814-97). The Rue Stanislas contains the other bathing-establishments and the principal springs. To the left are the *Bain des Capucins* and the *Bain Tempéré*, both baths of the third rank. To the right is the *Bain National*, of the second class, the most frequented of all, with four public basins, private baths, and a vapour bath with a douche known as 'L'Enfer'. Farther on, in the middle of the street, is the *Bain Romain*, a first-class bath, and beyond it are the *Etuves Romaines*, situated below the level of the street (entrance by the Bain Stanislas). To the right again, behind the houses, is the *Bain des Dames* (second-class), so called because it formerly belonged to the Canonesses of Remiremont (p. 355); nearer the street are the *Source des Dames*, a drinking-spring, and the *Bain Stanislas* (first-class), with which the neighbouring hospital is connected. On the left near the Bain Romain is the *Maison des Arcades*, an edifice of 1760 containing the *Source du Crucifix* (110° Fahr.), and the *Source Savonneuse* (varying temperature), two other drinking-springs. — A little farther on is the *Church*, a modern building with a fine spire. Behind is the *Hospice des Deux-Augustins*.

At the end of the town is the *Promenade des Dames*, which is shaded by noble elms and contains (near the middle) the *Source Bourdeille*, the most important of the ferruginous springs (cold; used for drinking).

The *Park* stretches along the railway, beyond the Nouveaux Thermes, and forms a delightful and shady walk. It is strewn with curious granite boulders. At the end of the park we reach a wood, where there are guide-posts pointing out the way to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Fontaine Stanislas* and other favourite points for walks.

Among the most frequented points in the neighbourhood is the **Feuillée Dorothée**, about 3 M. to the S. of Plombières (omn. or carr., see p. 337) and $9^1/_2$ M. from Remiremont (omn., see below). The road from Plombières diverges from the highroad above the Petite Promenade (guide-posts). The *Feuillée-Dorothée-Hôtel* (nearly 2000 ft.; déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.) overlooks the picturesque *Val d'Ajol* (see p. 339), but a still better view is obtained farther on. The *Feuillée Nouvelle* (café-restaurant with rooms) is on the other side of the valley which we skirt on arrival, to the right of the Val d'Ajol road.

From Plombières to Remiremont. The railway-route from Plombières to Remiremont, viâ Epinal, is 51 M. long, whereas the highroad over the mountains is only $8^1/_2$ M. in length. Omn. in summer thrice daily in $1^1/_2$ hr. ($1^1/_2$ fr.); motor-omn. four times daily in 40 min. ($2^1/_2$ fr.). The

charge for a private carriage with one horse by the direct road is 14 fr., with two horses 20 fr. A much more interesting route leads through the *Val d'Ajol* (p. 336; carr. 20 or 30 fr.), passing the *Cascade de Faymont* (to the left, on this side of the village of the same name), and then through the *Vallée des Roches*. From Plombières to Le Val-d'Ajol (stat., see p. 336) the distance is 5 M., to Faymont 6 M., and to Remiremont (p. 355) 13½ M.

Continuation of the Railway to Lure and Belfort. — At (28½ M.) *Corbenay* (see p. 336) the branch-line to Le Val-d'Ajol diverges to the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Fontaine-lès-Luxeuil* we pass through a tunnel. View to the right.

36½ M. **Luxeuil-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** Grands-Hôtels (*Métropole, du Parc, des Thermes, du Casino*), of the first class, belonging to a company, R. from 2, D. 4½ (at separate tables 5½), pens. from 9 fr.; Modern Hotel; Gr.-Hôt. des Sources, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr.; du Lion-Vert, D. 3 fr.; de la Pomme-d'Or (annexe, *Hôtel Bellevue*), pens. 7-8 fr.; d'Hygie, pens. from 9 fr. — *Maisons Meublées.*

Baths 1-2 fr.; douches 1 fr. 50 c.; massage 3 fr. — Casino, free. — Season from May 15th to Oct. 1st.

Luxeuil (1000 ft.), the ancient *Luxovium*, is a town with 5474 inhab., noted for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans. Like the springs at Plombières they are national property, but they are less frequented and less pleasantly situated. Three of the springs contain manganese and iron, and thirteen contain chloride of sodium. The waters, used both externally and internally, and efficacious for anæmia in all its forms, are but slightly mineralized, and owe most of their virtue to their temperature, which varies from 65° to 125° Fahr. Luxeuil was noted in the middle ages for its abbey, founded in 590 by St. Columbanus, the Irish missionary.

At the corner of the Rue Carnot, or principal street, to the right as we come from the station, is the handsome *Maison du Juif* or *François Premier*, in the Renaissance style, with arcades. Farther up, to the right, is the *Old Hôtel de Ville* or *Maison-Carrée*, a fine building of 1440, in three stories, with a crenelated tower, a graceful turret, and picturesque Gothic windows. Opposite stands the *Maison Jouffroy*, also of the 15th cent., with a balcony to which 18th cent. columns have been added. — A little below the Maison du Juif is a Place, containing the *Church of St. Pierre*, the former abbey-church, dating from 1328 (tower of 1527), restored in the interior in the 19th century. It contains a fine organ-loft of the 17th cent., resembling an enormous corbel or bracket supported by a colossal Hercules. To the S. are the remains of a Gothic cloister (15th cent.). Some of the old private houses in this Place are also interesting. Farther on, within the ancient abbey (13th cent.), are the present *Hôtel de Ville* and a small *Seminary.*

The *Etablissement Thermal*, standing in a small park beyond the old Hôtel de Ville, is a building of the 18th cent., recently enlarged, of unimposing exterior but well fitted up inside. Between the main street and the park of the establishment is a small *Casino.*

The neighbouring woods afford various walks, the pleasantest of which is that to the ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Ermitage de St. Valbert*, to the N. (adm. 25 c., daily except Tues. & Thurs.). We follow the road to Plombières, which forms a prolongation of the main street, then turn to the right viâ the ($2^1/_2$ M.) village of *St. Valbert*. — Plombières (p. 336) is 13 M. from Luxeuil.

A branch-railway runs from Luxeuil to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Corravillers*, whence a road crosses the *Col du Mont de Fourches* to (3 M.) Rupt-sur-Moselle (p. 356).

Beyond (42 M.) *Citers-Quers* the train passes through woods. 48 M. *Lure*, and thence to Belfort, see p. 322.

50. From Nancy to Strassburg.

93 M. Railway in $2^1/_3$-$5^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 50 c.; express 17 fr., 11 fr. 35, 7 fr. 10 c.). 'Express d'Orient', see also p. 99.

Nancy, see p. 110. As far as Lunéville our line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. Beyond (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*, the junction of the line to Culmont-Chalindrey and Dijon (see pp. 334, 335, 333), we cross the Meurthe. To the left an aqueduct carries the *Rhine-Rhône Canal* across the river. — 8 M. *Varangéville-St-Nicolas*. Varangéville, on the right bank of the Meurthe, which separates it from St. Nicolas-du-Port, has a 15th cent. church with some fine 16th cent. works of art.

St. Nicolas-du-Port (*Hôtel du Faisan*, at the harbour), a town of 5732 inhab., was of considerable importance before it was sacked by the Swedes in 1636. Its **Church*, an edifice of about 1495-1553, has an interesting interior, with several works of art, and is still a pilgrim-resort on Whitmonday, the chief treasure being a finger-joint of St. Nicholas of Myra.

Beyond ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Dombasle-sur-Meurthe* the line is flanked on both sides by salt-works. 11 M. *Rosières-aux-Salines*, with remains of old fortifications; 14 M. *Blainville-la-Grande* (buffet), the junction of a line to Epinal (R. 47a). — $17^1/_2$ M. *Mont-sur-Meurthe*.

A branch-line runs hence to the S. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Gerbéviller* (Hôt. de Lorraine), an industrial town with 1575 inhab. in the valley of the *Mortagne*, whence the railway is being prolonged to Rambervillers (p. 327).

Our line crosses the Meurthe twice. The Vosges are seen on the horizon to the right.

$20^1/_2$ M. **Lunéville** (*Hôtel des Vosges*, R. from $2^1/_2$ fr.; *du Faisan; des Halles*), a town with 24,266 inhab., near the confluence of the Meurthe and the *Vezouse*. The residence of the Dukes of Lorraine from 1702 to 1737, it still retains a flavour of decayed grandeur.

Here, in 1708, was born Francis of Lorraine, son of Duke Leopold, who became Emp. Francis I. through his marriage with the Archduchess Maria Theresa and so founded the present imperial house of Austria. The Peace of Lunéville, between France and Austria, signed here on 9th Feb., 1801, assigned the Rhine and the Alps as the frontiers of the one and the Adige as the frontier of the other.

The Rue Carnot leads from the station to the Place Léopold, whence the Rue Banaudon diverges to the left to the Place Thiers (with a *War Monument* for 1870-71) and the Grande-Rue. On one side of the Place Thiers stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, in which are a small Musée and a library. Beyond the latter rises *St. Jacques*, the principal church, erected by Boffrand, a pupil of J. H. Mansart, in 1730-45.

It possesses an Ionic portico, with a clock supported by a figure of Time, and at the sides rise domed towers surmounted by figures of St. Michael and St. John of Nepomuc. The organ-loft, the altars in the transepts, and the wood-carvings round the choir should be noticed, also the paintings by *Girardet* (1709-78), of Lunéville. By the entrance is an urn, which formerly contained the heart of Stanislaus Leszczynski, ex-king of Poland, who died at Lunéville in 1766.

The *Château*, which we reach hence by the Place de l'Eglise, the Rue Germain-Charier, and the Grande-Rue, is a huge structure, erected by Duke Leopold I. in 1703-6 from the plans of Boffrand, and afterwards embellished by Stanislaus. Though several times injured by fire, and now converted into cavalry-barracks, it still retains its imposing aspect. In the court is an equestrian *Statue of General Lasalle* (1775-1809), erected in 1893. Visitors may pass through the château to visit the large gardens on the other side, where a *Monument of Erckmann* (1822-99), the author of 'L'Ami Fritz', was set up in 1902. The gates to the right lead to the interior of the town.

In the Place des Carmes, at the end of the Grande-Rue, to the N. of the Place du Château, rises a statue of the *Abbé Grégoire*, the famous member of the Convention (1750-1831), by Bailly.

From Lunéville to *St. Dié* and to *Epinal* (the Vosges), see R. 51.

From (35 M.) *Igney-Avricourt* (buffet), the French frontier station (custom-house), a branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Cirey*, with a large mirror-manufactory, connected with that of St. Gobain (p. 71).

36 M. **Deutsch-Avricourt** *(Buffet)*, with the German custom-house. A long detention usually takes place here. German railway time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

From Deutsch-Avricourt a branch-line runs to ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Bensdorf* or *Bénestroff*, viâ (14 M.) *Dieuze*, a small town (p. 116), with extensive salt-works.

Near (38 M.) *Rixingen*, Fr. *Réchicourt-le-Château*, is the forest of that name, with the *Etang de Gondrexange* (to the N.) and other ponds. 44 M. *Hemingen*.

49 M. **Saarburg**, Fr. *Sarrebourg*, a small town on the *Saar (Sarre)*, still partly surrounded with walls, is the junction of lines to Metz (p. 99) and Saargemünd (Sarreguemines; see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

$51^1/_2$ M. *Rieding*, Fr. *Reding*. The train now penetrates a spur of the Vosges Mts. by a tunnel, $1^1/_2$ M. in length, and enters the valley of the *Zorn*. The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also passes through a tunnel here. 55 M. *Arzweiler*. Opposite (59 M.) *Lützelburg* rises a picturesque ruined fortress.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (4 M.) *Pfalzburg*, Fr. *Phalsbourg*, where Marshall Lobau (1770-1838) and Erckmann (see above) were born; and a diligence plies to (8 M.) *Dagsburg*, Fr. *Dabo* (Schlossberg; Bour), a summer-resort, the birthplace of Pope Leo IX. (1002-54).

Tunnels, bridges, and cuttings follow each other in rapid succession in the narrow valley of the Zorn. The train now quits the Vosges Mts. and enters Alsace.

65 M. **Zabern** *(Hôtel de la Gare; des Vosges; Sonne)*, French *Saverne*, the Roman *Tabernae*, with 8937 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a defile. The *Episcopal Palace*, dating from the 18th cent., is now a barrack. The *Church* dates mainly from the 15th century. Adjacent is a small *Museum of Antiquities*.

An interesting excursion may be made hence to the (55 min.) *Hoh-Barr, an extensive and picturesque ruined castle of the 10th, 11th, and 16th cent., to the S.W. The ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic rocks on which they stand.

From Zabern to Hagenau (26 M.), viâ *Neuweiler* (Fr. *Neuwiller*) and *Buchsweiler* (Fr. *Bouxwiller*), see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Zabern to Schlettstadt, 41 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 15 pf., 2 *M*). — 5 M. *Maursmünster*, Fr. *Marmoutier*, with a handsome late-Romanesque abbey-church. — From (9 M.) *Romansweiler* a diligence runs to (6 M.) *Wangenburg*, whence the *Schneeberg* (3160 ft.; *View) may be ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) Urmatt (p. 346). — 11 M. **Wasselnheim** *(Hôt. de la Gare)*, Fr. *Wasselonne*, a small manufacturing town on the *Mossig*. 20 M. **Molsheim** *(Buffet; Zwei Schlüssel)*, the junction of the Strassburg and Rothau railway (p. 346). From ($22^1/_2$ M.) **Rosheim** *(Pflug)* a local railway runs viâ ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Ottrot*, near the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*, to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *St. Nabor* (Stern), the best starting-point for an ascent of the Odilienberg (see below). — 26 M. **Ober-Ehnheim** *(Wach; Vormwald)*, Fr. *Obernai*, a town with 3933 inhabitants. — 30 M. **Barr** *(Buffet; Rotes Haus; Goldner Apfel)*, a busy little town of 5024 inhab., at the mouth of the *Kirnecktal*, is a convenient starting-point for an excursion to Hohwald (see below). To the Odilienberg, see below. 31 M. *Eichhofen*, the station for (2 M.) Andlau (see below); 36 M. *Dambach* (Krone), with remains of fortifications; $38^1/_2$ M. *Scherweiler*. — 41 M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 325.

From St. Nabor (see above) we may ascend the Odilienberg either by a road (3 M.), or by a footpath ($1^1/_4$ hr.) passing the *Odilienbrunnen*, a spring by the roadside. The *Convent of St. Odile*, on the E. side of the ***Odilienberg** (2470 ft.), said to have been founded in the 7th cent., is much frequented by pilgrims to the tomb of St. Odile and by tourists (pens.). The convent-garden commands a charming view, and a still more extensive one is obtained from the *Männelstein* (2664 ft.), the highest point of the Odilienberg ridge, which rises 40 min. to the S.E.

The road from Barr to the Odilienberg ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein*, $^1/_2$ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to ($^3/_4$ M.) *Truttenhausen*. Thence we proceed though a wood ($1^1/_2$ M. to the left is the ruined castle of *Landsberg*) and pass the Odilienbrunnen (see above).

Another interesting excursion may be made from Barr to Hohwald, 6 M. to the S.E. (omn. 1 *M* 60 pf.). The road leads by ($2^3/_4$ M.) *Andlau* (Ochsen), a small town with a Romanesque abbey-church of the 12th cent., and then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right. — **Hohwald** (2000 ft.; *Kuntz; Stauffer*) is one of the most frequented summer resorts in the Vosges and its wooded environs afford numerous pleasant excursions (way-posts). Among the favourite points are *Bellevue* (1 hr.), the *Neuntenstein* (1 hr.), and the *Hochfeld* or *Champ-du-Feu* (2 hrs.; 3605 ft.).

Soon after leaving Zabern the train reaches (68 M.) *Steinburg*, the junction of the line to Hagenau (see above). 87 M. *Vendenheim*,

93 M. **Strassburg** (*Hôtel National*, *Christoph*, *Terminus*, *Pfeiffer*. at the station; *Ville de Paris*, *Maison-Rouge*, *Europe*, etc.), the capital of the German imperial territory Alsace-Lorraine, and the see

of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 167,342 inhab. (in 1871, 78,130; 1/2 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Ill.* 2 M. from the Rhine. In the centre of the city rises its celebrated **Cathedral*, a building in the Romanesque, Transition, and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), with an exquisite façade and a lofty tower (465 ft.; adm. to the platform 20 pf.). The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas*, containing the tomb of Marshal Saxe (by Pigalle), the *Imperial Palace*, the *University*, the collections in the *Episcopal Palace*, and the statues of *Gutenberg* (by David d'Angers), *Kléber*, and *Lezay-Marnesia* are among the other chief objects of interest. See *Baedeker's Rhine.*

From Strassburg to *Metz*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*; to *Rothau* and *St. Dié*, see pp. 346, 345; to *Belfort* (Dijon, Lyons), see p. 324.

51. From Lunéville to St. Dié and Epinal.

Railway to *St. Dié*, 32 M., in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 55 c.); thence to *Epinal*, 37 1/2 M., in 2-2 1/4 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 90 c.). — From Lunéville to *Epinal* viâ *Blainville-la-Grande*, 38 M., Railway in 1-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60, 2 fr. 95 c.); see pp. 340, 327, 328.

Lunéville, see p. 340. This line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. 7 M. *St. Clément*, with a large manufactory of fayence, generally named after Lunéville; 10 M. *Ménil-Flin*; 12 M. *Azerailles*.

15 1/2 M. *Baccarat* (Hôtel du Pont), a town with 6996 inhab., contains one of the largest *Glass Works* in France (no admission).

A branch-line runs hence to the (9 M.) small industrial town of *Badonviller*. — Diligence to (9 1/2 M.) *Rambervillers* (p. 327), 2 fr.

Beyond (18 M.) *Bertrichamps* we see the *Vosges* to the left and cross the *Meurthe* several times. 20 M. *Thiaville*. — 21 M. *Raon-l'Etape* (Grand-Hôtel), a small town (4771 inhab.), picturesquely situated at the junction of the valleys of the Meurthe and the *Plaine*.

From Raon-l'Etape to Schirmeck (the Donon). Steam Tramway from the Gare de l'Est to (16 M.) Raon-sur-Plaine in 1 1/2-1 3/4 hr. (fares 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 95 c.); thence in a hired conveyance or on foot. — The tramway ascends the left bank of the *Plaine*, between two rows of wooded hills. 7 M. *Celles-sur-Plaine*; 11 M. *Allarmont*. About 4 M. to the S.E. of (12 1/2 M.) *Vexaincourt* (hotels) lies the pretty little *Lac de la Maix*. 14 M. *Luvigny*. — 16 M. Raon-sur-Plaine (*Cheval Blanc*), a village close to the German frontier, which our route crosses 2 1/2 M. farther on (custom-house). About 550 yds. farther we reach the *Plateforme du Donon* (2425 ft.; Hôtel Velléda, D. at noon 2 1/2, S. 2 *M*, telephone to Schirmeck), a col to the S. of the mountain of that name, the top of which is reached hence in 3/4 hour.

The ***Donon** (3310 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Central Vosges, rendered imposing by its isolation. It affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace (on the W.), and of the hills and plain of Lorraine (on the E.). On the summit are two 'mountain-indicators'. To the N.E. is the *Petit Donon* (3160 ft.). Numerous Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood are kept in a small 'temple' on the summit of the Donon; others are in the museum at Epinal (p. 331).

The road now descends in windings to (2 1/2 M.) *Grandfontaine* (inns), which may also be reached by a shorter footpath, diverging to the right as we leave the Plateforme du Donon. From Grandfontaine an omnibus (50 pf.) runs to the station of (2 3/4 M.) *Schirmeck* (p. 345).

Beyond Raon-l'Etape the valley of the Meurthe becomes a picturesque ravin e. 24 M. *Etival-Clairefontaine. Etival* possesses a fine old abbey-church and a large paper-mill.

From Etival to Senones, $5^1/_2$ M., railway in 0 min. (fares 95, 70, 55 c.). This short branch-line ascends the industrial valley of the *Rabodeau*, which contains numerous spinning, weaving, and other factories. — 4 M. *Moyenmoûtier* (Des Trois Jumeaux), a large manufacturing village, with the church and other remains of an abbey, founded by St. Hydulphus in the 7th century. — $5^1/_2$ M. Senones (*Buffet; Hôtel Barthélemy; Bardol*), a picturesquely situated town with 4343 inhab., also sprang up round an ancient abbey, founded about the same time by St. Gondebert, Bishop of Sens. The abbey buildings have been converted into a spinning and weaving mill. The Romanesque *Church* contains the tomb of Dom Calmet, Abbot of Senones (1672-1757), with a modern statue by Falguière. Senones was the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm (now extinct), and their *Château* (18th cent.) is now a spinning-mill. — Senones is 10 M. from *St. Blaise*, a station on the line from Saales to Strassb rg (p. 345).

Beyond Etival the train crosses the Meurthe and skirts its left bank. Near St. Dié, to the right, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (p. 345).

32 M. **St. Dié** (1125 ft.; *Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste; du Globe; Terminus; St. Martin*), a town with 22,136 inhab., occupies a picturesque site on the Meurthe, surrounded with mountains. Its name is derived from St. Deodatus or Dieudonné, who about 660 founded a monastery here, which afterwards became a powerful collegiate establishment. St. Dié is still the seat of a bishop. In 1757, after a destructive conflagration, the W. part of the town was rebuilt on a regular plan by Stanislaus Leszczynski, then Duke of Lorraine. St. Dié carries on an extensive trade in timber, and contains several weaving, hosiery, and other factories.

From the station we reach the centre of the town viâ the Rue Gambetta and the Rue Thiers. In the latter is the *Hôtel de Ville*, on the left, containing a *Museum* (in which the natural history collections are noteworthy) and an extensive *Public Library*. The Rue Stanislas, the chief street of the modern quarter, begins here. The *Stanislaus Obelisk* stands in front of the Palais de Justice. In a square at the end of the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of Jules Ferry* (1832-93), a native of St. Dié, by Mercié; the statue of France is a portrait of Mme. Ferry.

The *Cathedral*, a little farther on, is an edifice of red sandstone, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style. To the N. is a **Cloister* of the 14-15th cent., which connects the cathedral with the so-called *Petite Eglise*, a charming Romanesque building, perhaps of the 9th cent. (recently restored). Opposite the cathedral is the *Canons' House* (1557), adorned with the heads of four sages of antiquity.

On the right bank of the Meurthe, near the bridge, is a pleasant *Park*. — The *Promenade de Gratain*, outside the town, about $2^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the cathedral, commands a beautiful view.

Another good view is obtained from the *Sapin Sec* (2920 ft.), the highest point of the *Montagne d'Ormont*, also to the E. of the town. The ascent may be made in $2^3/_4$-3 hrs. by the S. side (guide-posts), while the descent may be made in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. by the ridge to the W.



Alberschweiler
Waldbahnen
Wangenburg
Zabern
Cirey
Lusenbach
Oberhaslach
Niederhaslach
Heiligenberg
Dinsheim
MOLSHEIM
Mutzig
Gresswiller
Dorlisheim
Mühlbach
Raon
Rosheim
Bischofsheim
Grendelbruch
SCHIRMECK
Grand Fontaine
Börsch
Barenbach
Schwarzkopf
Senones
Rothau
Ottrott
Natzweiler
Wildersbach
Neuweiler
Moussey
St. Blaise
BARR
Heiligenstein
Hochfeld
Colroy
ANDLAU
Saulxures
Saales
Bourg Bruche
Breitenbach
Erlenbach
Weiler
St. Martin
Epfig
Nothalten
Urbeis
Laach
St. Maritz
Triembach
Dambach
Thannweiler
St. Peterholz
Ritterbg.
Provenchères
Lubine
St. DIÉ
Scherweiler
Kestenholz
Leberau
Deutsch Rumbach
St. Kreuz
SCHLETTSTADT
Wisembach
Gemaingoutte
Laveline
Markirch
St. Pilt
Orschweiler
Bergheim
Rodern
GEMAR
Illhäusern
Ohnenheim
BAPPOLTSWEILER
Brézouard
Hunaweier
Zellenberg
REICHENWEIER
Ostheim
Bebelnh.
Elsenheim
Saulcy
Mandray
St. Léonard
Fraize
Anould
Clefcy
Plainfaing
Le Bonhomme
Urbeis
Kalbtin
Geograph. Anstalt von
English Miles
1:250,000
Kilometer
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

To the W. of St. Dié, beyond the railway, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (2395 ft.), which is surmounted by a picturesque group of rocks, resembling a ruined castle. A shady path leads in $^3/_4$ hr. to the top, the view from which is very extensive.

For longer excursions from St. Dié, see R. 52.

Beyond St. Dié the train continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe, skirting the heights on the left bank of the river. 35 M. *Saulcy*. — From ($36^1/_2$ M.) *St. Léonard* (Saumon; Lion d'Or) to Fraize by branch-railway and thence over the Col du Bonhomme into Alsace, see p. 347. Our line turns to the W., quits the valley of the Meurthe, and passes through two short tunnels. — 46 M. *La Chapelle*.

48 M. *Laveline* (buvette), the junction for Gérardmer (see p. 349). — Continuation of the line to *Epinal*, see p. 349.

52. Excursions into the Vosges from St. Dié.

a. From St. Dié to Strassburg viâ Saales.

51 M. Motor Omnibus thrice (July-Sept. five times) daily from St. Dié to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Saales* in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fare 3 fr.). — Railway from Saales to ($38^1/_2$ M.) *Strassburg* in $3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 75 pf., 3 *M*, 1 *M* 90 pf.).

St. Dié, see p. 344. The Road leads to the S.E. from the Rue Gambetta, not far from the station, and crosses the Meurthe at (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite*. Farther on it diverges to the left from the road to Markirch (p. 346) and ascends the wide valley of the *Fave*, passing *Remomeix*, *Vanifosse*, and *Neuvillers*. Beyond the long village of (8 M.) *Provenchères* (inn) we again turn to the left, leaving the road to Weilerthal (p. 347) on the right, and ascend through a side-valley to the German frontier. To the right rises the *Voyemont* (see below), with the 'Roche des Fées'. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Saales** (1830 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Europe; du Commerce*), the first German (Alsatian) village, with the custom-house.

The *Voyemont* (2585 ft.), surmounted by the Roche des Fées, is ascended hence in 1 hr. Thence to the Climont (see below), 2 hrs.

The Railway descends into the industrial valley of the *Bruche* or *Breusch*, where French is spoken as far as Urmatt (p. 346). — 14 M. *Bourg-Bruche* (1625 ft.).

This is the usual starting-point for an ascent ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) of the Climont (3170 ft.), commanding an extensive view. About $^1/_2$ hr. to the S. of the summit are the *Fermes du Climont* (hotel).

$18^1/_2$ M. *St-Blaise-Poutay* (road to Senones, see p. 344). $19^1/_2$ M. *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday* (Poste), belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*.

23 M. **Rothau** (1105 ft.; *Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking and busy village on the Bruche, is a convenient centre for several interesting excursions (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

24 M. **Schirmeck-Vorbruck** (1084 ft.; *Hôtel Vogt*, in Vorbruck; *Hôt. du Donon*, in Schirmeck), two busy little places sepa-

rated by the Breusch. *Vorbruck* (Fr. *La Broque*), with the railway-station, is on the left bank. A road to Raon-l'Etape viâ the Donon (p. 343) diverges here. From Schirmeck the *Donon* may be ascended in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. — $26^1/_2$ M. *Russ-Hersbach.* — 27 M. *Wisches* (Hôt. du Donon). — $28^1/_2$ M. *Lützelhouse* (Deux Clefs).

31 M. *Urmatt* (768 ft.; Hôtel de la Poste, in the village).

From Urmatt to Nieder-Haslach and the Castle of Nideck, an interesting excursion of 3 hrs. — *Nieder-Haslach*, on the *Haslach*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of Urmatt station, has a large and fine Gothic church, a relic of the abbey of St. Florian. Its stained-glass windows, of the 14th cent., are very fine. — Beyond Nieder-Haslach the road ascends to (1 M.) *Ober-Haslach*, above which the valley is very picturesque. About $2^1/_2$ M. farther on, near the fifth saw-mill, to the right, opens the beautiful pine-clad **Valley of the Nideck*, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a picturesque waterfall. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck* (13-14th cent.) and 20 min. farther on is the forester's house of *Nideck* (rfmts.). The walk may be prolonged to the Schneeberg and Wangenburg ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 342) or to the Donon ($4^1/_2$ hrs.; p. 343). Numerous guide-posts.

Beyond Urmatt the train affords a view, to the right, of the *Castle of Girbaden* (see below). $33^1/_2$ M. *Heiligenberg.*

Heiligenberg is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to ($1^1/_2$ hr.; numerous guide-posts) Schloss Girbaden (1855 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courtyards, and still an imposing ruin. The inner castle dates from the 10th, the imposing outer castle from the early part of the 13th century. The descent may be made to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Gressweiler (see below), to (2 hrs.) Rosheim (p. 342), or to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) Ober-Ehnheim (p. 342).

The railway now quits the mountains. $35^1/_2$ M. *Gressweiler;* 38 M. *Mutzig;* 39 M. *Molsheim*, also a station on the line from Zabern to Schlettstadt (p. 342). — Several unimportant stations.

51 M. *Strassburg*, see p. 342.

b. From St. Dié to Schlettstadt viâ Markirch.

$28^1/_2$ M. Diligence 2 or times daily from St. Dié to (15 M.) *Markirch* in 3-4 hrs. (fare 4 fr., coupé $4^1/_2$ fr.). — Railway from Markirch to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Schlettstadt* in $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 10, 70 pf.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite* (see p. 345) our Road diverges to the right from that to Rothau and leads towards the E. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Raves*, ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Gemaingoutte*, and (9 M.) *Wissembach* (inn). At (11 M.) *Col. de Ste. Marie* (2500 ft.; inn) it crosses the frontier and the ridge of the Vosges, and begins to descend into the pretty wooded valley of the *Leber* or *Lieprette.* — 15 M. **Markirch**, Fr. *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines (Grand-Hôtel; du Général-Kléber; Nägel)*, the capital of the valley, with 12,336 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. Work has recently been resumed in the old silver-mines in the neighbourhood.

From Markirch a road leads over the *Col des Bagenelles* (inn) to (10 M.) Le Bonhomme (p. 348). The ascent of the *Brézouard* (p. 348) may be made from Markirch in about $3^1/_4$ hrs., either from this road or from the parallel road in the *Rauental* or *Vallée du Faunoux*, viâ the farm of ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Haïcot.*

Railway. $17^{1}/_{2}$ M. (from St. Dié) *St. Kreuz* or *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*. 20 M. *Leberau* or *Lièpvre*; 23 M. *Wanzel*, Fr. *La Vancelle*, whence a good footpath ascends to the (2 hrs.) Hoh-Königsburg. — 25 M. *Weilerthal* (inn), Fr. *Val-de-Villé*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the left to ($6^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Weiler* (branch-line). Above it, to the left, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*.

From Weilerthal a good road ascends in windings through woods to the (5 M.) Hoh-Königsburg. About $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. below the top is a good *Hotel*. Short-cuts, indicated by way-posts, enable the pedestrian to complete the ascent in $2^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. — The *Hoh-Königsburg, 1680 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girbaden (p. 316), the largest castle in Alsace. Bombarded and burned by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, it was presented in 1899 by the town of Schlettstadt to Emp. William II., who caused it to be entirely rebuilt in 1901-8. Extensive *View to the E. The descent may be made to Wanzel (see above), to Kestenholz (see below), or to the S. to ($2^{3}/_{4}$ hrs.) St. Pilt (p. 325).

$25^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Kestenholz** (*Weisses Lamm; Adler*), Fr. *Châtenois*, a place with 2580 inhab. and two cold mineral springs.

A road leads from Kestenholz to (1 M.) Kinzheim, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hoh-Königsburg may be ascended hence in $1^{1}/_{2}$ hr. — The direct route from Kestenholz to the Hoh-Königsburg takes 2 hrs. — To the N. of Kestenholz, on the other side of the valley, are the ruined castles of *Ramstein* and *Ortenberg*.

We now leave the mountainous district and join the Zabern and Strassburg lines. — $28^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 325.

c. From St. Dié to Colmar viâ Fraize, the Col du Bonhomme, and Schnierlach.

34 M. Railway to ($9^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Fraize* in 40-75 min. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20, 80 c.). — Road from Fraize to *Schnierlach*, 12 M. (short-cuts for walkers); no public conveyance. — Steam Tramway from Schnierlach to ($12^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Colmar* in $1^{1}/_{2}$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 90 pf.).

From St. Dié to (5 M.) *St. Léonard*, see p. 345. The branch-line to Fraize continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe. — 6 M. *Anould*, 8 M. by road from Gérardmer (p. 350). — $9^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Fraize** (*Grand-Hôtel; Hôt. de la Gare*) is a small town of 1558 inhabitants.

The Road to Schnierlach leads to the right from the station. — 10 M. (from St. Dié) *Plainfaing* (1715 ft.; French custom-house), a village (1313 inhab.) with a paper-mill and a weaving-factory. The road now quits the valley, which here bends to the S.

From Plainfaing to Le Valtin and the Schlucht. From Plainfaing we may reach the ($10^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Schlucht in $3^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. through the *Vallée d'Habeaurupt* or *du Valtin*, the upper valley of the Meurthe, a picturesque ravine, enlivened with numerous spinning, weaving, and saw mills. The carriage-road (diligence to Le Rudlin thrice a day) passes *Noirgoutte*, *La Truche*, *Habeaurupt*, and ($5^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Le Rudlin* (2300 ft.), about 1 M. to the left of which is the picturesque *Fall of the Rudlin* (way-post). [From Le Rudlin we may proceed to the N., viâ the *Col du Louchpach* (3220 ft.; inn), and then to the E., through wood, to ($1^{1}/_{2}$ hr.) the Weisse See (p. 353).] About $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. beyond Le Rudlin we reach *Le Valtin* (2478 ft.; Lion; Chevreuil), a village where we quit the road (which leads to the right to Gérardmer, 8 M.; see p. 351) and ascend the valley on foot. At ($^{1}/_{2}$ hr.) the second bridge we follow the path to the left, which ascends through wood to ($^{3}/_{4}$ hr.) the *Schlucht* (p. 352).

Beyond Plainfaing the road, which is here unattractive, ascends in windings to the Col du Bonhomme. A footpath to the right at the first bend shortens this distance by one-half.

The ($15^1/_2$ M.) **Col du Bonhomme** (3120 ft.; rfmts.), one of the most frequented passes of the Vosges, both in ancient and modern days, is now the frontier of Alsace (custom-house). The road makes another wide detour to the right, where pedestrians may save $1^1/_4$ M. by turning to the left at the bend. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Diedolshausen*, Fr. *Le Bonhomme* (Hôtel des Lacs; Cheval Blanc), situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss. Route to Markirch (and the Brézouard), see p. 346.

A good path leads hence to the S. to (2 hrs.) the *Weisse See* (p. 353). From the Col du Bonhomme we reach the lake direct in $1^1/_2$ hr. by the *Chemin des Sapins*, which turns to the right and after 50 min. joins the path from Le Rudlin to the Col du Louchpach (see p. 347).

The Colmar road descends the valley of the Béchine, and then that of the *Weiss*, which receives the Béchine. As far as Hachimette French is still the prevailing language.

22 M. **Schnierlach**, Fr. *La Poutroye (Poste; Couronne)*, is a cotton-making place with weaving and spinning mills.

The ***Brézouard**, *Bressoir*, or *Brüschbückel* (4030 ft.), to the N. of the valley, may be ascended from Schnierlach in 3 hrs. viâ *Châmont* and the *Grande-Roche* (3640 ft.). We may descend on the N., viâ the farm of *Haïcot*, to *Markirch* (p. 346).

The Steam Tramway follows the line of the road. 23 M. *Hachimette* or *Eschelmer*, at the confluence of the Béchine and the Weiss.

Hachimette is the starting-point for a visit to the ($2^1/_2$-3 hrs.) *Weisse See* and *Schwarze See* (see p. 353), the road to which passes Urbeis or *Orbey (Cornelius)*, an industrial village, $2^1/_4$ M. to the S.W., in the valley of the Weiss (omn.). The path to the Weisse See diverges to the right in the village and passes the 'Nouveau Martinet' (forge). The road to the Schwarze See, which is at first suitable for carriages, passes the hospice of *Pairis* (2130 ft.; two hotels).

24 M. *Urbach* or *Fréland*, the railway-station for the village of this name, which lies 2 M. to the N.W. — 25 M. *Alspach*. The tramway halts on the W. side of Kaysersberg and then skirts the S. side of the town.

27 M. **Kaysersberg** *(Buffet; Zwei Schlüssel)*, an interesting old town, is commanded by the ruins of the *Kaiserburg*. The *Town Hall* dates from 1604 and the *Church* from the 12th century. Several quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. also remain. For details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

28 M. *Kienzheim;* $28^1/_2$ M. *Sigolsheim;* 29 M. *Ammerschweier* (820 ft.; Zwei Schlüssel). — 34 M. *Colmar*, see p. 325.

53. Excursions into the Vosges from Epinal.

a. From Epinal to the Schlucht viâ Gérardmer.

$41^1/_2$ M. — Railway to (33 M.) *Gérardmer* in $1^1/_3$-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — Steam Tramway thence to (7 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.) *Retournemer* (fare 90 c.); and Electric Tramway thence (in connection) to ($4^1/_2$ M. in



English Miles 1:250.000 Kilometer
RAPPOLTSWEILER
REICHENWEIER
Zellenberg
KAYSERSBERG
Sigolsheim
AMMERSCHWEIER
Katzenthal
Ingersheim
COLMAR
TÜRKHEIM
Winzenheim
Egisheim
Häusern
Herlisheim
Geberschweier
Pfaffenheim
RUFACH
Westhalten
Sulzmatt
Osenbach
Winzfelden
Sulzbach
Griesbach
MÜNSTER
Luttenbach
Mühlbach
Breitenbach
Metzeral
Sondernach
Wasserburg
Sulzern
Hohrod
Günsbach
Walbach
Buchenkopf
Urbeis
GÉRARDMER
Longemer
le Valtin
Plainfaing
Fraize
Anould
CORCIEUX
Vienville
Gerbépal
Hohneck
Kl. Belchen
Linthal
Lautenbach
Bühl
GEBWEILER
SULZ
Jungholz
Wünheim
Hartmannsweiler
Berrweiler
Bollweiler
ENSISHEIM
Issenheim
Merxheim
Meyenheim
Regisheim
Ungersheim
Feldkirch
Pulversheim
Staffelfelden
Wittelsheim
Wittenheim
Kingersheim
Reichweiler
Pfastatt
Lutterbach
Illzach
MÜLHAUSEN
Dornach
Alt Thann
THANN
Steinbach
Uffholz
Wattweiler
Bitschweiler
Weiler
Moosch
Malmerspach
ST AMARIN
Ranspach
Wesserling
Urbis
Felleringen
Oderen
Krüt
Wildenstein
Storkensohn
Mollau
Mitzach
Goldbach
Geishausen
Gebweiler Belchen
Rimbach
Rossberg
Oberbruck
Dollern
Wegscheid
Kirchberg
Niederbruck
MASMÜNSTER
Sentheim
Aue
Leimbach
Rammersmatt
Roderen
Ob. Aspach
Nied. Aspach
Michelbach
Schweighausen
Reiningen
Sewen
Ballon d'Alsace
Bussang
Col de Bussang
St Maurice
Rother Wasen (Rouge Gazon)
Felleringer Kopf
Drumont
Ventron
Cornimont
La Bresse
GIROMAGNY
Vescemont
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Aspacher Brücke

25 min.) the *Schlucht* (1½ fr.). Fares on the return-journey 90c., 75c. — Tramway to the Hohneck, see p. 352. — From the Schlucht to *Münster*, see p. 354.

Epinal, see p. 331. — The train follows the Aillevillers line for some distance, then diverges to the left, and continues to ascend the picturesque valley of the *Moselle*. — 4 M. *Dinozé*. To the left are fortified heights. — 7½ M. *Arches* (Hôt. de la Truite-Renommée, R. 1½-2, déj. or D. 2½ fr.) is the junction of a line to Remiremont and Bussang (see p. 355). Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort de la Savonnerie*. Our line now crosses the Moselle and runs to the N.E. up the pretty valley of the *Vologne*. — 10 M. *Jarménil*, at the confluence of the two rivers. About ½ M. below the Moselle forms the fall of *Saut-Broc*. — 12½ M. *Docelles-Cheniménil*. *Docelles* (Poste), to the right, lies at the mouth of the valley of the *Barba*, an affluent of which, beyond the village of (4½ M.) *Barba*, forms the *Cascade du Tendon*, one of the finest waterfalls in the Vosges, 100-120 ft. high.

Beyond (18 M.) *Laval* the train quits the Vologne, describes a wide curve, passes through a short tunnel, and regains the river near (19½ M.) *Bruyères* (Ange; de Paris; Renaissance), a small town, to the left, among wooded hills. Line to Gerbéviller, see p. 340.

22 M. *Laveline* (buvette), the junction of the line to St. Dié (see p. 345). We continue to follow the valley of the Vologne. Views to the left. Beyond (25½ M.) *Granges* we enter the romantic *Vallée de Granges* (see below). Views still to the left.

31 M. *Kichompré* (2050 ft.; Hôtel de la Vologne, at the station, good), a modern industrial village, lies at the confluence of the Vologne with the *Jamagne*, the outlet of the Lake of Gérardmer.

Pedestrians who make Kichompré the starting-point for a visit to the Vallée de Granges, instead of Gérardmer, spare themselves 2 M. of an uninteresting and shadeless road (see below). The *Vallée de Granges, one of the finest points in the district, is a wild and picturesque defile, 4 M. in length, through which the Vologne flows in a tortuous and capricious course, hemmed in by rocky and wooded banks. A charming walk or drive may be enjoyed on the right bank of the Vologne, especially upstream. Numerous finger-posts indicate the way to various points of view, etc., which may be disregarded by the passing tourist. Leaving the path to the Basse de l'Ours (see below) to the left, we proceed from the station to (½ M.) the *Pont Marie-Louise*, which crosses to the road from Kichompré to Gérardmer. About ½ M. farther on is the *Pont des Fées*, a picturesque point, which may also be taken on the route to Gérardmer viâ the Schlucht. In 10-15 min. more we reach the *Pont de Vologne* and the *Saut des Cuves*, which, however, we may visit on our way to the Schlucht (see p. 351). — From the Pont des Fées a footpath ascends to the N., through the romantic *Gorge des Roitelets*, to the *Grange de Chenil*. Thence we may descend to the S.W. to (1½ hr.) Kichompré, through the *Basse de l'Ours*, a wild and singular defile traversed by a good path. — The chief point of interest below Kichompré is (¾ M.) the 'glacière', or ice-cavern, of *Le Kertoff*, a chaos of rocks where ice may be found even in summer. We may return by a road leading along the heights of the left bank to (3½ M.) Gérardmer. It passes the *Haut de la Haie-Griselle*, a fine point of view not far from Kichompré, from which it may also be reached direct.

Beyond Kichompré the railway skirts the Jamagne towards the S.

33 M. **Gérardmer.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel et Hôt. de la Poste, Place du Tilleul, 150 R. from $3^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 (at separate tables 4 and 5), pens. from 11 fr.; Grand-Hôtel du Lac, Beau-Rivage, R. from 3, pens. from 10 fr., both near the lake. — Cholé et Terminus, R. from 3, pens. from 8 fr., de la Providence, R. from $3^1/_4$, pens. from 8 fr., good, both at the station; des Bains, Boul. du Lac, pens. from 8 fr.; des Vosges, Place Albert-Ferry, pens. from $8^1/_2$ fr.; Beau-Séjour, des Promenades, pens. from 7 fr., both on the lake; de Paris, Rue de la Gare; de la Jamagne; Hôt. et Maison de Famille, Place de l'Eglise; Kléber; Bellevue; d'Alsace-Lorraine. — Rooms should invariably be engaged beforehand in summer. The chief hotels are closed in winter. — *Hydropathic Establishment*, in the Boulevard du Lac. — Baths. *Bains du Lac* (25 c.), to the N. of the town.

Restaurants. *Hôt.-Rest. de l'Espérance*, Place du Tilleul; *de la Mairie*, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — **Cafés.** At the *Hôtel Cholé et Terminus; Paxion*, Place Albert-Ferry; *des Canotiers*, on the lake.

Casino (June 20th-Sept. 20th), adm. free; adm. to concerts 25-50 c., to the theatre 1-6 fr.

Carriages with one horse (2 pers.) 12-15 fr., with two horses (4 pers.) 20-25 fr. per day; to the *Schlucht* and back 15 or 25 fr.; round the lake 6 or 10 fr.; to the *Saut des Cuves* and the *Vallée de Granges* 9 or 15 fr.; to *La Bresse* or *Cornimont* 15 or 25 fr.; etc. See the tariff. — **Omnibus** to the *Schlucht* daily from the Hôtel des Vosges (fare 2 fr., back $1^1/_2$ fr.).

Steam Tramways to *Remiremont* and to the *Schlucht* (Hohneck, Münster), from separate termini, see pp. 356 and 351.

Enquiry Office and *Money-Changer*, Grande-Rue 54.

Gérardmer (final *r* silent; 2200 ft.), a town of 10,041 inhab., prettily situated on the lake of the same name, is the favourite summer-resort on the French side of the Vosges and a good starting-point for numerous charming excursions. It possesses several large weaving-factories and bleaching-works, and carries on a considerable traffic in the 'Géromé' cheeses made in the district. The origin of the town is ascribed to Gerard of Alsace, who built a tower on the bank of this lake ('mer') about 1070. In the middle of the Place du Tilleul stands a fine lime-tree, 300 years old, which is 100 ft. high and 19 ft. in circumference a yard above the ground.

The *Lake of Gérardmer* (2185 ft.), which lies to the W. of the town, surrounded by verdant hills with wooded tops, is nearly oval in shape, measuring $1^1/_2$ M. in length and $^1/_2$ M. in width. The circuit may be made on foot in $1^1/_2$ hr. *Boats* (1-2 pers. 1 fr. per hr.; motor-boats, 1 fr. per pers.) may be hired on the E. bank, where also is a *Bathing Establishment* (adm. 25 c.).

Walks and Excursions. Finger-posts have been liberally supplied by the Club Alpin Français (C. A. F.). For the *Walk round the Lake*, see above; the *Vallée de Granges*, see p. 349; the *Saut des Cuves*, the lakes of *Longemer* and *Retournemer*, and the *Schlucht*, see pp. 351, 352. — The **Vallée de Ramberchamp**, to the S. of Lake Gérardmer, is a favourite point for a walk (unpretending inn). The first path to the left, on the bank of the lake, leads to ($^1/_2$ hr.) a point, indicated by a finger-post, where a good echo may be awakened. About 20 min. farther on we reach a small gorge, with the waterfall called *Saut de la Bourrique*. About $^3/_4$ M. to the right is the *Haut de la Charme* (3230 ft.), a fine point of view, whence we may return by a somewhat longer, but equally picturesque route, along the heights on the W. side of the valley. The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs. — On the S.W. side of the lake (there and back 3 hrs.) grows a *Giant Fir*, 160 ft. high. — To the *Vierge de la Creuse*, see p. 351. — A visit should be paid also to the picturesque ravine of the **Basse des Rupts**



Laveline
St Dié
Fraize
Orbey
Soultzeren
Munster
Petempré
les Frêts
le Chavole
Xéfosse
Haut des Frêts
Plainfaing
les Grosties
la Plaine de Mort
Ban sur Meurthe
le Gd Liézey
Nayemont
Kichompré
le Valtin
Gazon de Faîte
Sulzerer Eck
Col du Port des Planches
Belbriette
Wurzelstein K.
Forgotte
GÉRARDMER
L. de Gérardmer
Lac de Longemer
Forêt de la Brande
Schlucht
Col des Feignes
Tête des Cerfs
Hohneck
Roche des Bioquets
Colline du Chajoux
Colline de Vologne
Belles Huttes
Kastelberg
Mühlbach
Rheinkopf
Rothenbach
Metzeral
la Bresse
Sondernach
Altenberg
Batteriekopf
Breitenbach
Illenkopf

(2-2½ hrs. there and back). We follow the path diverging to the right, beyond the church, from the route to the Schlucht. At the top we again turn to the right and reach the *Biazot* (2950 ft.), a commanding point of view. We may return either by the heights on the left bank or by those on the right bank. By the former we pass the *Tête du Costet* (2910 ft.), a good view-point; by the latter, the longer route, we pass the *Gouttridos*, the view from which is held to be even finer than that from the Biazot.

From Gérardmer to La Bresse, 8 M. by road (carr. 15 or 25 fr., viâ Retournemer 18 or 30 fr.). The pedestrian route takes about 2½ hrs. The Road, which is unattractive, is the prolongation of the main street to the S.W., turning to the S. on this side of the Vallée de Ramberchamp. After 2½ M. it diverges to the left from the road to (7½ M.) *Rochesson* and (11 M.) *Vagney* (p. 358). It then ascends the *Valley of the Creuse-Goutte*, watered by the *Bouchot*, which forms a cascade to the right (3½ M. from Gérardmer). Farther on we cross the (5⅓ M.) *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* (3280 ft.; café) and descend to the S.W., along the right bank of the *Moselotte*, to *La Bresse* (p. 358). — The Pedestrian Route ascends directly from the Place du Tilleul, through a valley, to the (½ hr.) *Vierge de la Creuse*, a rock with a rude painting of the Madonna. It then joins the road, but quits it again a little farther on, though it also ascends the valley of the *Creuse-Goutte* and passes the *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* (see above; finger-posts).

From Gérardmer to Le Valtin, 8 M. The road diverges from that to the Schlucht about 2½ M. from Gérardmer, and leads viâ the (4 M.) *Col de Surceneux* (2710 ft.) and (6 M.) *Le Grand-Valtin*. — 8 M. *Le Valtin*, see p. 347.

The Tramway from Gérardmer to the Schlucht (p. 352; fares, p. 348) follows the road from (1¼ M.) *La Croisette* as far as Longemer. — 1¾ M. *Saut des Cuves* (hôtel-café). Above the bridge is the **Saut des Cuves*, a triple fall, or rather a series of rapids on the Vologne. — 3 M. *Xonrupt*. — 3¾ M. *Longemer* (hotels), with the French custom-house. — 5 M. *Parigoutte*. — 7 M. *Retournemer* (2560 ft.: hotel-restaurant). Cars are changed here (¼ hr's. halt).

The lakes of Longemer and Retournemer, which are skirted by the tramway, lie amid wooded hills at the end of the valley. The **Lac de Longemer** (2480 ft.), so called on account of its elongated form, is about 1¼ M. long and ¼ M. wide. — The **Lac de Retournemer** (2550 ft.), 1¼ M. beyond the other, is only 330 yds. long by 220 yds. wide, but it is the more picturesque of the two. Its name is derived from the fact that the valley of the Vologne just beyond closes in a sort of amphitheatre which apparently forbids farther progress. The Vologne forms a graceful waterfall as it issues from the lake. A steep path ('Chemin des Dames') ascends from near this point to the road to La Bresse (p. 353; for the Schlucht), which it reaches about 550 yds. from Le Collet and at the beginning of another steep path leading to the (1⅓ M.) Hohneck (p. 352).

From Retournemer the electric tramway ascends the valley at some distance from the road, the windings of which it generally follows. We cross the Vologne. 5 M. *Feignes-sous-Vologne* (2625 ft.). Beyond *Le Collet* (3640 ft.) the branch to the Hohneck diverges (p. 352) on the right. Fine retrospect of the lakes as we ascend. — 11 M. The *Schlucht*.

The Road from Gérardmer to the Schlucht ascends beyond the station of Longemer through the *Forêt de la Brande*, on the slope of the hill of that name (3700 ft.), which rises to the N.E. of the lakes; good views of the lakes are obtained through clearings to the right. We then pass by a short tunnel below the (6 M.) *Roche du Diable*, the top of which commands an extensive view. A still finer view of the valley and lakes is obtained 1¼ M. farther on (beyond the 12th kilomètre-stone).

8 M. *Le Collet* (see p. 351), with the source of the *Vologne* to the right and that of the *Meurthe* to the left. To the right diverge the paths to the lakes (p. 351), to La Bresse (p. 353), and to the Hohneck (see below). — $9^1/_2$ M. The *Schlucht.*

The ***Schlucht** (3775 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass between the valley of Gérardmer and the valley of Münster, forms the boundary between Germany and France. The *Hôtel de la Schlucht* (R. from 3, D. 4, S. $3^1/_2$ fr., at separate tables 5 and 4 fr.; in the restaurant, déj. or D. 3 fr.) is on the French side. Just beyond the frontier to the right is a German inn (déj. $2^1/_2$ fr., incl. wine).

The differences between the E. and W., the German and French sides of the Vosges, are well exemplified in the contrast offered to the valley of Gérardmer by the rocky and wooded, but waterless Münstertal (p. 354). The summits on the E. are higher, the slopes more abrupt. The climate and vegetation also differ. Less rain falls in the Alsatian valleys, and the vine, which does not grow on the French side, is successfully cultivated in those to the S. Their political situation and the great highways which pass them have from time immemorial combined to lend an importance to the places on the Rhenish slopes which has been denied to the less accessible places on the W., hidden among the long lateral ramifications of the range. The numerous ruined castles of Alsace also lend an additional attraction to the German side of the Vosges.

No tourist should end his journey in this direction at the Schlucht; but those who are unable to explore the Alsatian side of the Vosges should at least go on to the first bend of the road beyond the Schlucht or to the Hôtel Altenberg (p. 354), where they obtain a fine view of the valley under a new aspect, with Münster in the background. The view from the *Roche de la Source* (see below) and the ascent of the (20 min.) *Kruppenfels* (4120 ft.) are also specially recommended to those who do not visit the Hohneck or the Weisse See.

Continuation of the route to *Münster*, see p. 354. To *Fraize* viâ *Le Valtin*, see p. 347; to *La Bresse*, see p. 353; to *Gérardmer* viâ the *Lakes* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.), see p. 351; to the *Lac de Retournemer* viâ the *Roche du Diable* (2 hrs.), see p. 351.

From the Schlucht to the Hohneck. a. By Electric Tramway, $2^1/_2$ M. in 17 min. (fare 1 fr. 20 c.). The cars descend to *Le Collet* (p. 351) and there diverge to the left from the line to Retournemer. — On Foot, an easy and pleasant ascent of 1-$1^1/_4$ hr. The C.A.F. path, beginning opposite the hotel and entirely on French soil, is marked out by way-posts and boundary-stones. The preferable German path begins beyond the hotel. We ascend at first through wood. The ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Roche de la Source*, to the left, commands a splendid *View of the Münstertal. Farther on we traverse '*Chaumes*', or pastures, and see several of the '*Marcaireries*', or dairies, in which the well-known cheese of the district is made. The *Hohneck (4465 ft.; two small restaurants, one with beds), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Grosse Belchen (p. 357), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive *View. The view (mountain-indicator) extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest towards the N.E. and the Jura and the Alps towards the S. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münstertal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. — Those who wish to return to Gérardmer without going back to the Schlucht diverge to the left about halfway down and descend to Le Collet (p. 351), situated about 200 yds. lower down, whence a walk of $1^1/_4$ hr. brings us to the Lac de Retournemer (p. 351). — Proceeding from the summit of the Hohneck towards the E., we reach by a stony path ($1^1/_2$ M.) a finger-post indicating

the way (left) to (2¼ hrs.) Münster, and ½ M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, p. 355), and towards the right to (3 M.) the *Fischbödle*, a small lake in a romantic situation. From the Fischbödle to Metzeral, 1½ hr.

From the Schlucht to the Weisse See (Bonhomme, Urbeis, etc.), 9 M. (3½ hrs.). The picturesque and easy path runs along the crest of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes*, which forms the boundary between Alsace and Lorraine and affords fine views in both directions. Except at the beginning and end of the route, the path is comparatively level. — At first our route coincides with that to the Krappenfels. After about 1 hr. we cross a path leading from Le Valtin (p. 347) to Sulzern (p. 354). The *Roche du Tanet* (4252 ft.), 10 min. farther on, at the boundary-stone No. 2800, commands an extensive view. To the left lies the farm of the same name (rfmts.). To the right, farther on, lies the **Daren-See**, or *Sulzerner See* (3425 ft.), a small and picturesque mountain-lake, the water of which is used for various industrial establishments. In 1 hr. after leaving the Roche du Tanet we reach (boundary-stone No. 2786) the *Gazon de Faite* (4275 ft.), where we have a view of the tiny *Lac Tout-Blanc* or *Forellen-Weiher*. About 25 min. farther, at *Sulzerner Eck* (4270 ft.; stone No. 2779), we reach the crest of the *Reisberg* (4278 ft.), the northernmost eminence of the Hautes Chaumes, which rises on the W. side of the **Schwarze See**, or *Lac Noir* (3115 ft.), and the Weisse See. The lakes, though barely ½ M. apart, are separated by a huge granite mass on which is the *See-Kanzel*, or *Château des Lacs* (ca. 4030 ft.), commanding a view of both. Beyond boundary-stone 2273 is a path which leads to the right to the frontier in 12 min.; a new path diverging from this one about 200 yds. short of the frontier descends to the *Hôtel du Lac-Blanc* (D. at 12.30 p.m. 3 fr.). — The ***Weisse See**, or *Lac Blanc* (3450 ft.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it lies in a sort of circus formed by huge masses of granite piled together, the Reisberg (see above) towering to the S. The Weisse See is kept full by embankments, and the surplus water is drawn off for industrial purposes. The natural discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*. — We may now descend to the floor of the valley viâ *Urbeis* (p. 348) and go on thence to Colmar (p. 325). Those returning to the Schlucht may make the detour by the (50 min.) Schwarze See, ascending thence to the (50 min.) Sulzerner Eck (see above). Route to *Le Rudlin*, see p. 347; to *Le Bonhomme*, see p. 348.

From the Schlucht to La Bresse. — 1. By the Road, 9½ M. (3½ hrs'. walk). We follow the road to Gérardmer as far as (1⅓ M.) *Le Collet* (p. 351) and then turn to the left in the direction of the Lac de Retournemer, which is 1¼ M. from this point by the footpath and nearly 3 M. by road. At (3 M.) the *Col des Feignes-sous-Vologne* (2770 ft.) the road forks, both branches, however, leading to La Bresse. The branch to the right, ½ M. longer than the other, passes the small *Lac de Lispach* (2970 ft.) and descends the valley of the *Moselotte* (p. 358). The road to the left follows the valley of the *Vologne*, an affluent of the Moselotte, which must not be confounded with the torrent of the same name near Gérardmer. — 5¾ M. Footpath to the *Lac de Blanchemer* (see below), a visit to which involves a digression of 1 hr. — 7½ M. Bridge of the road to the Col de Bramont (p. 358). — 9 M. Footpath to the Lac des Corbeaux (see p. 354). — 9½ M. *La Bresse*, see p. 358.

2. Viâ the Hohneck, 4½-6½ hrs. according to the route chosen after the ascent of the Hohneck (1-1¼ hr.) and descent on the S. side (½ hr. more), see p. 352. The shortest route leads to the right from the frontier, passes (20 min.) the chalet of *Schmargult*, turns to the left, again (½ hr.) turns to the left, and reaches (10 min.) the **Lac de Blanchemer** (3445 ft.), a small and picturesque lake on the W. slope of the Rheinkopf (p. 354). Route thence, along the Vologne, see above.

The longer route from (1½-1¾ hr.) the S. base of the Hohneck (see above) follows the frontier, more or less closely, for about 2 hrs. After ¼ hr. we reach the *Fontaine de la Duchesse*, named in honour of Marie de Gonzaga, wife of Henri II of Lorraine (1622). We then skirt the

Haut des Fées (4325 ft.; to the right) to 40 min.) the boundary stone 2876. To the right beyond (10 min.) stone 2880 is the *Chaume de Ferschmuss* (or Firstmiss; rfmts.). Beyond (5 min.) stone 2882 we take a path (guide-post) to the right, which skirts the W. side of the Rheinkopf and commands a view of the *Lac de Blanchemer* (p. 353). On regaining the frontier (1/4 hr.; guide-post) we turn to the left and ascend to (10 min.) the top of the Rheinkopf (4260 ft.), which commands an extensive view, stretching from the Donon to the Balion d'Alsace and the Black Forest. A little to the S. rises the *Rothenbachkopf* (4327 ft.), behind which appears the *Batteriekopf* (4300 ft.). We now descend along the frontier to (1/4 hr.) stone 2896, diverge to the right, then descend to the left, and reach (20 min.) a path which leads to the right to La Bresse in 1 1/2 hr. Following this however, to the left, we skirt the tiny *Lac Machais* (2920 ft.), a little beyond which we join the road from Wesserling (p. 357) to La Bresse and follow it to (50 min.) the **Col de Bramont** (2920 ft.). Hence to La Bresse by road, see p. 358. [The col may be reached direct from the Rheinkopf in 1 hr. viâ the col between the Rheinkopf and the *Ronde Tête* and thence round the S. side of the latter.] Beyond the Col de Bramont we follow the French side of the frontier for some minutes, then go straight on, keeping to the right at the (1/2 hr.) fork, to (35 min.) the **Lac des Corbeaux** (2950 ft.), 500 yds. long and 250 yds. wide, romantically situated among lofty rocks and surrounded by sombre fir-trees. Finally we descend along the left bank of the discharge of this lake to (1 hr.) *La Bresse* (p. 358).

b. From Epinal to Colmar viâ the Schlucht and Münster.

65 M. Railway to (33 M.) Gérardmer (p. 350); thence Tramway to the Schlucht, see p. 351; thence Electric Tramway to Münster in 1 hr. (fare down 1 *M* 70, up 3 *M* 40 pf.); and finally Railway in 3/4 hr. from Munster to (12 M.) Colmar (fares 1 *M* 55 pf., 1 *M*, 65 pf.). The mountain-section of the tramways plies in summer only.

From Epinal to the (37 M.) *Schlucht*, see pp. 349-351. The first part of the descent into the **Münstertal* is very fine, and the whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks. About 1/2 M. after leaving the Schlucht we pass through a tunnel and reach a bend of the road commanding a particularly fine view. [Pedestrians here follow a by-road to the right, which brings them to Münster in about 2-2 1/2 hrs.] — 1 M. *Altenberg*, a station beside which is the large and handsome **Hôtel Altenberg* (3610 ft.; first-class, D. 5, S. 3 fr.), with a cheaper restaurant for tourists. A little farther on the tramway quits the road and descends by a rack-and-pinion section for 1 3/4 M. through a pine-forest. — 3 M. *Sägmatt* (hotel); 3 3/4 M. *Schmelzwasen;* 4 1/2 M. *Amfersbach;* 5 1/4 M. *Stossweier* (Hôt. de la Schlucht); 5 3/4 M. *Hohrod.* — 6 1/2 M. *Münster.*

The Road (omnibus) descends from Altenberg in windings, the last of which, 2 1/2 M. long, advances the traveller little more than 1/2 M. in a direct line. This curve ends in the floor of the valley, near Stossweier. — 5 1/2 M. (15 M. from Gérardmer) *Im Eck*, with the German custom-house. — 6 1/4 M. *Insel*, a hamlet, whence a road leads to Urbeis (p. 348) and a path to the Daren-See (p. 353). — From (7 1/2 M.) *Sulzern* another omnibus runs to Münster. — 9 M. *Stossweier* (see above).

10 1/2 M. **Münster** (1256 ft.; *Münster Hotel*, at the station; *Storch*), a manufacturing town with 6078 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the Kleintal with the *Grosstal* the latter of which is watered by the *Fecht*.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the ***Schlosswald**, 1 1/4 M. to the S.E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds.

From Münster to Metzeral, 3½ M., branch-railway, ascending the picturesque valley of the *Fecht*. — From (½ M.) *Luttenbach* we may ascend in 2½ hrs. (finger-posts) to the top of the Kahlenwasen, or *Kleine Belchen* (4160 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Münstertal and the Lauchtal. It may be ascended also direct from Münster in 3 hrs., or from Sulzbach (see below). — 3½ M. **Metzeral** (*Sonne; Bahnhof-Hotel*), an industrial village with several cotton-mills. A fine road leads hence to (4 hrs.) *Wildenstein* (p. 348).

The Railway from Münster to Colmar descends the industrial valley of the Fecht. 2 M. *Günsbach*. — 4 M. *Weier-im-Thal*, about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. Ascent of the Kahlenwasen, see above. — 5 M. *Walbach*. — 6½ M. *St. Gilgen*.

8 M. *Türkheim* (Zwei Schlüssel; Vogesen), an old town still partly surrounded by walls and towers.

An electric tramway runs hence in 40 min. to Drei Æhren, Fr. *Les Trois-Epis* (1910 ft.; *Trois-Rois* and *Trois-Epis*, same proprietor; *Bellevue; Notre-Dame*), a finely situated pilgrim and summer resort, 5 M. to the N.W. — About 1½ M. to the N. rises the *Galz* (2400 ft.), a rocky height commanding an extensive view. — To the S.W. (3 M.) is the *Grosse Hohnack* (3215 ft.), another good point of view. The *Kleine Hohnack* (3018 ft.), to the N. of the last, is crowned with a ruined castle.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of Türkheim and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in ¼ hr.; fares 40, 20 pf.), lies the village of *Winzenheim* (Meyer), from which a visit may be paid to the (1 hr.) ruin of *Hohlandsburg*. The return should be made by *Plixburg*, and thence to the station of *St. Gilgen* (see above).

The railway now skirts the *Logelbach*, in the plain where Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army in 1675. To the left runs the tramway to Schnierlach (p. 348). — 10 M. *Logelbach*. — 12 M. *Colmar*, see p. 325.

c. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Bussang and Wesserling.

66½ M. — Railway to (37½ M.) *Bussang* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). — Omnibus twice daily from Bussang to (8½ M.) *Wesserling* in 2 hrs. (fare 2¼ fr.). — Railway from Wesserling to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* in 1 hr. (fares 2 *M* 75, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 5 pf.).

From Epinal to (7½ M.) *Arches*, see p. 349. Our line now diverges to the right from that to Gérardmer and continues to ascend the valley of the *Moselle*.

17½ M. **Remiremont** (1280 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; du Cheval-de-Bronze; des Deux-Clefs*), a pleasant-looking town with 10,548 inhab., pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Moselle, at the base of the fortified hill of *Parmont* (2010 ft.). It owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Romaric on the *Saint Mont* (see p. 356). A nunnery established in the town became afterwards a chapter of noble ladies and acquired some celebrity before its suppression at the Revolution.

Remiremont is a particularly clean little town, and streamlets of clear water run through its streets. The principal edifice is the *Parish Church*, formerly the abbey-church, which lies to the S. of the main street. Founded in 910 and consecrated in 1050, it is now

substantially an edifice of the 14-15th centuries. The W. tower dates from 1804, the crypt under the choir from the 10th century. — Adjoining the church is the former *Palace of the Abbesses*, now the Hôtel de Ville, rebuilt in the original 18th cent. style after a fire in 1871. Some of the *Houses of the Canonesses* are also extant, near the church. The Sous-Préfecture is one of these. — To the S. of the town is the fine *Promenade du Calvaire*.

Branch-railway from Remiremont to *Cornimont*, see p. 358; route to *Plombières*, see p. 338. Omnibuses from the Place de la Courtine and from the station. — DILIGENCE (5 fr.) in summer from the Hôt. des Deux-Clefs to the *Feuillée Dorothée* (p. 338), returning viâ *Plombières* (p. 336).

Excursions may be made from Remiremont to the *Belvédère du Corroy*, in the forest, 35 min. from the Promenade du Calvaire: to the *Roche Tocquaine*, 1¼ M. from the Calvaire; to the *Saint Mont* (2240 ft.), an isolated hill, 1½ hr. to the N.E. (see p. 335) viâ (1 M.) *St. Etienne*; to the pretty *Valley of Hérival*, 1½-2 hrs. to the S.; and to the *Forêt du Ban* and the *Valley of the Géhard*, to the S.W.

FROM REMIREMONT TO GÉRARDMER (p. 350), 17 M., Steam-tramway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 90 c., return 5 fr., 3 fr. 20 c.), viâ (4½ M.) *St. Amé* and (10 M.) *Le Tholy* (Gérard; des Voyageurs), a summer-resort.

Beyond Remiremont the train crosses the Moselle near its confluence with the *Moselotte*. 20½ M. *Vecoux*. The valley now contracts. 25 M. *Rupt-sur-Moselle* (to Corravillers, see p. 340). To the right is the *Fort de Rupt*. — 31 M. *Le Thillot* (Cheval Blanc).

A diligence (1½ fr., there and back 2½ fr.) plies hence twice daily in 1½ hr. to (5¼ M.) *Le Haut-du-Them*, which is connected with (17½ M.) Lure (p. 322) by steam-tramway viâ (3 M.) *Servance* (Garnier; Mongenot) and (10½ M.) *Melisey* (Bonjean).

35 M. **St. Maurice-sur-Moselle** (1800 ft.; *Hôt. de la Gare*, good), an industrial village with 2949 inhab., at the beginning of the route to the Welsche Belchen (p. 359).

About 220 yds. to the right of the station is a road leading to the left into the pretty *Vallée de la Prêle*, whence paths ascend to the left to the (1¼ hr.) Plain du Canon (p. 360), on the road to the Ballon.

Near the church of St. Maurice, to the right of the road, begins the interesting **Colline des Charbonniers** (finger-posts). About 2 M. up this valley, to the left, opens the *Vallon de la Grande-Goutte*, through which we may ascend to the (1½ hr.) *Chaume* (3517 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Tête des Neufs-Bois* (4048 ft.; view). Continuing to ascend the Colline des Charbonniers, we first pass (4 M.) a rough path leading (to the right) to the (1 hr.) *Col des Charbonniers* (3625 ft.), and then reach (6½ M.) the chalet-restaurant on the *Chaume du Rouge-Gazon* or *Rote Wasen* (3605 ft.), whence a walk of 20 min. to the S. brings us to a rock commanding a good view of the pretty *Lac de Bers* or *de Perche*, Ger. *Sternsee*. Thence we ascend in 20 min. more to the *Gresson* (4100 ft.), a fine point of view. From the Rouge-Gazon we may return to the N., along the frontier, to the (½ hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (p. 357), the forester's house of *Séchenat*, and (2 hrs.) *Bussang* (see below).

The railway beyond St. Maurice crosses the Moselle twice.

37½ M. **Bussang** (2045 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. des Sources-Minérales*, at the bath establishment, pens. from 8 fr.; *Hôt. des Deux-Clefs*, good. *Vaxelaire*, in the village), a village with 2716 inhab., is visited on account of its *Mineral Springs*, situated 1¼ M. farther up the valley of the Moselle. The waters, which are cold, ferruginous, and strongly effervescent, are not much used on the spot, but they are exported

in large quantities. — About 3/4 M. away, in a small and muddy hole located by a notice-board, is the *Source of the Moselle.*

Excursions. Paths indicated by finger-posts and coloured marks on rocks, trees, etc. — On the N. of the Moselle Valley. Viâ the valley of *La Hutte*, beyond the bridge between Bussang and its springs, to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Col d'Oderen* (p. 359), to the N.E., by which we may reach Cornimont (p. 358); viâ the saw-mill of La Hutte to the *Chaix-Barbe* and the *Col du Page* (3355 ft.) and down into the Vallée de Ventron, where we strike the road from Krüt to Cornimont (p. 359) at the Pont de Frogne (3 3/4 hrs. from Bussang to Ventron; driving possible); to the (2 3/4 hrs.) *Drumont* or *Petit-Drumont* (3965 ft.; view); the *Grand-Drumont* or *Tête de Fellering* (4020 ft.), the summit of the mountain, is 35 min. farther on. — On the S. of the Moselle Valley. From the *Pont du Séchenat*, 1 M. from Bussang, to (1 hr.) the *Roche du Sabbat* and (1/2 hr. thence) the *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (p. 356); or viâ the (1 hr.) forester's house of *Séchenat* to the (1 hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois*, etc.

The Road to Wesserling diverges to the right from the old road, which is 3/4 M. shorter and leads past the mineral spring, but rejoins it at the col. At the head of the valley rise the *Côte des Russiers* (3910 ft.) and the *Tête des Allemands* (3325 ft.). — 2 1/2 M. *Tunnel du Col de Bussang* (2360 ft.; French custom-house), about 275 yds. in length, with a gate marking the frontier (inn at the other end). Beyond the col the road, hewn in the rock, descends circuitously, affording a series of fine views. To the left rises the Grosse Belchen (see below). — 6 1/2 M. *Urbis* or *Urbès* (Couronne), with the German custom-house. We now enter the valley of the *Thur.*

9 M. **Wesserling** (*Hôt. de Wesserling; Restaurant*, opposite the station), an industrial village with cotton-mills. — Railway to Krüt and road thence to La Bresse, see pp. 359, 358.

The Railway to Mülhausen descends the *Valley of St. Amarin*, watered by the *Thur.* — 2 M. *St. Amarin* (1330 ft.; Goldener Löwe; Kämmerlin). — 3 M. *Moosch.* — 5 M. *Weiler* (1215 ft.).

The **Grosse Belchen** (*Ballon de Guebwiller*, or *de Soultz;* 4670 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., may be ascended from St. Amarin (2 3/4 hrs.) or Weiler (3 1/2 hrs.). The route from Weiler leads to the N. viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Altenbach* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Haager Hütte* (rfmts.). Extensive panorama from the top (hotel). The descent may be made to Gebweiler (p. 325).

6 M. *Bitschweiler.* — 8 M. **Thann** (*Hôt. de la Gare; des Voyageurs* or *Moschenrosse*), the chief town of the district, with 7884 inhab. and thriving cotton and silk factories, is dominated by the ruined castle of *Engelburg.* The **Church of St. Theobald*, dating from the 14th cent., is a gem of Gothic architecture and possesses a beautiful tower of the 15th century.

11 M. *Sennheim* (Bornot), Fr. *Cernay*, a small industrial town.

A branch-line runs hence viâ (12 M.) *Masmünster*, Fr. *Masseraux* (Goldner Adler) to (17 1/2 M.) *Sewen* (Krone), whence the ascent of the *Welsche Belchen* or *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 360) takes about 3 1/4 hrs. The route leads viâ the small *Lake of Sewen* and the *Gr.-Hôt. du Ballon* (p. 360), about 1/2 hr. from the top. — About 1 1/2 M. from Masmünster is *Rougemont-le-Château* (inn), whence a diligence (2 1/2 fr.) plies twice daily in 3 hrs. to (10 M.) *Belfort* (p. 322).

Our line now joins the Strassburg railway. 17 M. *Lutterbach;* 18 1/2 M. *Dornach.* — 20 1/2 M. *Mülhausen*, see p. 324.

d. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Cornimont and Wesserling.

I. Viâ Cornimont, La Bresse, and Wesserling.

73½ M. — Railway to (32½ M.) *Cornimont* in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 85, 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 60 c.). — Omnibus four times daily from Cornimont to (4½ M.) *La Bresse* in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr.) and from *Wildenstein* twice daily to (3½ M.) *Krüt* in ¾ hr. (fare 60 pf.). The distance by road between La Bresse and Wildenstein is 9½ M. (carr. 12 fr.), but pedestrians can save 2 M. by short-cuts. — Railway from Krüt to (23½ M.) *Mülhausen* in 1⅓ hr. (fares 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 25 pf.; no 1st cl.).

From Epinal to (17½ M.) *Remiremont*, see p. 355. The branch railway to Cornimont turns to the left, beyond the bridge over the Moselle, and ascends the valley of the *Moselotte*. — 20 M. *Dommartin-lès-Remiremont;* 21½ M. *Le Syndicat-St-Amé* (hotel; tramway to Gérardmer, see p. 356). — 23½ M. *Vagney* (Hôt. de la Poste et du Commerce). The village lies ½ M. from the station, on the *Bouchot*, which forms the pretty fall of the *Saut du Bouchot* (85-100 ft. high), 3 M. farther on, beyond *Sapois*. Route from Vagney to Gérardmer, see p. 351. — The valley continues to be picturesque; best views to the left. The railway has at several points been hewn out of the living rock. 29 M. *Saulxures-sur-Moselotte* (hotel), a small manufacturing town (4055 inhab.).

32½ M. **Cornimont** (1910 ft.; *Cheval de Bronze*), a manufacturing town with 5463 inhab., possesses a fine modern *Church* in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and a modern *Château*.

Carriage with one horse (2 seats) to *Gérardmer* viâ Grosse Pierre, 15 fr., with 2 horses (2-8 seats), 25 fr.; to *Bussang*, 15 or 25 fr.; to *Krüt* or *Wesserling*, 15 or 30 fr.; to the *Schlucht*, 18 (2 seats) or 30 (2-6 seats) fr. Route to *Ventron* and the *Col d'Oderen*, see p 359.

The Road to Krüt ascends the valley of the Moselotte.

4½ M. **La Bresse** (2085 ft.; *Hôt. Bellevue*, good; *du Commerce*), another small industrial town (5076 inhab.), with traces of glacial action and other interesting geological phenomena in its environs. The houses of the little town extend for a considerable distance up the valleys of the two streams that form the Moselotte.

Hence to *Gérardmer*, see p. 351; to the *Schlucht*, the *Hohneck*, the *Lac des Corbeaux*, and the *Lac de Blanchemer*, see pp. 353, 354, and below.

Beyond La Bresse the road to Wesserling coincides at first with that to the Schlucht, but diverges from it at the (7 M.) *Bridge* where we cross the *Vologne*. Fine view, to the left, of the head of the valley. We ascend through wood. In another 2 M. (4½ M. from La Bresse) a footpath on the left leads to the Lac de Blanchemer (p. 353), and a little farther on diverges that leading to the Lac Marchet and the Rheinkopf (p. 354). In ¼ hr. more we reach the —

9½ M. (from Cornimont) **Col de Bramont** (3145 ft.), on the frontier between France and Germany. [Pedestrians may reach this point viâ the Lac des Corbeaux in 2½ hrs.] The view from the Col itself is limited, but beyond the small custom-house (examination) it becomes more free and picturesque. The road describes several wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid. — 13½ M. *Wildenstein*

(1970 ft.; Sonne), the first village in Alsace. Road to Metzeral, see p. 355. On a hill in the middle of the valley stood the castle of Wildenstein, destroyed in 1644. — $17^1/_2$ M. *Krüt.*

The Railway descends hence through the valley of the Thur. — At ($^1/_2$ M.) *Oderen* begins the road over the Col d'Oderen (see below). Then (left), by the roadside, is the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-des-Aides.* — $2^1/_2$ M. *Fellering.* — 3 M. *Wesserling*, see p. 357.

II. Viâ Cornimont, Ventron, and Wesserling.

67 M. — Railway to ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Cornimont*, see p. 358. Thence Road to Krüt, 11 M., of which the first $3^1/_2$ M. are traversed by a diligence to *Ventron* (twice daily; 75 c.). Railway from Krüt, see p. 358. Carriage from Cornimont to *Krüt* or *Wesserling*, see p. 358.

From Epinal to ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Cornimont*, see p. 358. The road to Ventron leaves the Remiremont road at some distance to the left of the railway, and ascends the industrial valley of a tributary of the Moselotte.

36 M. **Ventron** (*Hôt. Martin-Germain*, pens. 6-8 fr.) is a manufacturing village situated among pasture-lands and wooded hills. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Le Grand-Ventron* is a hamlet at the mouth of the valley ('colline') of Ventron. We cross the stream, leave the road on the left, and ascend sharply among woods.

The (39 M.) **Col d'Oderen** or *de Ventron* (2900 ft.) lies on the frontier, between the *Grand-Drumont* (4020 ft.; p. 357), on the right, and the *Haut de Felza* (3765 ft.; ascent in 35 min.; view), on the left. The path to the right, partly through wood, descends direct to Fellering (see above). Our path descends in windings (fine views) to the valley of the Thur. — From (42 M.) *Chapelle-St-Nicolas* another shorter path leads to the right to Oderen. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Krüt.* Thence to (3 M.) *Wesserling*, see above.

e. From Epinal to Belfort viâ the Welsche Belchen.

60 M. — Railway to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — Road from St. Maurice to *Giromagny*, 16 M. (short-cuts for walkers); to the Welsche Belchen, 6 M. Public vehicle in summer, to the Welsche Belchen in 2 hrs. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.), thence to Giromagny in 2 hrs. (3 fr., there and back 5 fr.; fare all the way 5 fr.). Motor omnibus from St. Maurice to the Gr.-Hôt. du Ballon (p. 360) $3^1/_2$ fr., thence to Giromagny $3^1/_2$ fr., all the way $5^1/_2$ fr. Carr. from St. Maurice to the Belchen and back 10-12 fr., with two horses 20-24 fr. — Railway from Giromagny to (9 M.) *Belfort* in $^1/_2$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.).

From Epinal to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle*, see pp. 355, 356.

Pedestrians may cover the distance from St. Maurice to the Belchen in about $2^1/_4$ hrs. by following the Old Road, which diverges from the new road at the first bend. This is now little more than a pathway, parts of which are very steep, and is best used for the descent only ($1^1/_3$ hr.). It crosses the new road several times (way-posts) and finally unites with it at the Jumenterie (p. 360), about $4^1/_2$ M. from St. Maurice.

The new Highroad to the Welsche Belchen ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) starts a little to the left of the station of St. Maurice and after 2 M. enters

the forest. About $^3/_4$ M. farther on is the *Plain du Canon*, a col with a forester's house (rfmts.), where a famous echo may be awakened (cannon-shot 1 fr.).

On foot the Plain du Canon may be reached in $^3/_4$ hr. by a path to the right of the road to the Belchen (finger-post), or viâ the Vallée de la Prêle (p. 356). — From the Plain du Canon to the Ballon de Servance (2 hrs.), see below.

We ascend from the Plain du Canon through wood (no view) to (5 M.) the *Jumenterie* (3490 ft.), a cheese-manufactory, where the pedestrian route joins the high-road (see p. 359). Soon after the Welsche Belchen comes into view on the left, and the Ballon de Servance on the right. About $1^1/_4$ M. farther on we pass the *Hôt. Stauffer* (3880 ft.; pens. from 10 fr.) and the *Ferme du Ballon* (café-restaurant), whence the top of the Welsche Belchen is reached in 10-15 minutes.

The ***Welsche Belchen,** or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4085 ft.), is one of the chief summits of the Vosges Mts. The highest point, a little to the left of the statue of the Virgin, is marked by a 'mountain indicator' showing the chief heights in the neighbourhood. The *View from the top is magnificent, particularly towards the S.E., and it is unimpeded except on the N.W., where the Ballon de Servance rears its bulky form. To the N. are the Drumont, the Grand Ventron, and the Hohneck; to the N.E., the Rouge Gazon, the Gresson, and the Grosse Belchen; to the E., the valley of Masmünster, with the reservoir of the Alfeld and the Lac de Sewen. Mülhausen, the Rhine, and the Blauen, Belchen, and other summits of the Black Forest; to the S.E., in clear weather, the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Jungfrau (named from left to right), and other peaks and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland are visible; to the S., Belfort; to the S.W., the Jura. By proceeding to a point about 5 min. to the N. of the summit we obtain a view of the Colline des Charbonniers (p. 356) and of the valley of the Moselle, with Bussang, St. Maurice, and other villages. — The descent may be made to (2 hrs.) *Sewen* (p. 357), the lake of which is seen to the E., 2460 ft. below us.

The view from the **Ballon de Servance** (3970 ft.) is more limited, and the summit is occupied by a fort to which visitors are not admitted. We reach the top from the Welsche Belchen (way-posts) in about 2 hrs., viâ (1 hr.) the *Col du Stalon* (3120 ft.) and the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ferme du Beurey* (3795 ft.). The direct ascent from St. Maurice ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) leads viâ the Plain du Canon (see above).

On the road descending to Giromagny, about 1 M. from the summit of the Welsche Belchen, is the **Gr.-Hôt. du Ballon-d'Alsace* (3680 ft.; R. from 4, déj. or D. 4, pens. from 9 fr.).

Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by taking the path which descends through the wood opposite the hotel. The path is somewhat rough and fatiguing at the other end, especially for those coming in the opposite direction (ascent of the Belchen from Giromagny by this route 3 hrs.). It passes the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Etang des Fagnies*, or *du Petit-Haut* (3034 ft.), on the right, and in its lower part skirts the *Savoureuse*. About $^1/_4$ hr. beyond the hotel another but less interesting path diverges to the left, leading eventually to the same point.

The road descends still more circuitously than on the St. Maurice side of the ridge. A little beyond the hotel is the *Chalet Bonaparte* or *Boigeol*. The footpath joins the road about $5^1/_2$ M. farther on. Here, to the right, is seen the pretty waterfall called the *Saut de la Truite* (2316 ft.; hotel); and there is another fall about $^3/_4$ M. farther on. The road on this side affords fine views. The second inn is at ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Le Malvaux*, near the bottom of the valley. We then pass *Lepuix* and reach —

16 M. **Giromagny** (1560 ft.; *Hôt. du Boeuf; du Soleil*), a town on the Savoureuse (pop. 3614), with thread and cotton mills. On the W. it is commanded by a fort. The modern Gothic church has a fine tower. The railway station lies on the opposite side of the town.

The railway and the road to (9 M.) Belfort descend to the S. across a plain dotted with small lakes. $3^1/_2$ M. *Lachapelle-sous-Chaux*. At ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Bas-Evette* we join the Paris and *Belfort* line (p. 322).

54. From Belfort (Strassburg) to Dijon.

a. Viâ Montbéliard and Besançon.

$116^1/_2$ M. Railway in $4^2/_3$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 15, 14 fr. 30, 9 fr. 25 c.). From Belfort to ***Besançon***, $59^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 70 c.). The best views on this picturesque line are to the left.

Belfort, see p. 322. For some distance beyond Belfort we proceed in the direction of Mülhausen, and then we turn to the S. — 6 M. *Héricourt* (Poste; Deux Clefs), a small manufacturing town, is famous for the battle of Jan. 15-17th, 1871, in which Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the blockade of Belfort, and was obliged to retreat to Switzerland (comp. p. 323). Tramway to *Lure*, see p. 322. — Farther on, the line descends the valley of the *Lisaine*.

11 M. **Montbéliard**, Ger. *Mömpelgard* (1045 ft.; *Hôt. de la Balance; de Mulhouse*), a town with 10,455 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Allaine* and the Lisaine, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal (p. 403). It is an industrial centre of some importance, its chief products being clocks and watches. In the middle ages Mömpelgard was the capital of a countship, which passed to Wurtemberg in 1397 and remained united with it until 1793.

The *Château*, situated on a rock near the station, is a building of the 18th cent., with two towers dating from 1425 and 1594; its fortifications, of which some remains are extant, made it one of the chief positions of the Germans during the battle of Héricourt. — The Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is embellished with a fine bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Cuvier* (1769-1832), a native of Montbéliard. The Place Dorian, farther on, contains a *Bust of Dorian* (1814-73), member of the National Defence. Beyond is the Place d'Armes, with a statue of *Colonel Denfert-Rochereau* (1823-78), the gallant defender of Belfort (p. 323).

A branch-railway runs from Montbéliard to (18 M.) *Delle*, passing several industrial places with iron-works, manufactures of hardware and household articles, motor-cars, and bicycles. At (12½ M.) *Morvillars* we join the line from Belfort to Bâle viâ Delle (p. 324).

From Montbéliard to St. Hippolyte *(Doubs and Dessoubre Valleys)*, 20 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. This branch line diverges from the main line at *Voujeaucourt* (see below) and ascends for some distance the upper valley of the *Doubs*, which soon turns to the S. — 9½ M. *Mathay*, the station for *Mandeure*, a village on the right bank, on the site of the important Roman town of *Epomanduodurum*. Numerous antiquities found here are now preserved in the museum at Besançon. — 13 M. *Pont-de-Roide*, a finely-situated industrial and commercial town with 2810 inhabitants. — 20 M. **St. Hippolyte** (1205 ft.; *Coupe-d'Or*), an industrial village, in a picturesque district at the confluence of the Doubs and the *Dessoubre*.

A diligence plies daily from St. Hippolyte up the winding valley of the Doubs to (20½ M.) *St. Ursanne*, crossing the Swiss frontier beyond (7 M.) *Vaufrey* (inn). — Another diligence (four times daily) ascends the valley of the Dessoubre to (7 M.) *Maîche* (see p. 369).

The line crosses the Savoureuse and the canal, passes through a tunnel, and reaches the right bank of the *Doubs*, which it crosses several times farther on. — 13½ M. *Voujeaucourt* is a large iron-making village. — 18 M. *Colombier-Fontaine*. 20½ M. *St. Maurice*. The scenery becomes more picturesque; fine glimpses of the Jura to the left. — 23½ M. *L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs* (Hôt. de Paris), a small iron-making town. Tunnel (1230 yds. long). Beyond (30 M.) *Clerval* are three tunnels, and between (35½ M.) *Hyèvre-Paroisse* and Baume are five more. This picturesque rocky part of the valley between Hyèvre and Laissey (see below) repays the pedestrian.

39½ M. **Baume-les-Dames** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de la Gare)* is a town with 3257 inhab., which before the Revolution possessed a wealthy convent of noble ladies of the Benedictine order. The church and several old houses are interesting.

At *Fourbanne*, about 1½ M. from Baume, near the railway, is a fine stalactite cavern.

Diligence (1½ fr.) twice daily in ¾ hr. to (5 M.) *Guillon-les-Bains* (1475 ft.; Hôt. de l'Etablissement), a watering-place, with a cold mineral spring.

The line continues to run through a picturesque district, and threads three other tunnels. 47 M. *Laissey*, with iron-mines. 54 M. *Roche*. On the left bank of the Doubs is *Arcier*, a hamlet named from the arches of a ruined Roman aqueduct, restored in 1854-55. — Farther on, to the left, is the *Signal de Montfaucon* (2005 ft.), with the ruins of a château below a modern fort. — Beyond a tunnel, 1170 yds. long, we obtain a good view, to the left, of Besançon.

59½ M. **Besançon** (Gare de la Viotte), see p. 363.

Beyond Besançon the railway to Dole and Dijon runs at some distance from the Doubs, but it again approaches the river and the Rhône-Rhine Canal farther on. The district traversed becomes less mountainous. — 64 M. *Franois*, where the line to Bourg and Lyons (p. 371) diverges. About 2 M. to the E. of (75 M.) *Ranchot* is *Fraisans*, with important iron-works. 76½ M. *La Barre*, the junction for Gray (p. 333); 83 M. *Rochefort-sur-Nenon*. — For (87½ M.) **Dole**, and the continuation of the railway to (116½ M.) *Dijon*, see pp. 404, 403.

b. Viâ Vesoul, Gray, and Auxonne.

118 M. Railway in $6^1/_4$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 30, 14 fr. 40, 9 fr. 30 c.).

From Belfort to (39 M.) *Vesoul*, see pp. 322, 321. — Thence to (118 M.) *Dijon* viâ Gray, see p. 321.

c. Viâ Vesoul and Besançon.

$144^1/_2$ M. Railway in 6-$9^1/_4$ hrs. (fares the same as for R. 54 a).

From Belfort to (39 M.) *Vesoul*, see pp. 322, 321. The line turns to the S.E., and traverses a wooded district, crossing several high embankments. Beyond (43 M.) *Villers-le-Sec* the train passes through some cuttings in the rock and turns to the S. — $46^1/_2$ M. *Vallerois-le-Bois*, with an old castle, lies to the left. About $8^1/_2$ M. to the E. is *Villersexel* (p. 322).

$53^1/_2$ M. *Montbozon;* the village, with a fine château of the 16th cent., lies about $1^1/_4$ M. to the left, on the banks of the *Ognon*, the valley of which the line now descends. Line to *Lure*, see p. 322. — Beyond ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Loulans* we cross the winding Ognon. Beyond (60 M.) *Rigney* is a lofty viaduct. $64^1/_2$ M. *Moncey*. The Jura now appears to the left. 67 M. *Mérey-Vieilley;* 70 M. *Devecey*. The line quits the valley of the Ognon and traverses another wooded and hilly district. Extensive view to the right. — At (72 M.) *Auxon-Dessus*, with salt-works, the line to Gray (p. 333) diverges to the right. Beyond (74 M.) *Miserey*, also with salt-works, the train passes through three tunnels, the last two of which succeed each other immediately and are together $^3/_4$ M. long. — $78^1/_2$ M. **Besançon** (Gare de la Viotte), see below. — Thence to *Dijon*, see p. 362.

55. Besançon.

Railway Stations. *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1; Buffet, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr., good), for all trains; *Gare de la Mouillère* (Pl. D, 1), on the line to Morteau and Neuchâtel (R. 56), the trains for which start from the central station and pass here $^1/_4$ hr. later. — *Omnibus Bisontins*, from the station to the hotels, 50 c.

Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. des Bains (Pl. a: C, 1), Avenue Carnot 4, at La Mouillère (p. 368), R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 (at separate tables déj. from 3, D. from $3^1/_2$), pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. e; C, 2), Rue Moncey 6, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., good; Gr.-Hôt. de Paris (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue des Granges 33, R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 7 fr., good; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue de la République 11, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; de la Couronne (Pl. d; B, 2), Rue Gustave-Courbet, R. from 2, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$ fr.; du Chat-Noir, at the Gare de la Viotte, R. from 2, déj. $1^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$ fr.

Restaurants. *Colomat*, Grande-Rue 86, good; *Verguet*, same address, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 4 fr.; *Ehrhart*, Place du Quatre-Septembre; *Gavillon*, Rue des Granges 42, déj. from 2 fr.; *Bouillon Duval*, Grande-Rue 12; *Taverne Alsacienne*, Rue de la République 12, déj. $2^1/_2$ fr.; *Brasserie de Lorraine*, Promenade Granvelle, plat du jour $1^3/_4$ fr. — **Cafés.** *Brasserie de Lorraine*, *Café Granvelle*, *du Helder*, all in the Promenade Granvelle; *du Commerce*, near the Hôtel de Paris; *de la Bourse*, in front of the Musée; *Taverne Alsacienne* and *Brasserie du Point-Central*, Rue de la République 12; *Brasserie Brelin*, Square St. Amour 1.

Cabs. Per $^1/_2$ hr. with one horse 1 fr., each addit. $^1/_2$ hr. 75 c.; from 10 to 12 p.m. $1^1/_2$ and 1 fr.; from 12 to 6 a.m. 2 and $1^1/_2$ fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) to *Tarragnoz* (see Pl. F, 4); from *St. Claude* (see Pl. A, 1) to the *Porte Rivotte* (Pl. E, 2); from *Chaprais* (see Pl. B, 1) to the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4); from the *Place du Quatre-Septembre* (Pl. C, 2) to *St. Ferjeux* (see Pl. B, 4). Fares 10-20 c.; correspondance, 5 c. extra.

Baths. *Bains Salins*, p. 368; *Bains Granvelle*, Rue de la Préfecture 10.

Post & Telegraph Office, Grande-Rue 100, near the Palais Granvelle.

University Courses in French for foreigners are arranged as at Nancy (see p. 110). Apply to M. le Président du Comité de Patronage des Etudiants étrangers.

Syndicat d'Initiative, at the Palais Granvelle and Grande-Rue 87.

Besançon (925 ft.), a venerable town with 56,168 inhab., formerly the capital of the *Franche-Comté*, and now of the department of the *Doubs*, is mainly built on a tongue of land surrounded by the river Doubs. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel on the hill rising from the middle of the neck of the peninsula (1205 ft.; to the S.E.), and by detached forts on the neighbouring heights. Besançon is the headquarters of the 7th army corps and the seat of an archbishop, of a university, and of an artillery-school. It is also an important industrial centre, the staple industry being the manufacture of clocks and watches, which affords employment to 8000 workmen and furnishes more than four-fifths of the watches sold in France (ca. 525,000 annually), representing at the lowest computation the sum of 500,000*l.* The manufacture of artificial silk employs 1200 men and women. On account of its advantageous situation near Switzerland, at the junction of several railways, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal, the trade of Besançon is equally important. The canal coincides at this point with the Doubs, except where it flows through a tunnel, 415 yds. long, underneath the citadel, shortening the navigation by 2-3 M.

Besançon, the *Vesontio* or *Bisontium* of the Romans, was the capital of the *Sequani* at the time (58 B.C.) when Cæsar conquered Ariovistus, king of the Suevi. Owing to its great importance as a strategical position, it became a flourishing city under the Romans and was made the capital of Sequania Maxima. The town was plundered several times during the barbaric invasions and belonged in turn to the Burgundians and the Franks. It was then successively united to the kingdoms of Burgundy and Arles and to the Germanic Empire, and in the 12th cent. it was created a free town by Frederick Barbarossa, who held several diets here. It was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, was taken, lost, and retaken by the French during the 17th cent., and has belonged to France since the Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Besançon was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians for four months in 1814. In 1870-71 it was not attacked by the Germans, but served as a base for the operations of Bourbaki's army against Werder, who was besieging Belfort. Among the famous sons of Besançon are Cardinal Granvella (1517-86), Marshal Moncey (1754-1842). General Pajol (1772-1844), Charles Nodier (1780-1844), and Victor Hugo (1802-85).

From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) we reach the centre of the town either by making a rather long detour to the left through the *Faubourg de la Mouillère* and following the road that the omnibuses take, or by turning to the right through the *Faubourg de Battant*.



BESANÇON
1 : 11,500
0 100 200 300 400 500
Mètres
Vesoul Belfort
A
B
C
Gare de la Viotte
La Mouillère
Avenue Carnot
Casino
Bains
Promenade
Avenue Denfert-Rochereau
Rue des Vosges
Porte de Battant
Pte d.l. Pelotte
Promenade des Glacis
Fort Griffon
Asile
Porte de Charmont
Ecole Norm. d'Instit.
Pont de Battant
Grande Rue
Egl. St Madel.
Place Jouffroy
Rue de la Madeleine
Porte d'Arènes
Caserne Condé
Amphithéatre
Quai de Strasbourg
Temple Protestant
Halle
Musée
Pl. d.l. Révolution
Rue Gambetta
Rue des Granges
Egl. St Pierre
Pl. du 4 Sept.
Hôt. de Ville
Pal. de Justice
Lycée
Egl. de St Fr. Xavier
Rue du Lycée
Rue Pasteur
Porte St Pierre
Caserne Lyautey
Rue d'Alsace
Square St Amour
Rue Proudhon
Arsenal
Hôpital St Jacques
Ecole de Médecine
Jardin botanique
Av. de Canot
Abattoir
Canot
Pont de Canot
Doubs
Promenade de Chamars
Rue de Chamars
Rue de l'Orme
Direction d'Artill.
Séminaire
Dijon Lyon St Claude
1
2
3
4


D
E
F
Fort Beauregard
Bregille
Ch. du Ft. Bregille
Fort Bregille
Nord
Chem. des Fontenottes
Gare de la Mouillère
Chemin de Ragot
Pont de Bregille
Doubs Riv.
Chemin de fer de Morteau
Chemin Fourchu
Chemin des Prés de Vaux
Gare des Bois
Casernes Victor Hugo
Caserne Duras
Ecole d'Artillerie
Rue de Bregille
R. de la Rape
Génie
Pl. Rivotte
Port au Bois
Route de St. Dizier à Lausanne
Pl. des Jacob.
Aqueductus
R. d. Martelots
Egl. St. Maurice
Archevl.
Theatrum
Ecole Norm. d'Instit.
Pl. St. Quentin
Rue Quentin
Porte de Mars
Egl. St. Jean
Thermae
Dir. d'Artill.
Kursaal
Université
Chât. d'Eau
CITADELLE
Templum
Magnus Vicus
Tunnel de la navigation
Rue Ronchaux
R. de la Vlle. Monnaie
R. de Billon
R. du Chapitre
Chem. d. l. Citadelle
Hôt. de la Div. milit.
Gendarmerie
Porte Notre Dame
Moulin de Tarragnoz
Route de Lyon
Charles Nodier
R. du Porteau
Ile des Gs. Bouez
Barrage
Doubs Riv.
Chemin de Chaudane
Fort Chaudane
Porte taillée
Tarragnoz
1
2
3
4
D
F

In the first case we proceed through the Rue de la République to the Place du Quatre-Septembre (Pl. C, 2), which is skirted by the Grande-Rue; in the second, we reach the Pont de Battant (p. 366), where the Grande-Rue begins.

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2), an uninteresting edifice of the 18th cent., contains a Pietà in marble by Luc Breton (S. transept) and a Madonna and Child by Clésinger (N. transept), both artists being natives of Besançon. — Opposite the church stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a building of the 16th cent., with a time-blackened front in rusticated masonry. Behind it is the *Palais de Justice*, also of the 16th cent., with a pleasing façade.

The **Palais Granvelle** (Pl. D, 3), farther on, to the right, at the corner of the Rue de la Préfecture, was built in 1534-40 by Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (p. 369), the famous chancellor of Charles V. and father of Cardinal Granvella. The court is surrounded with arcades, resembling cloisters, and in 1897 was embellished with a statue (by Jean Petit, of Besançon) of *Nicolas de Granvelle* (1484-1550). The palace is now occupied by local learned societies. Beyond the court (which is a thoroughfare) is the *Promenade Granvelle*, with a *Statue of Victor Hugo*, by Becquet (1902), where a band plays on Sun. and Thurs. in summer.

At the opposite corner of the Rue de la Préfecture is the *Fontaine des Carmes*, with a figure of Neptune by Claude Arnould, surnamed Lulier (1564), said to be a portrait of the Duke of Alva, Charles V.'s general and a contemporary of Cardinal Granvella (see p. 364).

A little beyond the Palais Granvelle, to the left, is the church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 2), built by the Jesuits in 1712-14. It contains some fine wood-carvings and a rich gilded altar, with a large reredos in carved wood, representing the Assumption.

In the street to the left of this church is the *Public Library* (Pl. D, 2), which contains 93,600 printed volumes and 2247 MSS. Among the latter are 80 folio volumes of Cardinal Granvella's state-papers. It contains also a collection of 10,000 medals and coins and various other curiosities. The library is open daily, 9.30-11.30 & 1-4 or 5.

At No. 140, Grande-Rue (tablet), *Victor Hugo* (1802-85) was born.

In the *Square Archéologique Castan* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the Grande-Rue, are the ruins of what was probably the *Ancient Theatre*, afterwards succeeded by a baptistery. A few columns, whole or in fragments, and various other remains have been collected at each end of the square, which also contains the ruins of the 'podium' or internal foundations (custodian, Rue des Martelots 13). A reference to the Plan will show other places where vestiges of ancient buildings are still to be seen.

The **Porte de Mars**, *Porte Noire*, or *Porta Nigra* (Pl. D, 2, 3), near the end of the street, is the principal relic of Besançon's ancient importance and is said to have been erected by Marcus Aurelius in 167 A.D., as a triumphal arch to commemorate his victories over

the Germans. It consists of a single arch, 33 ft. high and 18 ft. wide, dorned with eight columns arranged in two rows, but it is much dilapidated and part of it had to be rebuilt in 1820.

The **Cathedral of St. Jean** (Pl. E, 3), at the end of the Grande-Rue and on the outskirts of the town, near the base of the citadel, is the most interesting edifice in Besançon, but is unfortunately somewhat crowded by the neighbouring buildings. It is one of the few churches in France with two apses, and in plan resembles the churches on the banks of the Rhine. The only entrance is on the side adjoining the Grande-Rue. The cathedral was founded in the 4th cent., but the greater part of the present building dates from the 11-13th cent., and the E. apse was rebuilt in the 18th century. The edifice thus presents a curious mixture of styles. The arches and windows in the nave are Romanesque, the latter being preceded by fine Gothic galleries. The principal apse, to the W., is also Romanesque

The interior contains numerous paintings and other works of art. Near the organ is a picture by *Fra Bartolomeo*, representing the Madonna and Child, with saints and a portrait of the donor, Jean Carondelet, archbishop of Palermo. To the left of the entrance is the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastian del Piombo* or *Tintoretto*. Below is the monument of *Ferry Carondelet* (d. 1528; brother of Jean), dean of the metropolitan church of Besançon. At the end of the smaller apse is a Resurrection by *C. Vanloo*, and on the walls of the same apse are some interesting works by *Natoire*, representing four scenes of the Passion. To the right of the entrance is a statue of a *Cardinal de Rohan* (d. 1833), by Clésinger the Elder, and to the left, a statue of *Cardinal Mathieu* (d. 1875), by Bourgeois. To the right of the smaller apse is a fine *Astronomical Clock*, with 72 dials, a modern work (1860) by Vérité, of Beauvais. The nave contains a Gothic stone pulpit of the 16th century. Behind is a chapel with waggon-vaulting and carved panelling.

The *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3), beside the cathedral, has been occupied since 1907 by offices and laboratories of the university.

The **Citadel** (Pl. E, F, 3), which occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum', was built in the 17th cent., chiefly from the designs of Vauban. It is commanded by some of the neighbouring heights, but these are now defended by modern forts (no admission). Fine view from these heights and from the slopes of the rocky plateau (1205 ft.) on which the citadel stands, surrounded by the Doubs.

A little to the N.E. of the cathedral, at the end of the Rue Rivotte (Pl. E, 2), are the interesting Gothic *Maison Mareschal* (No. 19; 1520) and the old *Porte Rivotte* (1526, but afterwards altered). — About $^1/_2$ M. to the E., on the bank of the Doubs below the citadel, is the *Porte Taillée* (see Pl. F, 2, 3), a gateway built in a cleft of the rock, through which the road to Lausanne now passes. It dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed it for the passage of an aqueduct, now restored (above). Fine views both on this side and beyond the Porte.

At the end of the town next the *Pont de Battant* (Pl. B, 2, 3) is the Place de la Révolution, with the *Market Hall* (Pl. B, 2), a building of no architectural merit, on the first floor of which is the **Museum,** containing an important collection of over 700 paintings and a considerable number of antiquities. It is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

Ground Floor. *Archaeological Collection*, chiefly consisting of prehistoric and Gallo-Roman objects found in the Franche-Comté. 997. Small head of a genius (Roman; 2nd cent.); *1015. *Bull with three Horns* (Gallo-Grecian bronze); 1016. 1017. *Gallic Jupiter*, 1019. *Gallic Bard*, 1024. *Morpheus* (1st cent. A.D.), 1027. *Diana*, 1028. *Mercury*, six bronze statuettes; 1022. *Roman Helmet*, of silver; 1024. *Youthful Bacchus*, small Roman bust in bronze inlaid with silver; 1034. *Head of a Mule*, in embossed bronze, from the arm of a Roman chair; 1053. *Madonna and Child* (14th cent.); no number, *St. Sebastian* (15th cent.); 1060. *Julius Caesar* (Florentine; 16th cent.); 1065. *Terminal Figure with three Faces* (late 16th cent.); 1085. Gilded copper *Clock* of Card. Granvella (1564); 1083. Leaf of a *Consular Diptych* (516 A.D.); *1096. *Walnut Sideboard* designed by H. Sambin (1581); 1101. *Flemish Tapestry* (16th cent.). — The ground floor contains also a *Decorative Arts' Collection*.

First Floor. *Paintings.* Room I, to the right at the top of the staircase. From left to right: 450, 451. *Snyders*, Flowers and fruit; 428. After *Rubens* (by *Van Thulden*?), Bearing of the Cross; 356, 355. *Ant. More*, Portraits; *368. *Bern. van Orley*, Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, a triptych from an oratory in the Palais Granvelle, long attributed to Dürer; 17. *Baroux*, Rocks on the banks of the Doubs; 437. *Ary Scheffer*, General Baudrand, of Besançon (d. 1848); 251. *Gigoux* (of Besançon), Père Lecour, wine-grower; 13. *Baron* (Besançon), 'Noces de Gamache' (a luxurious banquet); 105. *Courbet*, Portrait of the artist; 473. *C. Vanloo*, Theseus and the Minotaur. — 246. *Gigoux*, Death of Leonardo da Vinci. — 438. *Ary Scheffer*, Procession of the Leaguers at Paris (1589); 409. *Ribera*, Portrait; 66. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Old man; 468. *L. van Uden*, Valley in Belgium; 499. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Forced halt; 286. *A. Hanneman*, An abbé, chancellor of the Golden Fleece; *57. *Bronzino*, Descent from the Cross (1545); 463. *Titian*, Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (1548; see p. 365); 501. *Wyrsch*, Infancy of the Madonna; 1. *Achard*, Banks of the Ain; 240. *Gaetano*, Cardinal Granvella (see p. 364); 326. *Fr. Le Moyne*, Tancred and Clorinda (from Tasso); 472. *Valentin*, Gamblers. — 248. *Gigoux*, Eve of Austerlitz. — Sculptures in the middle of the room: *Perrey*, Jezebel; *Mme. Syamour*, Meditation; *Dalou*, Bust of Courbet; *Franceschi*, Awakening; *Malherbe*, The last nymph.

Room II. To the right, *Francken the Younger*, 236. Passage of the Jordan, 235. Passage of the Red Sea; 108. *Noël Coypel*, The artist and his daughter; 406. *Ribera*, Cynic philosopher. — 52. '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, Flight into Egypt; 299. *Jordaens*, Head of John the Baptist; 493. *J. Victoors*, Dutch kitchen; 170. *Dutch School*, Old man.

Room III. 322. *Largillière*, Court-lady of the reign of Louis XV.; 244, *Giacomotti*, Martyrdom of St. Hippolyte. — 30-38. *Boucher*, Chinese scenes, designs for tapestry executed for Mme. de Pompadour; 321. *Largillière*, Family-group.

Room IV. 72. *Th. Chartran* (Besançon), Martyrdom in the catacombs at Rome; 146. *German School* (style of Aldegrever), Portrait. — 338. *Mabuse* (?), Jean Carondelet (p. 366); 444. *Fr. Schommer*, Mary Magdalen. — 238. *Francken the Younger*, Bearing of the Cross; 47. *Brouwer*, Tavern; 359. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church in Flanders; '*Velvet*' *Brueghel*, 55. Village festival, 51. Terrestrial Paradise, 56. Skaters; 517. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 295. *Clouet (Janet)*, The Sire de Vieilleville; 462. *Van Thulden*, Easter morning; 344. *Matsys*, Philosopher meditating on a skull (1509).

Room V. No number, *Clairin*, Victor Hugo at the Arc de Triomphe (1885).

Room VI. 233. *Français*, Landscape. — No number, *Gros*, The Doubs at Charbonnière. — 104. *Courbet*, Stag-hunt. — 385. *Pointelin*, Slope in the Jura. — In the middle, drawings by *Fragonard*, *Boucher*, *H. Robert*, etc.

Room VII contains less important paintings. Right side (at the opposite end from the staircase): *Cranach*, Adam and Eve. — *Matsys*, Head; *Tilburg*, The blessing; *Lievens*, Child blowing soap-bubbles; *Poussin*, Landscape; *Hogarth*, Clockmaker's workshop; *Schorel*, Portrait; *Both*, Landscape; *Jordaens*, Merry couple; *Poussin*, Fountain; *Aldegrever*, Portrait; *Rigaud*, Portrait; *Cranach*, Nude woman stabbing herself; *Terburg*, Portrait; *Cranach*, *Nymph; *Lawrence*, *Duc de Richelieu; *Van Ostade*, Tavern; *Rigaud*, Portrait; *Goltzius*, Last Judgment; *Ingres* Portrait. — Left side as we return;

Poussin, Nymphs and Cupids; *Lawrence*, Portrait; *Gérard*, Portrait; *Granet*, Cloister; *Van Heda*, Still-life; *P. Delaroche*, Nude woman; *Matsys*, Madonna; *Decamps*, Landscape; *Van der Weyden*, Portrait; *Bol*, Portrait.

Behind the Musée are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 2), formerly the church of the Holy Ghost (13-15th cent.), and a house (to the left) with an interesting wooden balcony (15th cent.) in the court.

The Rue de la Préfecture, which skirts the Promenade Granvelle (p. 365), intersects the Rue Mégevand, in which are the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), the *Church of Notre-Dame* (16th and 19th cent.), and the *Université*. The *Natural History Museum* in the last is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 1-4, on other days on application. — The *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4) occupies the old palace of the Intendants of Franche-Comté, dating from 1772. To the N.W., on the site of a Roman circus, is the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 3). To the S., near the Doubs, is the *Promenade de Chamars* or *du Champ-de-Mars*, with a bronze statue of *General Pajol* (1772-1844), by his son, also a general (d. 1891). Not far off are the *Hospital* (Pl. C, 3), the church of *St. François-de-Xavier* (Pl. C, 3), and the *Lycée Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, C, 3).

In the *Mouillère Quarter* (Pl. C, 1) is the **Saline Bathing Establishment** with *Hotel* (p. 363), *Casino* (adm. 50 c., 1 fr. on Sun. and special fêtes), *Theatre*, etc. The water, which is furnished by the brine springs of Miserey (p. 363), 4½ M. to the N.W., is very strongly charged with mineral salts (baths 60 c.-3 fr.).

From Besançon to *Gray* and *Is-sur-Tille (Culmont-Chalindrey)*, see p. 333; to *Neuchâtel*, see R. 56; to *Belfort* and to *Dijon*, see R. 54.

56. From Besançon to Neuchâtel.

72½ M. Railway in 5½-5¾ hrs. From Besançon to (49½ M.) *Le Locle* in 3⅓-3⅔ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 95 c.). From Le Locle to (23 M.) *Neuchâtel* in 1⅓-1½ hr. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.).

Besançon, see p. 363. Starting from the *Gare de la Viotte* (p. 363), the train skirts the N. side of the town, passes through a long tunnel, and stops again at the *Gare de la Mouillère*. It then crosses the Doubs by a lofty trellis-bridge and ascends along the slope of the rocky hill surmounted by the *Citadel* of Besançon. Beyond the first of three short tunnels we obtain a good view to the left of the *Porte Taillée* (p. 366). The *Fort de Montfaucon* (p. 362) is conspicuous on the other side of the valley, while the citadel long forms the background. The train finally passes through two long tunnels, quits the valley, and traverses a plateau covered with meadows, arable land, and woods. — 10 M. *Mamirolle*, with a national dairy-school. — 13½ M. *L'Hôpital-du-Grosbois.*

From L'Hôpital-du-Grosbois to Lods, 15½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 25 c.). Beyond (7½ M.) *Maizières* this line turns to the S.E. and enters the picturesque valley of the *Loue*, passing the following industrial places, engaged in nail-making, wire-drawing, and the distilling of kirsch and absinthe. — 8½ M. **Ornans** (*Hôt. de France*; *du Jura*, pens. from 5 fr.), a picturesquely situated town (2910 inhab.),

the birthplace of Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (p. 365). The painter Courbet (1819-77), notorious for instigating the overthrow of the Vendôme Column in 1871, was born in the vicinity. 12 M. *Montgesoye;* 13$^1/_2$ M. *Vuillafans*, with two ruined castles. — 15$^1/_2$ M. **Lods** (*Hôt. de France*). In the neighbourhood are the stalactite grottoes of *Grande-Baume*.

About 2 M. from Lods (omn. 50 c.) is the village of **Mouthier** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), whence we may visit the upper part of the valley and the *Source of the Loue*, which issues in copious volume in a large circular opening among the hills 6 M. to the S.E., and has been proved to be a subterranean branch of the Doubs. The road ascending the valley leads to Pontarlier (p. 406), which is about 12$^1/_2$ M. from Mouthier (diligence in summer, 2$^1/_2$ fr.).

Halfway between L'Hôpital and (17 M.) *Etalans* is the *Puits de Poudrey*, a deep chasm with a large grotto. — From (20$^1/_2$ M.) *Le Valdahon* an omnibus (50 c.) plies to *Vercel* (Hôt. Nicole), 3$^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. 25$^1/_2$ M. *Avoudrey* (Hôt. des Voyageurs; Dornier-Létondal).

Diligences run hence to (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Fuans* (inn), at the head of the picturesque valley of the *Dessoubre*, and to (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Pierrefontaine* (Hôt. des Trois-Pigeons), an excursion-centre.

The country becomes more hilly and picturesque. 29 M. *Longemaison.* The railway traverses rocky cuttings and affords a fine view to the left. Long tunnel below the summit of the *Mont Chaumont* (3615 ft.). — 34 M. *Gilley* (Hôt. de la Gare).

From Gilley to Pontarlier, 15 M., railway in 1-1$^1/_3$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20 c.). This line ascends the valley of the *Doubs*. At (5 M.) *Montbenoit* are some interesting remains of an Augustine abbey (12-15th cent.). — 15 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 406.

Beyond Gilley the train descends, and passes through a tunnel into a rocky and wooded gorge. 39$^1/_2$ M. *La Grand' Combe-de-Morteau.* The line runs for some distance through the valley of the *Doubs*.

41$^1/_2$ M. **Morteau** (*Buffet; Hôt. de Paris; du Commerce*), a watchmaking town with 4243 inhab., possessing little interest for the traveller. French custom-house.

From Morteau to Maîche, 21$^1/_2$ M., narrow-gauge railway in 1$^1/_2$ hr. (fares 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 50 c.). The line runs viâ (5$^1/_2$ M.) *Noël-Cerneux*, (7 M.) *La Chenalotte*, and (18 M.) *Charquemont* (diligence to La Chaux-de-Fonds, see below). — Maiche (2560 ft.; *Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; du Commerce; de la Couronne*) is an industrial town and summer-resort on a plateau surrounded by woods. It is connected by diligence (3$^1/_4$ hrs.; 3 fr. 70 c.) with (21$^1/_2$ M.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 370 and *Baedeker's Switzerland*), viâ *Charquemont* (see above). Another route to La Chaux-de-Fonds is by diligence from Maîche to (10$^1/_2$ M.) *Goumois*, and thence either by railway (17 M.), or on foot and by boat following the **Côtes du Doubs* (ca. 7 hrs.).

Another diligence plies from Maiche to (7 M.) *St. Hippolyte* (p. 362).

The train then crosses the Doubs and skirts its banks, passing through a tunnel beyond which opens a fine view to the right.

45$^1/_2$ M. *Villers-le-Lac* (Hôt. Taillard; de l'Union), the last French station, where passengers alight for (1 M.) *Lac-ou-Villers*, an industrial town with 3095 inhab., on the left bank of the Doubs. It is the starting-point of the steamboats to the Saut du Doubs (p. 370), but it is better to join the boat at the next station. — We have a fine view of the valley as we ascend. The line passes through

a short tunnel, traverses a lofty viaduct, and threads two other longer tunnels. The road (see below) also runs through a tunnel, below the railway, to the left.

48 M. *Col-des-Roches* (Hôt. Picard), the first Swiss station (custom-house). Swiss time is 55 min. in advance of French time. An interesting road diverges here through the *Col des Roches* (tunnel and rock-galleries) to the village of *Les Brenets* ($2^1/_2$ M.; see below).

$49^1/_2$ M. **Le Locle** (3110 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. des Trois-Rois; du Jura; de la Poste*), a pleasant and prosperous town with 12,991 inhab., is well known for its watches and jewellery. We change carriages here. Custom-house.

From Le Locle to Les Brenets, 3 M., narrow-gauge railway in $^1/_4$ hr. (fares 60, 40 c.). The line ascends to the right, passing through a tunnel, to the station of *Les Frêtes*. Thence it proceeds through wooded valleys and meadows, and along the deep gorge of the *Bied* (opposite, the line to Morteau, see p. 369) and through two tunnels to the large watch-making village of *Les Brenets* (Couronne; de la Gare; Bellevue), in the valley of the Doubs. From the station we descend through the village to the ($^1/_4$ hr., ascent 20 min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the **Lac des Brenets**, or de *Chailleron* (2470 ft.), a lake $2^1/_2$ M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. An electric launch (80 c. there and back) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, narrowing between precipitous wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In $^1/_2$ hr. we reach the **Saut du Doubs** (*Hôtel du Saut-du-Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). Visitors should first order their meal on the Swiss side, and then cross to the French side. In about 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque waterfall, which is 80 ft. in height. A new road through beautiful woods, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets*.

$54^1/_2$ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3270 ft.; *Hôt. Central; de Paris; de la Fleur-de-Lys*), a town with about 40,000 inhab., is also known for its watches. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The train then passes through two tunnels, the second being more than $^3/_4$ M. long. — Immediately beyond ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Convers* we pass through another tunnel, 2 M. long. $59^1/_2$ M. *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (3145 ft.). Beyond (62 M.) *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2795 ft.) we have a magnificent *View (right) of Lake Neuchâtel and the Alps. — $66^1/_2$ M. *Chambrelien* (2255 ft.), beautifully situated almost perpendicularly over the valley of the *Areuse*. The train here turns back towards Neuchâtel, finally running parallel with the lines to Pontarlier and Lausanne. — 70 M. *Corcelles*. *View to the right. Tunnel.

$72^1/_2$ M. **Neuchâtel** (1585 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. des Alpes et Terminus; Bellevue; du Lac; du Soleil; du Vaisseau*), a town of 22,900 inhab., the chief attractions of which are the old *Church*, the *Château* on the hill above the town, and the *Picture Gallery* on the lake. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

57. From Besançon (Belfort) to Bourg (Lyons).

$95^1/_2$ M. Railway in $2^3/_4$-$5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 35, 11 fr. 75, 7 fr. 60 c.). From Besançon to *Lyons*, 147 M., railway in $8^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 65 c., 18 fr., 11 fr. 80 c.).

Besançon, see p. 363. We follow the line to Dole and Dijon as far as ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Franois* (p. 362). Beyond ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Montferrand* the train crosses two bridges over the Doubs. 9 M. *Torpes-Boussières.* Farther on we cross the Rhône-Rhine Canal and the river, skirting a height surmounted by *Osselle*, the 'Auricella' of the Romans, the interesting stalactite grottoes (adm. 50 c.) of which may be visited from ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Byans.* — At (21 M.) *Arc-et-Senans* we join the line from Dijon to Switzerland viâ Mouchard and Pontarlier (R. 61).

$25^1/_2$ M. **Mouchard** *(Buffet; Hôtel Moderne)*, also on the line from Dijon to Neuchâtel (R. 61).

From Mouchard to Salins, 5 M., railway in $^1/_4$ hr. (fares 90, 60, 40 c.). — **Salins** *(Grand-Hôtel des Bains; Hôtel des Messageries; Hôtel du Sauvage; du Balcon)*, a town with 5290 inhab., is situated in the narrow gorge of the *Furieuse* and dominated by the hills of Belin, St. André, and Poupet, the first two of which are fortified. As its name implies, it possesses several saline springs, of which one only is used medicinally, while the others are reserved for the manufacture of salt.

The *Bathing Establishment* (bath $^3/_4$-2 fr., douches 1 2 fr.; towels 10-50 c.) lies near the centre of the town, which consists of little more than one long street. The establishment, which is unpretending in appearance, is admirably fitted up inside, and contains a swimming-bath. The waters of the cold medicinal spring (60 c. per litre) are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and bromide of potassium, and contain 30 grains of mineral ingredients per litre.

The Place d'Armes, adjoining the Bath Establishment and the Hôtel de Ville, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Perraud, of *General Cler* (1814-59), who was killed at Magenta, and with a *Fountain* dating from 1720. — The *Salt Works* lie to the right, beyond the Place d'Armes; visitors are admitted on Thurs. at any hour and on Sun., 1-4. Opposite is the Place du Vigneron, with a *Fountain* decorated with the figure of a vintager, by Max Claudet (1864), a native of Salins.

The church of *St. Anatoile*, on the slope of Mont Belin, overlooking the town, is reached from the Place du Vigneron by ascending to the right. It is an interesting Transitional building, with fine doors of carved wood in the florid Gothic style, and has been skilfully restored. — The Rue des Clarisses descends hence to the right to the Place St. Jean, in which is the *Collège*, with a former church now containing the *Musée* (adm. on Sun., 1-4, on other days on application).

Both the *Mont Belin* (2125 ft.), to the E. of Salins, and the *Mont St. André* (1920 ft.), to the W., command good views, but a still finer point of view is *Mont Poupet* (2800 ft.; $1^1/_2$ hr.), which rises to the N., near the railway. — From Salins an interesting excursion may be made to the **Source of the Lison*, $8^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. (omn. in 2 hrs., $1^1/_2$ fr.; carr. 12 fr.).

Beyond Mouchard our line diverges to the right from the railway to Pontarlier (p. 406), the viaduct of which is seen to the left, and traverses a hilly district, at the base of the outliers of the Jura. — 30 M. **Arbois** *(Hôt. des Messageries; Central; Au Commerce)* is a town with 4093 inhab., situated in the pleasant valley of the *Cuisance*, which is noted for its excellent wine. It is also a station on the railway to Pontarlier (see p. 406). *Pasteur* (1822-95) spent his boyhood at Arbois, where he is commemorated by a statue. — Beyond

(35 M.) *Grozon*, with salt-works, the railway to Dole (pp. 406, 405) diverges to the right.

38 M. **Poligny** *(Buvette; Hôtel Central; Hôtel de France)*, a town with 4092 inhab., about $^3/_4$ M. from the station, is dominated by a rocky height crowned with the scanty ruins of an old castle. It still shows traces of the Spanish domination in the architecture of several of its fountains, gateways, etc., but presents otherwise little of interest. The natural history collection in the *Musée*, at the Hôtel de Ville, include the remains of the famous 'Dimodosaurus Poliniensis', discovered at St. Lothain (see below). In the *Eglise de Moutier-Vieillard* is a fine alabaster reredos of the 16th century. The *Sous-Préfecture*, in the Rue du Collège, is established in an old convent, the church of which is used as a corn-market; the early-Gothic church of *St. Hippolyte* has a portal and chapels of the 13-15th cent., and contains some good ancient and modern wood-carving in the choir. Lower down in the Rue du Collège is the ancient *Tour de la Sergenterie*. — Branch-railway to Dole, see p. 405.

41$^1/_2$ M. *St. Lothain*, with an ancient abbey-church; 44$^1/_2$ M. *Passenans*. Tunnel. — 47$^1/_2$ M. *Domblans-Voiteur*.

About 5$^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. (omn. daily in summer; 2$^1/_2$ fr. there and back) is *Baume-les-Messieurs*, with the ruins of the abbey of that name. The church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, contains a triptych of the 16th cent. and tombs of the 14-15th centuries. — About 1$^1/_4$ M. farther on are the curious **Roches de Baume*, with stalactite caves lighted by electricity (2 fr.).

Beyond (51$^1/_2$ M.) *Montain-Lavigny* we see, on a hill to the right, the *Château du Pin* (13th and 15th cent.).

56 M. **Lons-le-Saunier** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Genève*, Rue du Jura 17; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Place de la Liberté; *du Jura*, at the station), an industrial town with 13,133 inhab., on the *Vallière*, was the *Ledo Salinarius* of the Romans, and is now the capital of the department of the *Jura*.

The Avenue Gambetta leads from the station towards the town, passing to the left of the *Préfecture*, which occupies an old Benedictine convent. The adjoining church of *St. Désiré* contains a Romanesque crypt beneath the choir, some polychrome paintings, stained glass, and fine modern altars. Farther on, the Rue St. Désiré crosses the Vallière and ends at the *Place de la Liberté*, in the centre of the town. At the other end of the Place is the *Theatre*, originally intended for a church. Farther on beyond the Place de la Petite-Chevalerie, and near the Palais de Justice, is the fine *Promenade de la Chevalerie*, adorned with a bronze statue, by Bartholdi, of *Rouget de l'Isle* (1760-1836), writer and composer of the 'Marseillaise', who was born at Montaigu, 1$^3/_4$ M. to the S.E. of the town.

The Rue du Commerce, which begins at the Place de la Liberté and is flanked with arcades, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a *Museum*, open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 2-4, on other days on application.

Ground Floor. Sculptures, mainly plaster-casts of modern works, besides works by *Perraud*, a native of the Jura (see below), who remained faithful to classic traditions, *Max Claudet* (p. 371), etc.

First Floor. Room I contains small Egyptian, Celtic, Gallic, Roman, Merovingian, and Prehistoric Antiquities; a Natural History Collection; a small Ethnographical Collection; Armour; Medals; a pretty marble statuette of Mme. Dubarry; and other objects. — Room II. Pictures (MS. catalogue). No. 142. *Caracci*, Adam and Eve; *Brueghel the Elder*, 5. Flemish village fête, 6. Massacre of the Innocents; 3. *Giordano* (?), Rape of Europa; 79. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a woman; 187. *Lefèvre*, Potiphar's wife (1885).

Behind the Hôtel de Ville lies the Place Perraud, with a bronze *Bust of Perraud* (1819-76), the sculptor, by Claudet, and the *Hospital*, a building of the 18th cent., preceded by a fine iron railing.

The salt-works ('salines') from which the town derives its name have been superseded by a *Saline Bath Establishment*, with a casino, situated in a park, facing the Promenade de la Chevalerie (p. 372).

About $1^1/_4$ M. to the W. are the salt works of *Montmorot*, dominated by the *Montciel* (1210 ft.), the summit of which commands a fine view. — From Lons-le-Saunier a 'courrier' (fare $3^1/_2$ fr.) plies twice daily to (22 M. in $4^1/_2$ hrs.) *St. Julien* (two hotels), a small town with a trade in mules, by a picturesque road passing *St. Laurent-la-Roche* (6 M.), *Cressia* (12 M.), and *Gigny* ($17^1/_2$ M.).

Railway to *Champagnole*, *St. Laurent*, and *Morez*, see p. 382; to *St. Claude*, p. 380; to *Orgelet* and *Arinthod*, p. 381; to *St. Jean de-Losne*, p. 403. — From Lons-le-Saunier to *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Farther on our line skirts the Montciel. $59^1/_2$ M. *Gevingey*, with a château of the 17th cent.; 65 M. *Beaufort*, with the ruins of a 12th cent. château; $71^1/_2$ M. *Cuiseaux*, a small town at the foot of a picturesque group of rocks. 77 M. **St. Amour** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de l'Alliance)*, a small and ancient town, is the junction of a line to Dijon (see p. 403). — $80^1/_2$ M. *Coligny*, the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral, killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572); 85 M. *Moulin-des-Ponts.*

For ($95^1/_2$ M.) **Bourg** *(Hôtel de l'Europe, de France, de la Paix)*, with its famous *Church of Brou*, and the railways to Mâcon, Lyons, and Geneva, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

58. Excursions in the Jura.

The Jura proper, partly in France and partly in Switzerland, extends from the confluence of the Rhône and the Ain on the S.W. to the confluence of the Rhine and the Aar on the N.E., a distance of about 250 M., with a breadth of 40-50 M. The French Jura, however, to which the present route is devoted, is only about 160 M. in length.

The **Jura** mountain system consists of nine parallel ranges, without connecting ridges, and among these may be distinguished three plateaux at increasing altitudes (1800 ft.; 1800-2950 ft.; and 3600-4265 ft.). The peculiarities due to the calcareous nature of the system give great variety to the landscape. Most of the crests are intersected by deep and picturesque ravines ('cluses'), worn by the mountain-streams. Caverns are numerous and many of the streams have a partly subterranean course; there are many beautiful lakes and cascades; and the slopes are covered with dark forests.

The valleys of the French Jura, which amply repays a visit, are very beautiful and sometimes even grand. They are accessible by several lines of railway, tramways, and numerous diligences; for information about the last apply to the *Messageries du Jura*, Rue du Collège 9, Poligny.

a. From Bourg to St. Claude (Morez, St. Laurent) viâ La Cluse.

50 M. Railway in $3^1/_2$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 10, 3 fr. 95 c.)). Carriages are changed at La Cluse. — Diligence from St. Claude to **Morez** and **St. Laurent**, see pp. 375, 376.

Bourg, see p. 373. The line ascends a considerable gradient. — 6 M. *Ceyzériat;* 8 M. *Sénissiat;* 12 M. *Villereversure.* — 14 M. *Simandre-sur-Suran.* — Immediately beyond a tunnel a mile long we reach the bold **Viaduct of Cize* over the Gorge of the Ain. — 16 M. *Cize-Bolozon;* omnibus to Arinthod, see p. 382. — $22^1/_2$ M. **La Cluse** *(Buffet)*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.* — The line to St. Claude diverges from that to Nantua on the hither side of La Cluse and ascends the valley of the Ange to the N. — 24 M. *Montréal*, picturesquely situated on the left, at the foot of a hill formerly occupied by a fortified castle destroyed in the 17th century. — 26 M. *Martignat.* — $28^1/_2$ M. *Bélignat.*

$30^1/_2$ M. **Oyonnax** (1770 ft.; *Hôt. Varin*, Avenue de la Gare, opposite the post-office, R. 2-3, B. 1, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 8-9 fr.), with 7851 inhab. engaged in the manufacture of 'articles de St. Claude' (combs, pins, boxes, etc., of celluloid or horn). Hence we may make an excursion of $2^1/_2$ hrs. to the W. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Samognat* and to the *Saut de Charmine*, a fine series of cascades. About the same distance to the S.E. is the charming *Lac Génin.*

Beyond ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Arbent* we descend through two tunnels, and the scenery becomes more picturesque. — Passing ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Dortan-Lavancia* we ascend the deep and beautiful *Valley of the Bienne.* Tunnel. — 39 M. *Jeurre-Vaux* is the station for *Jeurre*, pleasantly situated on the right bank. Diligence hence to Moirans (p. 381; 2 hrs.). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Vaux-lès-St-Claude.* — 42 M. *Molinges*, on the right, with marble-quarries. On the same side is the pretty valley of the *Longviry*, off which, about 3 M. up, opens the equally beautiful valley of the *Perrière*. The Bienne is crossed. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Chassal.* — 46 M. *Lavans-St-Lupicin* is the station for the villages of *Lavans-lès-St-Claude* and *St. Lupicin* ($2^1/_2$ M.), which are more easily reached by the steam-tramway from Lons-le-Saunier (p. 381). Beyond a tunnel fine views open to the left and then to the right, and the train traverses a picturesque defile. To the right we have a magnificent view of St. Claude.

50 M. **St. Claude.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de France, du Commerce, both in the Place Denfert-Rochereau. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, at the end of the same Place. — **Baths.** *Bains du Nord*, Rue du Pré 45.

St. Claude (1275-1370 ft.), the seat of a bishop, is a town with 10,980 inhab., very picturesquely situated between rugged heights, at the junction of the deep gorges of the *Bienne* and the *Tacon* (see p. 375). Known as *Condatiscon* ('confluence') to the Gauls, it owes its present name to St. Claude, Bishop of Besançon, who retired to an abbey here in the 6th century. This abbey subsequently became very powerful and the inhabitants of its vast domains continued to be serfs until 1789. St. Claude is noted for the manufacture of



Poligny
Antelot en Mgne
Pontarlier
CHAMPAGNOLE
Château-Chalon
Voiteur
Baume les Messieurs
Mirebel
LONS-LE-SAUNIER
Conliège
Revigny
Crotenay
Pont du Navoy
Mont s. Monnet
Chatelneuf
Saffloz
Loulle
Syam
Sirod
Gillois
la Latette
Bief des Maisons
les Chalesmes
le Crouzet
Mouthe
Haute Joux
Noir Mont
Foncine le Haut
la Chaux Neuve
Mt. Noir
Forêt du Mont Noir
Mont Risoux
le Sentier
Vallée de Joux
Lac de Joux
le Brassus
Col de Marchairuz
St. Georges
St. Laurent
Morbier
MOREZ
les Rousses
Bois d'Amont
Noirmont
la Dôle
Clairvaux
Orgelet
Arinthod
Moirans
St. Lupicin
St. CLAUDE
Septmoncel
Mijoux
Col de la Faucille
Divonne
Gex
Nyon
Coppel
Versoix
Hermance
Ferney
GENÈVE
CAROUGE
St. Julien
Crêt de la Neige
le Reculet
Montoisey
Mt. Colomby de Gex
les Moussières
OYONNAX
NANTUA
Port
Châtillon
Crêt de Beauregard
Bellegarde
Collonges
Crédo
Vallairy
LAC LÉMAN
MONTS JURA
Annecy
Culoz
Bourg
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

snuff-boxes, pipes, and articles in horn and tortoise-shell, and for gem-cutting.

The station is on the right bank of the Bienne, here spanned by a *Stone Bridge* (1862) about 100 ft. in height. On the opposite (left) bank a bronze *Statue of Voltaire*, by Syamour (1887), with a bust of the advocate *Christin*, commemorates the gratitude of the 'anciens serfs du Jura' to their champions.

The Rue du Pré, the principal street, beginning to the right of the Place Denfert-Rochereau and passing the *Sous-Préfecture* and the *Hôtel de Ville*, is continued by the Rue du Marché to the *Cathedral of St. Peter*, the former abbey-church (14-19th cent.). This plain and massive edifice, in the Gothic style with occasional classic features, has a single W. tower. The buttresses are surmounted by watch-towers, which convert it into a kind of fortress. The interior, severe in style and without either transepts or ambulatory, contains 74 magnificent *Choir-stalls, executed by Jean de Vitry, of Geneva, in 1449-65. At the end of each aisle is a chapel and a gallery; in the left aisle is a fine altar-piece of 1533; in the right gallery is a 17th cent. altar-piece, and in the chapel below it are some old pictures and the large and elaborate modern shrine of St. Claude. — A lofty *Suspension Bridge* near the cathedral crosses the Tacon, on the other side of which is the station of the steam-tramway to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 380).

Environs of St. Claude. *Valley of the Bienne*, see p. 374 and below. — The chief characteristic of the *Valley of the Tacon* is the depth and narrowness of its ravine; along its left bank runs a road, used by the diligence leaving St. Claude every morning for (8 M.; 3 hrs.) *Les Bouchoux* (hotel). Thence we may reach the fine *Valley of the Semine*, to the S., and then descend to *St. Germain-de-Joux* (ca. 18½ M. from St. Claude), on the line from Bourg and Nantua to Bellegarde. — The *Combe de Tressus*, to the N. of the valley of the Tacon, or to the N.E. of St. Claude, behind the *Mont Bayard* (3135 ft.; fine view), is traversed by a stream, which forms a fine cascade, called the *Queue-de-Cheval* (165 ft.), at *Chaumont*, 3 M. from St. Claude. — This cascade may be seen from the *Valley of the Flumen* (see p. 376). — To the S.W. is the *Crêt du Surmontant* or *Roche des Miracles* (3525 ft.; 3-4 hrs. there and back), whence a vast panorama is disclosed.

From St. Claude to *Lons-le-Saunier*, see pp. 381, 380. — Diligence to *Les Bouchoux*, see above. — St. Claude is to be a station on the projected railway from Lons-le-Saunier to (48 M.) Geneva viâ La Faucille, which will shorten the journey from Paris to the Simplon, in competition with the line viâ Frasne and Vallorbe (p. 406).

From St. Claude to Morez viâ La Rixouse. 18½ M., diligence in 3½ hrs. (4½ fr.); no public vehicle for the return journey. This is a very fine excursion. — Railway under construction.

The road ascends the finely wooded and rocky *Valley of the Bienne*. — 4½ M. *Valfin-lès-St-Claude* (1935 ft.; inn). In the distance to the right is a fine cascade. — 7½ M. *La Rixouse* (2345 ft.; Hôt. Monnet) lies about 650 ft. above the gorge of the Bienne. The road to St. Laurent (see p. 376) diverges to the left. The road to Morez remains at about the same height above the gorge. — Beyond (11 M.) *Lézat* (2370 ft.) we join the road from St. Laurent to Morez, which makes a wide bend to the E. — 18½ M. *Morez* (p. 378).

From St. Claude to Morez viâ Longchaumois. 15½ M., diligence in 3¾ hrs. (4½ fr.), returning in 3½ hrs.

The road, on the left bank of the Bienne, ascends to a somewhat uninteresting plateau. — 4½ M. *Cinquétral.* — 8 M. *Longchaumois* (3220 ft.; Hôt. Tournier), an industrial village occupied in the cutting of gems and the manufacture of spectacles, linear measures, and bellows. — 12 M. *La Mouille* (3050 ft.). The road descends, affording a fine view of Morez, and joins the road from St. Laurent beyond the bend mentioned on p. 375. — 15½ M. *Morez* (p. 378).

From St. Claude to St. Laurent viâ Le Grandvaux. 18½ M., diligence in 3¾ hrs. (4½ fr.), returning in 3 hrs., a very fine excursion.

Through the valley of the Bienne to (7½ M.) *La Rixouse*, see p. 375. — We ascend to the left, commanding a view of the valley above the Morez road (see p. 375), and turn towards the N. — 11 M. *Château-des-Prés* (3135 ft.; inn) lies near the *Mont Ecuvet* (3370 ft.), on which stand a statue of the Virgin and a Calvary. Farther on the road skirts the E. side of the *Lac de l'Abbaye* (2884 ft.; 1¼ M. long), which discharges through a subterranean canal. — 15 M. *Les Guillons* (2887 ft.; inn), at the N. end of the lake, with the church of the former *Abbaye de Grandvaux.* We then pass through several hamlets in the *Grandvaux*, a flat pastoral district. — 18½ M. *St. Laurent* (p. 378).

From St. Claude to La Faucille *(Gex, Geneva)*, 18 M., diligence in 6 hrs. (6½ fr.; to Gex in 7¾ hrs.); another diligence plies to Septmoncel only (2½ hrs.). Diligence from La Faucille to Gex, see below. — The road first ascends along the right bank of the *Valley of the Tacon* (p. 375), leaving the Combe de Tressus on the left (view of the cascade, p. 375). It then enters the rocky and picturesque **Valley of the Flumen*, to the S.E., threads a tunnel, and ascends in windings (fine views). To the left rises the *Montagne Sur-les-Grés* (3580 ft.). — Beyond the hamlet of (5¼ M.) *Les Moulins* we quit the valley and ascend towards the N.E. — 7 M. **Septmoncel** (3425 ft.; *Hôt. Veuve Chevassus*), a prosperous village with an important gem-cutting industry, is noted for its blue cheese. The road now traverses a lonely plateau, and then turns successively to the E., the S., and the S.E. — 12½ M. *Lajoux* (3880 ft.; Hôt. Benoit-Barnet), an industrial village similar to Septmoncel. A little farther on the road descends rapidly in windings to the *Valley of the Valserine.* — From (16 M.) *Mijoux* (p. 379) we ascend this valley to the *Faucille* (p. 378).

b. From Andelot (Dole, Besançon) to Geneva viâ the Jura.

I. Viâ St. Laurent, Morez, and the Faucille.

65 M. — To *Morez*, 31 M., Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). The engineering of the line between Morbier and Morez (p. 378) is interesting. — From Morez to *Gex* viâ the *Faucille*, 24½ M., Diligence once daily in 8 hrs (6 fr.; back in 6½ hrs.), from July 1st to Sept. 30th motor-omnibus in 2¾ hrs. (8 fr.; back in 3 hrs.); in summer another motor-omnibus runs from the Faucille to Gex, in ¾ hr. (back in 1½ hr.; return-ticket 5 fr.). — From Gex to *Ferney*, 5½ M., Steam-Tramway in 40 min. (80 c.). — From Ferney to *Geneva*, 4 M., Electric Tramway in 35 min. (40 c.). — This is a highly interesting route.

Andelot, see p. 406. The branch-line to Morez turns towards the S. — 3¾ M. *Vers-en-Montagne*, to the left, on the *Angillon*, the winding valley of which we ascend for some distance. Ruins of a 15th cent. château.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Champagnole** (1790 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce; Dumont; Tissot-Cottez*), an industrial town with 3719 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Ain*, is of very ancient origin, but has been frequently burnt down and completely rebuilt. The 18th cent. *Church* contains a large altar-piece at the high-altar. In the Hôtel de Ville is a small *Musée*. In the environs are fine forests of fir-trees.

An extensive view is enjoyed from the *Mont Rivel* (2590 ft.; easy ascent; $2^1/_2$ hrs. there and back), to the N. of the town; on the summit are the ruins of a feudal castle. — A pleasant excursion may be made to ($3^3/_4$ M.) the *Valley of Syam* and to the *Perte de l'Ain*, which may be reached also from the station of Syam (see below).

From Champagnole to *Lons-le-Saunier*, see pp. 383, 382.

From Champagnole to Nozeroy, $9^1/_2$ M., diligence morning and evening in $2^1/_4$ hrs. Tramway to Boujailles (p. 406) projected. This highly interesting road runs to the N.E. through the valley of the *Londaine*. — Beyond (2 M.) *Equevillon* (2135 ft.) we pass through the *Cluse d'Entreportes*, a defile about 1 M. long, between precipitous walls of rock 325-500 ft. high. — 7 M. *Charbonny. Mièges*, to the left, has an interesting church. — $9^1/_2$ M. **Nozeroy** (2590 ft.; *Hôt. de France et de Bellevue*, R. from 2, pens. 6-8 fr., good), a small town in a picturesque situation, offers pleasant summer-quarters. The most prominent remains of the ancient fortifications of the town are the Tour du Beffroi and the Porte du Nord. To the S. are the remains of the ancient château of the Sires de Chalon. Diligence to Boujailles, see p. 406 — About $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. of Nozeroy is the *Moulin du Saut* (a cascade 65 ft. high), on the Serpentine, near its confluence with the Ain. The *Source of the Ain* is situated about 1 M. higher up, in a circular basin amidst wild scenery; on the right bank, 550 yds. from the confluence, are two pretty cascades called the *Saut des Maillis*.

Beyond Champagnole the railway ascends the valley of the Ain for some time (views to the right) and crosses the river by a viaduct about 200 ft. high. — 12 M. *Syam*, near the iron-works of that name. Perte de l'Ain, see above. The railway then runs high up in the valley of the *Laime*, a tributary of the Ain. Views to the left. — Beyond ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Le Vaudioux* are two viaducts, alternating with two tunnels, and a bridge over the Laime. — 17 M. *La Chaux-des-Crotenay* (hotel); the village (2630 ft.; Hôt. de la Poste, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.) lies about $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E. of the station.

From La Chaux-des-Crotenay Station to Ilay (*Doucier*), 5 M. — The road follows a lateral valley to the right, to the N. of (2 M.) the two **Lacs de Maclu**, then passes to the S. of the **Lac de Narlay**, to (3 M.) *Le Frasnois*, and to the W. of the **Lac de la Motte** or *Lac d'Ilay*, the largest of these pretty lakes ($1^1/_4$ M. long and 435-545 yds. wide), which are for the most part surrounded by wooded heights and abound in fish. At the S. end of the Lac de la Motte lies the village of (5 M.) *Ilay* (2790 ft.; two inns), whence the *Grand Bec* (3260 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in $^3/_4$ hr. — *St. Laurent* (p. 378) lies $6^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Ilay and *Doucier* $7^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., viâ the Combe du Hérisson (see p. 382). — About $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of Ilay is *Bonlieu* (p. 383).

From La Chaux-des-Crotenay Station to Mouthe (*Pontarlier*), $14^1/_2$ M., diligence in 4 hrs. (4 fr.). — The road runs through the village and takes an E. direction — From the ($1^1/_2$ M.) village of *Les Planches-en-Montagne* (Hôt. de l'Oranger; de la Poste), we may visit the *Langouette*, an exceedingly narrow defile in which the Saine forms two fine cascades. The road makes three wide curves as it ascends and commands fine views, including those of the *Saut de la Biche* and the *Cascade du Bouchon*, which falls over a cliff about 425 ft. high. — 6 M. *Foncine-le-Bas*, on the road from St. Laurent to Mouthe and Pontarlier (p. 384).

The train crosses the Laime once more, and beyond two viaducts and two tunnels reaches ($20^1/_2$ M.) *La Chaumusse-Fort-du-Plasne*. We ascend rapidly.

23 M. **St. Laurent** (2975 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce*), lies at the junction of roads from Lons-le-Saunier (see pp. 382, 383, 377, and above), Pontarlier (pp. 383, 384), and St. Claude (p. 376). Tunnel. — 25 M. *La Savine* (3110 ft.). Beyond a tunnel, $1^1/_3$ M. in length, the train descends towards the Bienne. The Dôle (p. 380) appears opposite us. — $27^1/_2$ M. *Morbier* (2820 ft.; hotel), noted for its cheeses and clocks. A succession of tunnels and viaducts now follows, including a spiral tunnel nearly $^3/_4$ M. long (ascent of 85 ft.).

31 M. **Morez** (2410 ft.; *Hôt. de la Poste*, near the Place du Marché, R. from 2, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 6-8 fr., good; *Central*, opposite the church), the terminus of the railway, is a picturesquely situated town, with 5680 inhab., on the *Bienne*, at the end of a very narrow gorge. It has manufactures of spectacles, clocks, and nails.

From Morez to *St. Claude*, see pp. 375, 376; to *Bois-d Amont*, p. 384.

The Road to Gex ascends for some distance towards the S.E. ($1^3/_4$ hr.'s walk; the path following the telegraph wires is much shorter), through the valley of a tributary of the Bienne, and describes wide curves between wooded heights. Before reaching Les Rousses we pass the *Fort* of that name, on the right.

$36^1/_2$ M. **Les Rousses** (3725 ft.; *Hôt. de France*, R. 2, pens. $8^1/_2$ fr.; *de la Couronne*), a scattered industrial locality with 2148 inhab., occupies an important strategic position near the Swiss frontier. — *Lac des Rousses* and *Vallée de l'Orbe*, see p. 385.

$38^1/_2$ M. *La Cure* (Hôt. Ponthus; custom-house) is the last French hamlet in the direction of Nyon. Road to Nyon, see p. 380. Opposite rises the *Dôle* (p. 380), on Swiss territory.

The road, turning to the right, at first follows the frontier, which however, farther on diverges to the left, approaching to within about $1^1/_4$ M. of the Lake of Geneva. Beyond a kind of plateau we again ascend. — 41 M. *Les Dappes* (4140 ft.). The *Dôle* (p. 380), whence a magnificent panorama of the Alps is suddenly revealed, is easily ascended in ca. $1^1/_4$ hr. from Les Dappes by a path ascending grassy slopes. — Beyond Les Dappes the road descends, with a glimpse of the valley of the Valserine (see p. 379) on the right. We again ascend.

44 M. *La Vasserode* (inn). With the Dôle rising behind us we proceed to the right high above the *Combe de Mijoux*, through which flows the Valserine. Road to Bellegarde, see p. 379.

48 M. **Col de la Faucille** (4340 ft.; *Grand-Hôtel*, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. or D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; *Hôt. de la Faucille*, B. 1, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; both open the whole year) is the highest pass in the Jura, in the principal and most E. range of that group. It commands a magnificent *View of the Lake of Geneva and the Alps, including Mont-Blanc (50 M. distant as the crow flies), and is a good centre for excursions to the Dôle (p. 380), and many other points.

From the Col de la Faucille to Bellegarde, $30^1/_2$ M., an interesting route. The new road diverges from that to Morez (see p. 378) about $1^1/_4$ M. from the Faucille and descends into the fine *Valley of the Valserine*, between two chains of mountains, of which that to the left is the highest in the Jura and commands superb views. The two first summits are the *Montrond* (2250 ft.; $1^1/_2$ hr.) and the *Colomby de Gex* (5550 ft.; 2 hrs.), for the ascent of which a guide is advisable. — 5 M. (2 M. by the old road, see above) *Mijoux* (3220 ft.; Hôt. de la Valserine; du Soleil). Road to St. Claude, see p. 376. — 12 M. *Lélex* (3025 ft.; Hôt. du Mont-Jura; Malleg). To the left rises the *Crêt de la Neige* (5655 ft.), the highest summit of the Jura, which may be ascended, with a guide, either from the Col de la Faucille ($5^1/_4$ hrs.) or from Lélex viâ ($1^3/_4$ hr.) the *Col de Crozet* (2 hrs. from the top). Behind it is the *Reculet* (5645 ft.), which is usually ascended from *Thoiry* but may be easily reached from the other summit along the ridge ($1^1/_4$ hr.). Opposite, on the right bank, is the *Crêt de Chalam* (5080 ft.). — Farther on by the road, beyond (2 M.) *Le Niaiset*, is the *Défilé de Sous-Balme*, about $3^1/_2$ M. in length. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Chézery* (2050 ft.; Hôt. des Touristes, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; de la Valserine; du Commerce), a village with an old abbey converted into a hotel. We pass several hamlets and traverse a forest. — $25^1/_2$ M. *Confort* (1805 ft.; inn) is the starting-point for the ascent (to the E.; $2^1/_2$ hrs.) of the **Crédo** or *Grand-Crédo* (Crêt d'Eau; 5275 ft.; *View), the last summit of the principal chain of the Jura. Confort is 3 M. from the station of *Châtillon-de-Michaille* and 5 M. by road from *Bellegarde* (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

The road from Gex descends from the pass in numerous windings (views). About halfway is a historic fountain called *Fontaine Napoléon.* Gex is about 1 hr.'s drive from the pass; there is a shorter path for pedestrians.

$55^1/_2$ M. **Gex** (1890-2125 ft.; *Hôt. du Commerce*, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. or D. 3, pens. 7-10 fr., good), a town with 2727 inhab., is beautifully situated on a very steep slope at the foot of the Jura, on the left bank of the *Journan*. Originally the capital of a small independent province, with seigneurs of its own, it was taken by Savoy in 1353, and annexed to France in 1601. It commands beautiful views. Gex is connected with Ferney and Geneva by tramways, see p. 376.

An interesting walk may be taken to the *Creux de l'Envers*, the deep ravine of the Journan, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W.

From Gex to *Bellegarde* and *Divonne*, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

The road, now less interesting, continues to descend towards the S.E., viâ (57 M.) *Cessy*, (58 M.) *Segny*, and (60 M.) *Ornex*.

61 M. **Ferney-Voltaire** (1440 ft.; *Hôt. de France; Truite*), a village of which Voltaire (1694-1778) may be regarded as the founder. He bought the ground in 1758, attracted colonists thither, and founded factories. In the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, where the tramway to Geneva starts, rises a bronze *Statue of Voltaire* ('au patriarche de Ferney, 1694-1758-1778'), by E. Lambert (1890). The street straight on from the terminus, then to the left, leads to the ($^1/_2$ M.) *Château*, erected by Voltaire, still retaining some souvenirs of the founder (open from June 1st to Oct. 15th on Wed., 2-6; gratuity). Above the former chapel is the inscription 'Deo erexit Voltaire'. Beautiful view from the garden-terrace.

Farther on lie the Swiss villages of *Grand-Saconnex* and *Petit-Saconnex*. — 65 M. *Geneva*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

II. Viâ St. Laurent, Morez, and Nyon.

65 M. Railway to (31 M.) *Morez*, see p. 376; thence Swiss Diligence to ($20^1/_2$ M.; $4^1/_4$ hrs.) *Nyon* (fares 8 fr., 6 fr. 30 c.); and thence to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Geneva* Railway in 20-45 min. (2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.).

From Andelot to ($38^1/_2$ M.) *La Cure*, see pp. 376-378. At La Cure the road to Nyon diverges to the left from the direct road to Geneva viâ Gex (pp. 378, 379), beyond another road on the same side, leading to the valley of the Orbe (p. 385).

Beyond the *Col de St. Cergue* (3975 ft.), between the Noirmont and the Dôle (see below), we descend. Fine view of the Alps.

43 M. **St. Cergue** (3420 ft.; *Hôt. de l'Observatoire; Capt; Auberson; de la Poste*), a summer-resort in a magnificent situation.

The ***Dôle** (5510 ft.) may be ascended hence in $2^1/_2$ hrs (guide 5 fr. not indispensable) viâ the (1 hr.) *Chalet de Vuarne* (4340 ft.) and the *Col de la Porte* (5130 ft.). The summit commands a wide and highly picturesque view, especially fine in the direction of Mont-Blanc. The descent may be made to (1 hr.) the Col de la Faucille road (p. 378), which is the best point from which to ascend, in order to come suddenly on the *Panorama of the Alps (best light in the afternoon).

The road continues to descend in windings, passes (4 M. from St. Cergue) a road leading to (6 M.) *Divonne-les-Bains* (hotels), and beyond *Trélex* (hotel) reaches the shore of the *Lake of Geneva.*

$51^1/_2$ M. *Nyon*, $13^1/_2$ M. from *Geneva* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

c. From Lons-le-Saunier to St. Claude viâ Clairvaux and Moirans.

42 M. Steam Tramway from the P.L.M. station in $4-4^3/_4$ hrs (fares 7 fr., 4 fr. 90 c.), an attractive excursion. Best views to the right.

Lons-le-Saunier, see p. 372. — $^1/_2$ M. *Lons-le-Saunier-Bains.* We pass under the line from Mouchard and Champagnole (R. 57 and p. 382). — 3 M. *Conliège* (p. 382). — $4^1/_2$ M. *Revigny*, in the *Creux de Revigny*, a beautiful gorge, which we now ascend by means of a tunnel and several viaducts. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Revigny-St-Maur.* — At (8 M.) *Bifurcation* we diverge to the left from the line to Orgelet and Arinthod (p. 381). — Beyond ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Nogna* (1810 ft.; inn) the line runs to the S. of a hill crowned by the conspicuous ruins of the *Château de Beauregard* and descends into the valley of the Ain, or *Combe d'Ain* (comp. p. 382).

$12^1/_2$ M. *Pont-de-Poitte* (1425 ft.; inn). About $^1/_2$ M. below is the **Saut de la Saisse*, a superb cascade 60 ft. high and 450 ft. broad.

An attractive excursion may be made to the S. to (5 M.) *La Tour-du-Meix* (inn), a village with a ruined castle, lying near the Combe d'Ain, in which, about $1^1/_4$ M. farther on, is the picturesque *Pont de la Pile.* La Tour-du-Meix lies 3 M. to the E. of Orgelet (p. 381) while the station of Meussia (p. 381) is about $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the bridge.

We cross the Ain and ascend to a small plateau.

$15^1/_2$ M. **Clairvaux** (1865 ft.; *Hôt. Waille; Ethevenard*), a small town possessing a beautiful promenade, is finely situated to the N. of two pretty *Lakes.* — Line to *St. Laurent*, see p. 383.

About $3^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Clairvaux is the village of *La Frasnée*, in the Creux de la Frasnée with a fine *Cascade.* — Another road traverses the *Forêt de la Joux*, to the S.E., in which lies *Châtel-de-Joux*, and leads to (7 M.) *Etival*, a village $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of two little lakes.

After skirting the lakes of Clairvaux the tramway proceeds to the S. and traverses another plateau. — 18 M. *Soucia*. Fine view to the right. Passing the Forêt de la Joux (see p. 380) on the left, we enter the valley of the Frète, with the cascade known as the *Saut Girard*. — Beyond ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Meussia* (2015 ft.), whence a path leads to La Tour-du-Meix (p. 380), is another plateau. — From (24 M.) *Charchilla* (1895 ft.; Hôt. Bailly) we have a fine view of the gorge of the Ain, with its wooded slopes, and of the plateau of Orgelet (see below), reached by a road on the right.

$27^1/_2$ M. **Moirans** (2000 ft.; *Hôtel Dessoy; Delatour; Berthier*), a small decayed town with picturesque old houses, lies in a hollow whence we ascend towards the S. through a fine forest of fir-trees.

Diligence to Jeurre (p. 374) in 1 hr. — A descent of 1 hr. from Moirans brings us to the celebrated *Chartreuse de Vaucluse*. on the Ain.

The line makes a wide detour to the N.E. — 29 M. *Villard-d'Héria* (2210 ft.), on the Héria. In the neighbourhood, at the upper end of the valley, are the pretty *Lac d'Antre* and some remains of an ancient town known as the *Ville d'Antre*. — Beyond a viaduct we follow the valley of the Héria and turn towards the S.E. A magnificent *View is disclosed on the right of the deep valley of the Bienne (p. 374), into which we descend in wide curves. 33 M. *Pratz*.

$35^1/_2$ M. **St. Lupicin** (2050 ft.; *Hôt. Meynier; de la Place*), an old industrial place, situated above the beautiful *Valley of the Lison*, formerly possessed a priory of which the beautiful Romanesque *Church* (11th cent.) still stands.

$36^1/_2$ M. *Lavans-lès-St-Claude* (1875 ft.). — $38^1/_2$ M. *Lavans-St-Lupicin* (p. 374). — Finally we ascend the valley of the Bienne, at first on the right bank and then on the left. Magnificent *View of the town of St. Claude, dominated by the Mont Bayard (p. 375).

42 M. *St. Claude;* the tramway ends near the suspension-bridge (see p. 375).

d. From Lons-le-Saunier to Orgelet and Arinthod.

$25^1/_2$ M. Steam Tramway in $2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 20, 2 fr. 95 c).

To the (8 M.) *Bifurcation*, see p. 380. The line to Orgelet turns to the S. — 12 M. *Dompierre*.

15 M. **Orgelet** (1625 ft.; *Hôt. de la Croix-Blanche; Prat*), a small town of ancient origin, is situated at the S. base of the *Mont Orgier* (2105-2135 ft.), on the slope of which are the ruins of a castle. The 15th cent. parish church has a Gothic belfry 180 ft. high. Near the church is an ancient town-gate.

The *Chartreuse de Vaucluse* (see above) is 2 hrs.' drive from Orgelet; *Ecrilles*, where there is a trout-breeding establishment, is reached in $^1/_2$ hr. — *La Tour-du-Meix* and the *Pont de la Pile*, see p. 380.

The line to Arinthod descends the valley of the Valouse viâ (20 M.) *Chambéria*, ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Ugna-Savigna*, and (23 M.) *Chatonnay*

$25^1/_2$ M. **Arinthod** (1380 ft.; *Hôt. Malfroy*, R. $1^1/_2$, déj. or D. $2^1/_2$, pens. 7 fr.), a place of ancient origin, lies on the W. flank of

the height between the Ain and the Valouse. In the environs are the *Mont Crescent* (2720 ft.); the *Cirque de Vogna*, on the N.E.; and the *Moulin d'Arinthod*, to the W., on the Valouse, where there is a large turnery.

OMNIBUS from Arinthod to (18½ M.) *Cize-Bolozon* (p. 374) in 4¼ hrs. (3½ fr.), viâ (2 M.) *St. Hymetière*, with interesting *Grottoes*, (5 M.) *Anchay* (whence we may ascend in ¾ hr. to the *Ruines d'Oliferne;* fine panorama), the *Château de Cornod* (right), and (11 M.) *Thoirette* (Hôt. Maire), picturesquely situated on the Ain. The omnibus leaves Cize-Bolozon for the return on the arrival of the first morning train from Bourg.

e. From Lons-le-Saunier to Morez (Geneva).

I. Viâ Champagnole.

50½ M. RAILWAY in 3¼-4⅔ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 15, 3 fr. 95 c.).

Lons-le-Saunier, see p. 372. We first follow the line to Poligny (R. 57), then diverge to the right and describe a wide detour round the *Creux de Revigny* (comp. p. 380). — 4½ M. *Conliège* has an interesting church of the 14th and 17th centuries. Near the station, on the N., are the very ancient church of *St. Etienne-de-Coldre* and the remains of a Roman camp (fine view). Tramway to St. Claude, see pp. 380, 381. We next run high above the 'creux', traversing six tunnels and a gallery, and catch a glimpse of Conliège below on the right. Farther on appear Revigny and the viaducts of the tramway to St. Claude (p. 380). — 9½ M. *Publy-Vévy.* The line descends. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Verges* we thread a short tunnel. We pass the S.W. end of the *Mont de l'Heute* or *l'Euthe*, a long crest which we skirt farther on towards the N.E., in a picturesque part of the valley, known as the *Combe d'Ain.* On the hills are many ruined châteaux, not visible from the railway, which, like many others in the Franche-Comté, were dismantled under Louis XIV. — At (13½ M.) *Châtillon*, on a hill to the left, is one of these (12th cent.).

FROM CHÂTILLON TO ILAY (*Lac de Châlin*, *Lacs* and *Cascades du Hérisson*), a very fine excursion. Carr. to (7½ M.) the Moulin Jacquand from the Hôt. Lamy at Doucier (see below). — The road first leads to the E. to (3 M.) *Doucier* (omn. twice daily; Hôt. Lamy; des Lacs), very picturesquely situated 1½ M. to the S. of the **Lac de Châlin** or *Châlain* (1640 ft.), one of the largest and most beautiful in the French Jura, being about 2 M. long, ⅔ M. in average breadth, and 573 acres in area. On an eminence at its E. end, 2¾ M. by road from Doucier, is the pretty little village of *Fontenu*, whence we have a fine view, near the church, of the lake and the semicircle of rocks enclosing its E. end. Discoveries made in 1904, when an outlet was pierced causing the water to fall 23 ft., prove the existence of a lake-village on the N. and W. banks.

The road to Ilay runs to the S.E. of Doucier, passing on the left (ca. 1¼ and 2½ M. respectively) the *Lac de Chambly* and the *Lac du Val*, in the *Combe du Hérisson.* — The path to the cascades begins at the (7½ M.) *Moulin Jacquand* (rfmts.). About 425 ft. above the mill is the fan-shaped ***Cascade du Val** (180 ft. high). The path makes a wide curve to the left, coming out above the cascade and crossing the torrent by the Passerelle Durier. About 2 min. to the right is a belvedere of the C. A. F. To the left, 985 ft. higher up, is the ***Grand Saut** (180 ft. high), also called the *Saut de la Montagne* or *Niagara Jurassien*, a cascade falling from an overhanging rock. A slippery path passes between the rock and the cascade. We continue to ascend along the torrent, the course of which is broken



1:500,000
English Miles
Kilomètres
Besançon
Neuchâtel
Payerne
ORNANS
MORTEAU
PONTARLIER
SALINS
ARBOIS
POLIGNY
CHAMPAGNOLE
Nozeroy
Levier
YVERDON
Grandson
Orbe
Lac de Neuchâtel
Mont Chasseron
Mont Suchet
Mont Aubert
Jougne
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

by numerous projecting rocks, and pass two pretty cascades called the *Gour Beu* and the *Saut du Moulin;* finally, after crossing a meadow, we come to the *Saut Girard* (6) ft. high). About 10 min. higher up (1½ hr from the Moulin Jacquand) lies *Ilay*, on the road from La Chaux-des-Crotenay (see p. 377). — By taking the first train from Lons-le-Saunier tourists may easily return the same day viâ La Chaux-des-Crotenay and Champagnole.

We pass to the left of the Lac de Châlin. — 17½ M. *Mirebel.* The village of that name, reached by a diligence from Pont-du-Navoy (see below; ¾ hr.), lies 1½ M. from the station, on the other side of the ridge of the Heute (fine view on the ascent), on which is a ruined castle (comp. p. 382). — About 3½ M. to the S.E. of (19½ M.) *Pont-du-Navoy* is *Mont-sur-Monnet* (2190 ft.; Hôt. des Voyageurs, R. 2, pens. 7½ fr.), a summer-resort. Valley and railway turn towards the E. — 23 M. *Crotenay.* We traverse the Forêt de la Faye and cross the Angillon.

28 M. **Champagnole** and thence to (50½ M.) *Morez*, see pp. 377, 378.

II. Viâ Clairvaux and St. Laurent.

41 M. Steam Tramway from Lons-le-Saunier to (33 M.) *St. Laurent* in 4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 80 c.); railway thence to (8 M.) Morez in ½ hr. (1 fr. 45c., 1 fr., 65 c.).

To *Clairvaux*, see p. 380. The branch-line to St. Laurent runs to the E. and crosses a plateau. — 17½ M. (from Lons-le-Saunier) *Cogna.* — 21½ M. *St. Maurice*, surrounded by beautiful forests of firs; fine view of Mont-Blanc from the observatory. — 24 M. *Bonlieu* (2710 ft.; Hôt. Vital-Tournier). — 25½ M. *Lac de Bonlieu* is the station for the beautiful little lake of that name, on the bank of which is an ancient Chartreuse (Restaurant Morel). We descend, skirting the outlet of the lake. About 2 M. from Bonlieu, on the left, is a path leading to the Lac de la Motte (ca. 1¼ M.; p. 377). We then reach the fine *Cluse d'Ilay* (26 M.) and, on the left, a path coming from Doucier (p. 382; cascades), which crosses the last-mentioned path. — 26 M. *Ilay* (2545 ft.; Restaurant Meulay). The line ascends in windings and threads a tunnel (510 yds. long) beneath the pass. — 28½ M. *La Chaux-de-Dombief* (2855 ft.; inn), with the ruined Château de l'Aigle. Beyond the little *Lac de Ratey* we enter the *Grandvaux* (p. 376). — 31 M. *St. Pierre.*

33 M. *St. Laurent*, on the line from Andelot to Morez (p. 378).

2. From Pontarlier to St. Laurent viâ Mouthe.

35½ M. Steam Tramway to (18¾ M.) *Mouthe* in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 10 c.). — Diligence once daily in 2 hrs. (1½ fr.) from Mouthe to (6¼ M.) *Foncine-le-Haut;* tramway projected. — Steam Tramway from Foncine-le-Haut to (10½ M.) *St. Laurent* in ca. 1 hr. (1¾, 1¼ fr.).

Pontarlier, see p. 406. The line ascends the valley of the *Doubs* to the S., at first in the direction of the Fort de Joux (p. 406), and then crosses the line to Neuchâtel, beyond (2 M.) *La Cluse.* — 5 M. *Oye-et-Pallet* (Hôt.-Pens. Barthelet; Parnet), situated at the mouth of an attractive valley. The line now turns to the S.W. and crosses the Doubs.

About 6 M. from Pontarlier we reach the **Lac de St. Point** (2785 ft.), the largest (983 acres; 4 M. long and 545-1095 yds. wide) and one of the most picturesque in the French Jura, which is very deep and abounds in fish. It is surrounded by low hills, partly wooded, and is traversed by the Doubs. — 6 M. *Chaon*. — 8 M. *Chaudron* (Hôt. Marandin). To the left the Source-Bleue forms the pretty *Cascade du Bief-mi-lac*.

10 M. *Malbuisson* (Hôt. du Lac; Courvoisier; Pône), a tourist-centre with villas and small boats for fishing and excursions. — 11 M. *Les Granges-Ste-Marie*. — 12½ M. *Labergement-Ste-Marie*. To the right is the *Lac de Remoray*, over 1 M. long and 545 yds. broad, which is fed by the Drézine and the Haut and discharges into the Doubs by means of the Taverne. Beyond the lake, halfway up the slope, is the village of *Remoray*, surrounded by forests. The line crosses the Doubs, which issues from the *Gorges de Fourpéret* (nearly 1 M. long), and the Haut. — 15 M. *Le Brey*. — 16 M. *Gellin*. We come in sight of the dark crests of the *Noir-Mont* (4320 ft.), which enclose the verdant valley of which Mouthe forms the centre. — 17½ M. *Sarrageois*.

18¾ M. **Mouthe** (3010 ft.; *Hôt. Guyon; Royet*), a small market-town on the *Doubs* (p. 362), trading in timber and cheese. The *Source of the Doubs* is 1½ M. to the E. (3075 ft.), near the abysses called the *Baumes de la Caille*.

The Road to St. Laurent ascends to the S.W., in the valley of a tributary of the Doubs, viâ *Petite-Chaux*, *Chaux-Neuve*, and *Châtel-Blanc* (23 M. from Pontarlier). About ½ M. beyond the last-named village it crosses a little pass (ca. 3280 ft.) and descends into the valley of the *Saine*, a tributary of the Ain. — 6¼ M. *Foncine-le-Haut* (Hôt. du Commerce, pens. from 4 fr.), a large village, adapted for a stay of some time. About 1½ M. to the N. is the interesting *Source of the Saine;* 1¼ M. to the S. is the *Creux Maldru*, a cavern in the Mont-Noir.

We now take the Tramway to St. Laurent, which it is proposed to prolong as far as Mouthe. — 8½ M. *Foncine-le-Bas* (inn), a less important village. Road to La Chaux-des-Crotenay, see p. 377. To the left lies the large forest of the Mont-Noir. — Beyond (12½ M.) *Lac-des-Rouges-Truites*, on the left, is the lake of that name.

10½ M. *St. Laurent* (p. 378).

g. From Pontarlier to Morez (St. Claude) viâ the Lac de Joux and Les Rousses.

49 M. — Railway in 3-3¾ hrs. to (31 M.) *Le Brassus*, to the S.W. of the Lac de Joux (fares 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 35 c.). — Swiss Diligence once daily in 2½ hrs. from Le Brassus to (10½ M.) *La Cure* (2 fr. 10 c.). — Diligence once daily (twice in summer) in 1¼ hr. from La Cure to (7½ M.) *Morez* (2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 30 c.). From *Bois-d'Amont* to Morez omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs. viâ Les Rousses. — A very interesting excursion.

To (16 M.) *Vallorbe*, see pp. 406, 407. The branch-line to Le Pont diverges from the line to Lausanne beyond the viaduct of the Orbe and ascends the valley of that river, on the wooded slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below). After a pretty glimpse of Vallorbe, on the right, we pass through a tunnel 500 yds. long. We then skirt the *Lac Brenet* ($1^1/_4$ M. by 545 yds.), the discharge from which, on the N., disappears into the rocks by means of 'funnels' and after an underground course of 3 M. reappears 755 ft. lower down, where it is known as the source of the Orbe.

23 M. (from Pontarlier) **Le Pont** (3315 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Lac-de-Joux*, R. from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, déj. $3^1/_2$, D. 5, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; *Truite*), a small village to the S. of the Dent de Vaulion, lies at the N.E. extremity of the *Lac de Joux*, near the lower end of the *Upper Valley of the Orbe*, between the long wall of the *Risoux* (4670 ft.), the greater part of which here forms the boundary between France and Switzerland, and a preliminary terrace of the *Mont Tendre* group (see below).

The **Lac de Joux** (3305 ft.), a pretty sheet of light-green water, $5^1/_2$ M. long, $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ M. broad, and 165 ft. deep, abounds in fish, chiefly trout. In summer a small steamboat plies from Le Pont to *Le Rocheray* (see below; 5 times daily in $^3/_4$ hr.; 80c.), calling at *L'Abbaye*, a small village prettily situated on the E. bank, whence the interesting ascent of the *Mont Tendre* (5520 ft.) may be made in 2 hrs. — The ***Dent de Vaulion** (4880 ft.), ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr. from Le Pont, presents on the W. side a precipitous wall of rock 1640 ft. high, while on the E. side it slopes gradually. Very fine view from the top.

Beyond Le Pont the railway crosses the canal connecting the Lac Brenet with the Lac de Joux, stops at ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Les Charbonnières*, and then skirts the W. side of the Lac de Joux, viâ *Séchey*, *Le Lieu*, *Le Rocheray* (boat, see above), and *Solliat-Golisse*. — 29 M. *Le Sentier* (3345 ft.; Hôt. Reymond-Python; Guignard; de l'Union), a prosperous village in a fine situation.

31 M. **Le Brassus** (3360 ft.; *Hôt. de la Lande; de France*), an industrial place on the right slope of the valley, which is partly marshy and partly wooded, is the terminus of the railway.

From Le Brassus to *Rolle*, on the Lake of Geneva, or to *Bière* by the *Col de Marchairuz*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Farther on the Road ascends the right bank of the Orbe. — 34 M. (from Pontarlier) *Le Carroz* (3420 ft.), a hamlet with the Swiss custom-house, $^1/_4$ M. from the French hamlet of *Les Landes-d'Amont*. — $35^1/_2$ M. *Bois-d'Amont* (omn. to Morez, see p. 384). — 39 M. *Le Gravier* (3565 ft.). To the W. is the *Lac des Rousses* (3527 ft.), out of which flows the Orbe; it is dominated by the *Fort du Risoux* (4545 ft.). At *Les Berthets*, 1 M. from Le Gravier, a path to the right leads direct to (2 M.) *Les Rousses* (p. 378).

$41^1/_2$ M. *La Cure* (p. 378), on the road from the Faucille to *Morez* ($7^1/_2$ M.). — Diligence from Morez to *St. Claude*, see p. 376.

59. From Paris to Dijon.

$195^1/_2$ M. Railway in 4-$9^2/_3$ hrs. (fares 35 fr. 40, 23 fr. 90, 15 fr. 60 c.). Trains de luxe, see p. xiii. We start from the Gare de Lyon (Pl. G, 28; p. 1). See the Map at p. 66. — An alternative route runs from Paris (Gare de l'Est) viâ *Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine* in 8-12 hrs.; no through tickets, aggregate fares about 37 fr. 75, 25 fr. 55, 16 fr. 55 c. Comp. pp. 308-317.

Besides the direct line to Montereau *viâ Fontainebleau* (49 M. in 1-$2^1/_4$ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.) there is a new line *viâ Corbeil and Héricy* ($58^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs.; same fares), diverging from the former at Villeneuve-St-Georges (see below). — For farther details as far as Fontainebleau and Corbeil, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Near (3 M.) *Charenton-le-Pont* the train crosses the *Marne*, not far from its confluence with the *Seine*. Some distance beyond ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Maisons-Alfort* we cross the Ligne de Grande-Ceinture de Paris.

$9^1/_2$ M. *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, with a fort, is situated at the confluence of the *Yères* and the Seine.

From Villeneuve-St-Georges to Montereau viâ Corbeil, 49 M., railway in $2^1/_3$-4 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 15 c.). Our line turns to the right and crosses the *Yères*. Beyond ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Draveil-Vigneux* it crosses the *Seine* and runs parallel with the Orléans line. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (p. 280). Our line now ascends the valley of the Seine. — 7 M. *Ris-Orangis*. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Evry-Petit-Bourg*. To the left are the iron-works of Decauville. — 11 M. Corbeil (p. 426); to *Montargis*, see pp. 427, 428. Our line passes under the Montargis railway, and beyond (13 M.) *Villabé* and a bridge over the *Essonne* enters a tunnel, $^1/_3$ M. in length, finally emerging on the picturesquely wooded left bank of the Seine. Four small stations are passed. — $26^1/_2$ M. **Melun** (see below). — The railway now crosses the Seine and ascends the right bank. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Chartrettes*. From (33 M.) *Fontaine-le-Port* (Hôt. de la Forêt) a road leads through the forest to (6 M.) Fontainebleau (p. 387). $36^1/_2$ M. *Héricy*. $37^1/_2$ M. *Vulaines-sur-Seine-Samoreau* lies only $1^3/_4$ M. from the station of Fontainebleau and $1^1/_4$ M. from the Tour Denecourt. 41 M. *Champagne*, $^1/_2$ M. from Thomery (p. 388). We cross the Seine. — 49 M. *Montereau* (see p. 389).

The line next crosses the Yères, the beautiful green valley of which is seen to the left. 11 M. *Montgeron*. Beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Brunoy* (Hôt.-Restaurant de la Pyramide) the train crosses a long viaduct, commanding a beautiful view. 16 M. *Combs-la-Ville-Quincy;* 19 M. *Lieusaint;* $23^1/_2$ M. *Cesson*. Near Melun the Seine is again crossed.

28 M. **Melun** (*Grand-Monarque*, R. from 3, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 10 fr.; *de la Gare*, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr.; *du Commerce; St. Nicolas*), a town with 13,908 inhab., situated on the Seine, is the capital of the department of *Seine-et-Marne*. The chief buildings of interest are the church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11th cent. (to the right of an island which we traverse in order to reach the principal quarter of the town), and the church of *St. Aspais*, of the 16th cent., on the other bank. In the upper part of the town, to the left, are the *Préfecture* and the *Belfry of St. Barthélemy*, near which is a *Monument to Pasteur* (p. 371), by Houdain. A little to the right of St. Aspais is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a Renaissance building, in the court of which is a marble statue of *Amyot* (1513-93), the author, a native of Melun (1860).

Motor-omnibus (4 fr.) twice daily in ca. $2^1/_2$ hrs. to (29 M.) *Coulommiers* (p. 309), viâ *Champeaux*, *Mormant* (p. 309), and *Rozoy* (p. 308).

Beyond Melun we see the *Château de Vaux-le-Pénil* on the left. Then, with picturesque glimpses of the valley of the Seine (to the left), the train passes ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Bois-le-Roi* (Hôt. de la Vallée-de-la-Solle) and enters the forest of Fontainebleau.

$36^1/_2$ M. **Fontainebleau** *(Buffet)*. — **Hotels** (prices should be previously ascertained in every case). Savoy Hotel, R. from 6, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 18 fr.; Aigle Noir, R. from 5, pens. from 12 fr.; de France et d'Angleterre, meals à la carte, variously judged. — De Moret et d'Armagnac, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Cadran Bleu, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$ fr.; Mercédès; de la Chancellerie; du Nord; de Toulouse; du Cygne. — Hôt.-Pens. Launoy, R. from 3, pens. from 10 fr.; Hôt.-Pens. Victoria, pens. 8-12 fr.

Restaurants at the hotels; also, *Salamandre*, Rue Grande 76, à la carte. — **Cafés.** *Naudin*, Rue des Bons-Enfants 33; *Cadran-Bleu*, see above; *de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, Rue Grande 23.

Fontainebleau, a town and fashionable summer-resort with 14,190 inhab., about $1^1/_4$ M. from the station (electric tramway, 30 c.), is famous for its palace and its forest.

The *Palace, open every day from 10 to 5 in summer and from 11 to 4 in winter, dates chiefly from the reigns of Francis I. and Henri IV, and was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. Its interior, decorated in the style of Giulio Romano, is deservedly admired. The custodian who conducts visitors over the palace gives all necessary explanations. The parts to be visited comprise the Chapel, with a ceiling painted by *Fréminet* (d. 1619); the apartments of Napoleon I.; those of Marie Antoinette, particularly her bedroom; the Galerie de Diane, or de la Bibliothèque, adorned with paintings of mythological scenes by *Blondel* (d. 1853) and *Abel de Pujol* (d. 1861); the magnificent Salons; the *Galerie de Henri II, or Salle des Fêtes, decorated by *Primaticcio* (d. 1570) and *Nic. dell' Abbate* (d. 1571); the Galerie de François Ier, painted by *Rosso* (d. 1541); and the Appartements des Reines Mères, occupied by Pius VII. when a prisoner at Fontainebleau (1812-14).

Behind the palace, to the right, are the *Gardens*, with ornamental sheets of water. To the left, beyond the Cour de la Fontaine which we traverse in order to reach the gardens, is the *Porte Dorée*, an entrance to the *Cour Ovale* or *du Donjon*, one of the most interesting parts of the palace on account of its fine Renaissance architecture, but unfortunately not open to the public.

The *Forest of Fontainebleau, which covers an area of 41,500 acres, is justly regarded as one of the finest in France. The ground is of a very varied character, the rock-formation consisting chiefly of sandstone, which yields most of the paving-stones of Paris. There are many picturesque walks and gorges throughout the forest, such as the *Gorges de Franchard* and *d'Apremont*. The former are the nearer, about 3 M. to the N.W. of the town, and are reached by the Rue de France and the Route d'Etampes, to the left of which they lie. It is advisable to go by carriage as far as the *Restaurant de Franchard*. An excursion to the *Gorges d'Apremont* takes double the

time; they lie to the left of the Route de Paris, which also begins at the end of the Rue de France. — The finest point of view near Fontainebleau is the **Tour Denecourt*, which is reached in $^1/_2$ hr. from the railway-station. We turn to the left at the station, cross the railway, then follow it to the right, and soon after bear to the left, and follow the broad path leading to the height on which the tower is situated. It is reached from the town by the Rue Grande, the Route de Melun, and the Chemin de Fontaine-le-Port, to the right of which it stands. From this height we command a view for nearly 40 M. round.

For *Barbizon* and *Marlotte*, see *Baedeker's Paris.*

A little beyond the station of Fontainebleau the train traverses a curved viaduct, 65 ft. high, and passes the village of *Avon* (to the right). — $39^1/_2$ M. *Thomery* (Hôt. de la Bonne-Treille). The village lies to the left and is celebrated for its grapes, called Chasselas de Fontainebleau. At the neighbouring hamlet of *By* Rosa Bonheur (1822-99) resided and died.

$41^1/_2$ M. **Moret-sur-Loing** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Cheval-Noir)*, a small and ancient town (2239 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the *Loing*,t about $^3/_4$ M. from the station. At each end of the Rue Grande are Gothic *Gateways*, the remains of the former fortifications. Immediaaely beyond the second gate we obtain a picturesque view of the bnks of the Loing. Here, on the right, are the remains of the *Donjon*, of the 12th cent., now used as a private house. In the same neighbourhood is the *Church*, a fine edifice of the 12th and 15th centuries. The portal is richly adorned with Flamboyant sculptures, and the apse has three rows of windows, those in the middle row being small and round, in the Burgundian Gothic style. Fine organ screen. — For the Bourbonnais Railway, see p. 422.

Our train now crosses the valley of the Loing, by a viaduct, 92 ft. high, commanding a fine view. 43 M. *St. Mammès*, at the confluence of the Loing and the Seine. Beyond, to the right, is seen the *Obélisque de la Reine*, marking the spot where Louis XV. received Marie Leszczynska in 1725.

49 M. **Montereau** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Grand-Monarque; de la Croix-Verte*, R. 3-5, pens. $9^1/_2$ fr.; *du Cheval-Blanc; de Lyon*, near the station; *Café des Oiseaux)*, an ancient and industrial town with 8213 inhab., at the confluence of the *Yonne* and the Seine. The *Church*, near the end of the Grande-Rue, is a fine building with double aisles, dating from the 13-15th cent., with a portal completed during the Renaissance period. The interior contains some interesting clustered columns and some fine canopied niches (outer N. aisle). The neighbouring bridge, on which is an inscription, was in 1419 the scene of the assassination of Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, by the partisans of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of *Napoleon I.*, erected in commemoration of the victory won here over the Wurtembergers



SENS
1:14,500
Mètres
1 Archevêché D2
2 Maison d'Abraham CD2
3 Officialité D2
4 Statue de Jean Cousin C3
Faubg St. Antoine
Faubg St. Didier
Faubg St. Savinien
Faubg d'Yonne
Faubourg St. Pregts
Ile d'Yonne
Iles aux Toiles
Petit Hameau
Les Célestins
Cimetière
Champ de Manœuvres
Caserne Gémeau
Vestiges de l'Amphithéâtre
Hôtel-Dieu
St. Jean
Hôpital Militaire
Etang de Serbois
Abattoir
Clos le Roi
Ste. Mathie
Sous-Préfecture
Théâtre
Esplanade
Lycée
Hôt. d. Ville
Temple
St. Etienne
Gd. Séminaire
Marché
Pl. d. l. Républ.
Poste et Télégr.
Musée
St. Pierre
Palais de Justice
Poterne
Caisse d'Epargne
St. Pregts
St. Maurice
Gare
Gare de Sens-Lyon
Gare de Sens-Est 650 m
Halte de St. Savinien
Boulevard du Mail
Boulevard du Théâtre
Bould. de Maupeou
Bould. du Quatorze Juillet
Bould. de Mondereau
Cours Tarbé
Sq. Jean Cousin
Grande Rue
Rue de la République
Rue Thénard
Rue Allir
Rue de Paris
Rue Carnot
Rue Auguet
Rue du Mail
Rue Pasteur
Rue des Charmes
Rue des Moulins
Avenue Vauban
Av. de la Gare
Rue d'Yonne
Qu. d'Yonne
Qu. d. l. Fausse Rivière
Quai de l'Abattoir
Port
Yonne Rivière
R. des Sablons
R. Cécile de Marsangy
R. Emile Zola
R. d. l. Pépinière
R. Victor Guichard
R. des Orfèvres
R. de Bellenave
R. d. Chaillots
R. Savinien Lapointe
R. de l'Epée
R. Jean Cousin
R. Jossey
R. Abélard
R. Sinson
R. Champfeuillard
R. des Cordiers
R. d. Tanneries
R. de la Croisette
R. du Port Bodot
R. des Rosiers
Troyes
Paris
Egreville
St. Martin
St. Bond
A B C D E
1 2 3

in 1814. The statue is by Pajol, son of the general of that name who distinguished himself at this battle. The *Château de Surville*, commanding a fine view, rises on a height on the right bank. Montereau is the birthplace of *Pierre de Montereau* (d. 1266), the architect of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris.

From Montereau a branch-line runs to ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Flamboin-Gouaix* (Nogent-sur-Seine, p. 311); and another (narrow-gauge) to (28 M.) *Souppes* (p. 123). The latter passes ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Voulx*, 5 M. to the N.W. of *Vallery*, which has two châteaux and a church containing the fine tomb of Henri de Condé (d. 1588), father of the Grand Condé.

Beyond Montereau the train ascends the left bank of the Yonne, passing three small stations before reaching Sens.

70 M. **Sens.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de Paris (Pl. a; C, 2), R. from 3, B. $1^1/_4$, déj. 3, D. $3^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., good, de l'Ecu (Pl. b; C, 2), R. 3-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from 10, omn. $^1/_2$ fr., Rue de la République 97 and 87; de Bourgogne (Pl. d; D, 2), Rue Thénard 49; de la Gare (Pl. c; A, 2), at the station. — Sens has two principal **Railway Stations**: *Grande Gare* (Pl. A, 2; buffet), to the W., for all trains, and *Sens-Est* or *Sens-Ville* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., on the Orléans and Troyes lines, connected by a *Tramway* (15 c.) traversing the town. *Hotel Omnibuses* also meet the trains.

Sens, a town with 15,007 inhab., is situated on the Yonne, two arms of which are crossed between the Main Station and the town.

Sens, the ancient *Agendicum* or *Agedincum*, was the capital of the *Senones* and was made metropolis of the 4th Lugdunensis on the division of Gaul into seventeen provinces under the Emp. Valens. In the 8th cent. it became the seat of an archbishop, whose title was Primate of Gaul and Germany. Several church-councils have been held here, among which was that in which St. Bernard brought about the condemnation of Abelard. Sens entered with enthusiasm into the struggles of the League, massacred its Protestants in 1562, resisted Henri IV in 1590, and did not submit until 1594. It sustained a fortnight's siege in 1814, and was occupied by the Germans for four months and a half in 1870-71.

The *Cathedral *of St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 2), about $^2/_3$ M. in a direct line from the station, is the most interesting building in the town and is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple and of a sanctuary built in the 3rd cent. by St. Savinien and reconstructed in 982. The present edifice was begun in 1124 in the Romanesque style, and the nave and choir (except the apsidal chapel) were completed in 1168 by *William of Sens*, who afterwards built the choir of Canterbury Cathedral and practically introduced the Pointed style into England. The W front, which is somewhat severe in style, is pierced with three portals, adorned with numerous fine sculptures, now unfortunately much injured. The subjects are drawn from the lives of St. Stephen, the Virgin, and John the Baptist. The façade is flanked with spireless towers. That to the left, which rises no higher than the roof of the church, dates from the 12th cent. and is relieved by Romanesque arches. The tower to the right, which is a story higher, dates from the 13th and 16th cent. and is adorned with a figure of Christ in an attitude of benediction, between two adoring angels, and ten statues of benefactors of the church, restored in the 19th cent. by Maindron (spoiled). The tower also contains two ancient bells ('bourdons'), one of which, weighing 15 tons, was cast in 1560 by

Nongin-Viard. The lateral portals to the S. and the N. are of richer architecture, the transepts having been added in 1490-1504 by *Martin Chambiges.* They are embellished with splendid rose-windows but the niches for statuettes are now empty.

INTERIOR. The aisles flanking the large nave have Romanesque windows and side-chapels entered (with the exception of the first two on the right) by Romanesque arches. The Gothic window in the right aisle is filled with stained glass (Legend of St. Eutropius) by Jean Cousin (p. 391), executed in his youth (1530). In the nave and choir pillars alternate with double columns. Against the 5th pillar on the N. side is a finely carved Gothic altar-piece, with three statuettes from another source. The triforium of the nave and choir also deserves notice, but the windows are rather low. Some of the ****Stained Glass Windows***, the oldest of which (N. aisle of choir) date from the 12th cent., represent scenes from the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Those in the choir itself date from the 13th century. The high-altar and its canopy, supported by red marble columns, which jar with the style of the church, are by Servandoni (1742). To the left of the choir a statue from the house where St. Thomas lived at Sens. In the first apsidal chapel to the left are sculptures collected from other parts of the church. Among these is the **Tomb of the Dauphin* (d. 1765), father of Louis XVI., who was buried in the choir. It is adorned with white marble figures representing Religion, Immortality, Time, and Conjugal Love, genii, etc., by ***Guillaume Coustou** the Younger*. The same chapel contains ***Bas-reliefs*** from the tomb of Cardinal Duprat, archbishop of Sens (1525-35), and marble ***Statues*** of Jacques and Jean Duperron, archbishops of Sens in the 17th century. In the apsidal chapel is a fine 18th cent. altar-piece by Hermann, representing the Martyrdom of St. Savinien, the first Christian missionary to Sens. In the chapel to the right is another window (Tiburtine Sibyl) by J. Cousin. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, contains an Assumption by Restout (d. 1768), and a figure of the Virgin, dating from the 14th century.

Under a graceful arcade on this side of the choir, to the right, is the entrance to a fine hall, roofed with barrel-vaulting, containing the valuable *Treasury* (adm. 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr.; apply to the sacristan). Its treasures (comp. the 'Inventaire du Trésor', 2 fr.) comprise various coffers and ancient reliquaries, among which are a beautiful ivory coffer dating from the 13th cent., and a fine modern reliquary containing a large piece of the True Cross; a large ivory comb belonging to St. Lupus, Bishop of Sens (at the beginning of the 7th cent.); splendid pieces of tapestry of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent.; a fine figure of Christ in ivory, by Girardon; the coronation robes of Charles X.; and the sacerdotal vestments of Thomas Becket, who found refuge at Sens in 1166.

To the right of the cathedral is the *Palais Synodal*, or *Officialité* (Pl. 3; D, 2), dating from the 13th cent., and well restored by Viollet-le-Duc. It has double trefoil windows, surmounted by rose-windows, and the walls terminate in battlements. On the groundfloor is an Archæological Museum (fragments from the cathedral), and on the first floor is the large and vaulted Salle Synodale, a fine specimen of a Gothic apartment. The dungeons are in good preservation. The Officialité is connected with the archbishop's palace by a structure of the Renaissance period, through the fine gateway of which we reach the S. portal of the cathedral.

In the Place Drapès, a little to the left of the cathedral-portal, is the bronze statue of *L. J. Thénard* (1777-1857), the chemist, by Droz. Farther on is the new *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the Renaissance style, after Poivert's design; the chief tower is crowned by a statue of Brennus, by Guillot.

We now follow the Rue de la République towards the S., passing the quaint old timber *Maison d'Abraham* (Pl. 2; C, 2), at the corner of the Rue Jean-Cousin, and reach the *Boulevards.* A square here is embellished with a *Statue of Jean Cousin* (Pl. 4, C, 3; ca. 1500-89), the painter, by Chapu (1880). To the left, on the boulevard, is the 14th cent. *Poterne du Midi* or *des Quatre-Mares* (Pl. D, 2), a picturesque fragment of the old fortifications, inserted in a Roman wall.

The *Hospital*, in the suburb of St. Savinien, occupies a former abbey; visitors are admitted to the 13th cent. chapel *(St. Jean)* on Mon., 12-3, and Thurs. & Sun., 2-3. — The church of *St. Savinien*, farther on, in a convent-garden (ring at the door of the convent, Place Etienne-Dolet), was rebuilt in 1068, but retains a crypt of an earlier date.

The *Old Hôtel de Ville*, in the Rue Rigault, contains the Musée (Pl. C, 2) and the *Library*. The most interesting part of the former (open daily, 1 to 4 or 5, apply to the concierge; Sun. & Thurs. free) is the *Lapidary Museum*, consisting of Gallo-Roman sculptures, architectonic fragments, etc. The *Collection Artistique*, on the first floor, contains paintings, sculptures, and curiosities, the chief of which is a valuable ivory diptych (4th cent.), used since the 13th cent. as the binding for a missal known as the 'Missel de l'Ane'.

The *Eglise St. Pierre-le-Rond* (Pl. C, 2), to the right as we quit the museum, dates from the 13th and 16th cent., and contains some old stained glass and sculptures.

Railway to Orléans viâ Montargis, see pp. 424 and 291.

From Sens to Troyes (Châlons), 44 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). This line, a continuation of the Orléans railway, ascends the valley of the *Vanne*, thirteen streams from which river feed the principal aqueduct of Paris. — The church of (17 M.) *Villeneuve-l'Archevêque* has a fine 13th cent. portal. 25 M. *Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur*, the station for two towns, the former containing the remains of some Gallo-Roman baths, and the latter a church in which are a fine Renaissance screen and other works of art. 38½ M. *Torvilliers.* 43 M. *Troyes-Preize*, a suburban station, where passengers for Châlons-sur Marne change carriages (see p. 316). — 44 M. *Troyes* (Gare de l'Est), see p. 311.

A narrow-gauge railway runs from Sens to (25½ M., in 1½-1¾ hr.) *Egreville*, a station on the line from Montereau to Souppes (p. 389). In the church of (12½ M.) *St. Valérien*, the 6th station, is a fine Renaissance tomb by Michel Bourdin.

Beyond Sens the line skirts the broad Yonne, which is flanked by vine-clad hills. — 79 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne* (Dauphin; Bon Laboureur), a town with 4666 inhab., possesses two Gothic gateways and a church of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance portal. — 84 M. *St. Julien-du-Sault*, a small town with a church of the 13-16th cent., containing magnificent stained-glass windows.

90½ M. **Joigny** (*Hôt. des Ducs-de-Bourgogne; de la Poste*, R. from 2, pens. from 7 fr.; *Modern Hotel*, R. from 3, pens. from 8½ fr.), the *Joviniacum* of the Romans, a town with 6057 inhab., on the Yonne, is noted for its wines of the Côte St. Jacques. It contains three interesting churches and several quaint old houses. Joigny is connected by railway with (22½ M.) *Toucy* (p. 424). — The train now crosses the Yonne and quits its valley.

96 M. **Laroche** *(Buffet*, with R.; *Hôt. de la Gare)* lies at the junction of the *Canal de Bourgogne* with the Yonne. This canal, 150 M. long, unites the Seine with the Rhône viâ the Saône, penetrating the watershed of the first two rivers by a tunnel over 2 M. in length, near the source of the Armançon. The construction of the canal was begun in 1775, but it dates chiefly from 1832-34. — For the Morvan railways (Auxerre, etc.), see R. 62.

From Laroche to L'Isle-Angély, 46 M., a local railway ascending the winding valley of the *Serein*. — 11 M. **Pontigny**, with the remains of a celebrated Cistercian abbey, where Thomas Becket spent two years of his exile. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, banished by King John, and other English prelates have also sought a retreat within its walls. The most interesting part of it is the *Church*, begun and completed in the second half of the 12th cent. and of great purity of style. — 20½ M. **Chablis**, a small town noted for its white wine. At (45½ M.) *L'Isle-sur-Serein* we join the line from Nuits-sous-Ravières to Avallon (see p. 393). 46 M. *L'Isle-Angély.*

The railway to Dijon now ascends the valley of the *Armançon* and frequently skirts the canal. 102 M. *Brienon-sur-Armançon.* — 107½ M. *St-Florentin-Vergigny* is the station for **St. Florentin** (*Hôt. de la Porte-Dilo; de l'Est*, R. 2-3 fr., good), 1 M. to the left. St. Florentin has a handsome church of the 15th cent., containing bas-reliefs, stained-glass windows, a Renaissance choir-screen, and other interesting works of art.

From St. Florentin to *Troyes*, starting from a special station, see p. 317.

122½ M. **Tonnerre** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Lion-d'Or; de la Ville-de-Lyon)*, the 'Castrum Ternodorense' of the Romans, a town with 4522 inhab., largely engaged in the wine-trade, is situated on the slope of a hill on the bank of the Armançon. The *Hospital*, dating from the end of the 13th cent., comprizes a Library and Musée and a huge chapel with a vaulted wooden roof, and contains the tombs of the foundress, Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily (d. 1308), by Bridan (1826), and of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., by Girardon and Desjardins (17th cent.). On the summit of the hill is the remarkable church of *St. Pierre*, of the Gothic and Renaissance periods. One of the curiosities of the town is the *Fosse Dionne*, a copious spring issuing from the side of a perpendicular mass of rock at the foot of the hill, and at once forming a small stream, which flows into the Armançon.

127½ M. *Tanlay* (Hôt. du Centre) possesses a **Château* which belonged to the Coligny family and was frequently the meeting-place of the Huguenot leaders. The château, which is one of the finest in Burgundy, was rebuilt in the second half of the 16th century. It consists of two parts separated by a moat 79 ft. wide (adm. with written permit from the steward).

The train now threads a tunnel ⅓ M. long, and beyond (131 M.) *Lézinnes* it crosses the Armançon and the canal and passes through another tunnel ¾ M. long.

136 M. *Ancy-le-Franc* (Hôt. de la Poste), to the left, possesses important iron-foundries and blast-furnaces. Its splendid **Château*,

dating from the 16-17th cent., was begun by Primaticcio. Many of the rooms are decorated with paintings by Niccolo dell' Abbate and other pupils of Primaticcio.

$139^1/_2$ M. *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, a village formerly fortified.

From Nuits-sous-Ravières a branch-line runs to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 317), and another to ($27^1/_2$ M.) *Avallon* (p. 411), viâ ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Thizy-Montréal*, the station for the quaint and interesting old town of *Montréal*.

At ($144^1/_2$ M.) *Aisy* the railway quits the valley of the Armançon and enters that of its tributary, the *Brenne*.

151 M. **Montbard** (*Hôt. de l'Ecu*, *de la Gare*, at both R. from 2 fr.), a picturesquely situated town (3824 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Buffon* (1707-88), of whom a bronze statue, by Dumont, has been erected in the park. The chief relic of the ancient château, pulled down in 1742, is the donjon of the 14th cent., 130 ft. high.

Barely 3 M. to the S. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de Montfort*, which belonged for a time to the Princes of Orange and was rebuilt in 1626. — The remains of the *Abbaye de Fontenay* (12-13th cent.), now a paper-mill, lie 3 M. to the N.E. The cloisters are well-preserved.

We cross the Canal de Bourgogne. — $159^1/_2$ M. *Les Laumes-Alesia* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare). Railway to Semur, see pp. 412, 411.

About 2 M. to the S.E. is the **Mont Auxois** (1370 ft.), with the village of *Alise-Ste-Reine* (two inns). Mont Auxois occupies an important strategical position at the head of three valleys, and it is extremely probable that this was the site of the Roman *Alesia*, where Vercingetorix was finally conquered by Cæsar in 52 B.C. Excavations made since 1906 have demonstrated the existence of three towns, one above the other, destroyed successively between the 1st cent. and the beginning of the 5th century. The objects discovered are at Alise-Ste-Reine. A bronze *Statue of Vercingetorix* was erected on the top of Mont Auxois in 1865: the statue, executed by Millet, is 21 ft. high (without the pedestal) and is visible from the railway (to the right). Alise-Ste-Reine also possesses mineral springs, and pilgrimages are still made to its shrine. The existence of Ste. Reine, a Roman virgin martyr, has been clearly disproved, and the nature of the half-Pagan ceremonies formerly indulged in during the pilgrimage on Sept. 7th makes it probable that she is merely the personification of Gaul conquered by Cæsar. — About 3 M. farther on is **Flavigny-sur-Ozerain** (Hôt. de la Fontaine or Loisier; du Balcon), with interesting mediæval remains, including relics of an abbey founded in the 8th cent. and a church of the 13th and 15th centuries. In the latter are a magnificent choir-screen and stalls dating from the 16th century. From Flavigny an omnibus runs to ($4^1/_2$ M.) Darcey (p. 394).

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Les Laumes is the **Château de Bussy-Rabutin**, founded in the 12th cent., but partly rebuilt and richly decorated in the interior in the 17th cent. by Count Roger de Bussy-Rabutin, cousin of Madame de Sévigné. It is surrounded with water and flanked by four large towers. The paintings in the various apartments, several of which are by Mignard, represent allegorical subjects, the kings of France, and famous men and women. The chapel contains a Madonna by Andrea del Sarto (?), a St. James by Murillo, and two paintings by Poussin.

From Les Laumes to Epinac, $46^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_3$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). — 3 M. *Pouillenay*, junction for Semur (p. 412). 24 M. *Pouilly-en-Auxois* is situated at the N.W. end of a tunnel, 2 M. in length, by which the Canal de Bourgogne passes from the basin of the Rhône into that of the Seine. — 34 M. **Arnay-le-Duc** (*Poste; Terminus*, R. 3-4, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.), on the *Arroux*, is a town of 2782 inhab., where the Huguenots under Coligny gained a victory in 1570. It is the junction for Beaune (Saulieu, Semur; see p. 416). $46^1/_2$ M. *Epinac* (p. 418).

The line now quits the Brenne and the Canal de Bourgogne.

164½ M. *Darcey* (to Flavigny, see p. 393). Beyond (169 M.) *Thenissey*, to the left, is the ruined château of *Salmaise*. 173½ M. *Verrey-sous-Salmaise*.

About 5½ M. to the N. is the small village of *St. Germain-Source-Seine*, near which are the *Sources of the Seine*. A monument was erected here in 1867 including a figure of *Sequana*, the river-deity, by Jouffroy. At this village were found the remains of a Gallo-Roman temple and some antiquities, now in the museum at Dijon.

The line rises rapidly as it passes from the basin of the Seine into that of the Rhône. Beyond (179 M.) *Blaisy-Bas* (1330 ft.), with a ruined château, the train threads a tunnel 2½ M. long (fine views before and after it) and descends again rapidly toward Dijon. Between this point and Dijon the country is somewhat wild and rugged, and the line traverses numerous cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts over deep and narrow valleys, called here, as in Devonshire, *Combes* (comp. Welsh *Cwm*). — We pass over a viaduct, and through a tunnel 360 yds. long, before reaching (184 M.) *Mâlain* (1210 ft.), with its ruined château on a steep rocky hill. Beyond the *Lée Viaduct* we obtain a fine view, to the right, of the valley of the *Ouche*, which is dominated by the *Plan de Suzan* (1855 ft.) and the *Mont Afrique* (1916 ft.), the two highest summits of the Côte-d'Or. We cross the *Combe de Fain Viaduct*, 144 ft. high, with two tiers of arches. Between it and Dijon are several more viaducts and tunnels. 190 M. *Velars*; 192½ M. *Plombières-lès-Dijon*. To the left, near Dijon, is a range of rocky hills.

195½ M. *Dijon* (Buffet, good), see below.

60. Dijon.

Stations. *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3; good buffet, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.), the principal station, to the W.; *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3), to the E., for the railway to Culmont-Chalindrey, Langres, etc., but connected with the former by a junction-line; *Stations of the Steam Tramways* mentioned on p. 402 (Pl. A, 3 and G, 2), Boul. Sévigné and Rue de Mulhouse.

Hotels. *Gr.-Hôt. de la Cloche (Pl. a; B, 2), Place Darcy, R. from 3½, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 11, omn. ¾ fr.; Terminus-Hôtel (Pl. g; A, 2), Rue de la Gare 20, R. from 3½, déj. 1¾-3, D. 2¼-3¼ fr., well spoken of; de Bourgogne (Pl. c; B, 3), Place Darcy, R. from 2½, B. 1½, déj. or D. 3 fr.; du Jura (Pl. b, A, 2; English), Rue de la Gare 14, R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr.; du Nord (Pl. e; B, 3), at the Porte Guillaume, commercial, with restaurant, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; de la Galère et des Négociants (Pl. f; C, 3), Rue de la Liberté 45, commercial, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Morot (Pl. d; A, 3), opposite the station, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 6 fr.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*, see above; *Robert*, Place d'Armes 6; *Au Chateaubriand* (with rooms), *Grande-Taverne*, Rue de la Gare 3 and 20; *du Marais*, Rue Musette 21; *Serré*, Place d'Armes 13.

Cafés. *De la Rotonde*, *Café-Glacier*, *du Lion-de-Belfort* (brasserie), all Place Darcy; *de la Concorde*, at the Porte Guillaume; *Dosson*, Place d'Armes; *Georges*, corner of the Rue de la Liberté and Rue Bossuet.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., at night 1½ fr.; per hour 1 fr. 60 c. and 2 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3): 1. To the *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3); 2. To the *Place du Peuple* (Pl. D, E, 5), going on



Tramway à vapeur
Tramways électriques
P. & T. Bureaux auxiliaires des Postes et Télégraphes
1-10 Maisons curieuses
FAUBOURG ST BERNARD
FAUBOURG GUILLAUME
FAUBG RAINES
FAUBG D'OUCHE
Avenue Victor Hugo
R. de Mont Chapel
R. du 33 Janvier
Pl. Barbe
Rue Courtépée
R. de Fontaine
Rue des Fleurs
R. Jacques Cellerier
Inst Œnologique
Tell
R. des Aqueducs
Rue Audra
R. de Montigny
Mon de St Bernard
Pl. Etienne Dolet
Pl. Aug Dubois
R. Pierre Paillot
Rue du Temple
Temple protest.
Boul. de Brosses
Banque de France
Rue des Perrières
Place Darcy
Chau d'Eau
Rue de la Gare
Rue Devosge
Rudr
Porte Guill.
Gare
Gare des Tramways
Boul. Sévigne
R. Mariotte
Rue Mariotte
R. Dr Chaussier
R. Docteur Maret
Gd Séminaire
Rue de la Liberté
Alcazar
P. Pl. du Château
Rue du Château
Rue Musette
Marché
R. Odebert
R. Quentin
Musée
Jardin
Arquebuse
Botanique
Rue de l'Arquebuse
St Bénigne
Evêché
R. de la Prévôté
R. Michelet
St Philibert
R. Danton
R. Piron
Jean Macé
Rue Amiral
Lycée de jeunes filles
R. Richelieu
Rue Condorcet
Rue Emile Zola
Rue Rossignol
R. du Chapeau Rouge
Rue Dauphine
Rue Bourbon
R. des Merciers
St Jean
Belle Ruelle
R. Cazotte
R. Brulard
Rue Monge
R. Victor Dumay
R. du Faub. Raines
Ouche Rivière
Anc. Collège des Jésuites
Pl. du Morimont
R. Crébillon
Académie
La Visitation
Bd Sévigne
R. Chabot Charny
Caserne Brune
R. du Chaignot
Rempart de la Miséricorde
R. de la Manutention
Manutention
Les Frères
Hce Ste Anne
Rue Turgot
Rue de Tivoli
Cirque
Rue Colson
R. de Serrigny
R. Chevalier de la Barre
Hôpital Général
École de Médecine
R. de l'Hôpital
R. de la Mégisserie
Quai des Tanneries
Abattoir
Rue du Transvaal
École St Joseph
Gaz
Port du Canal
Arsenal
Lyon
Paris
Asile d'Aliénés
A
B
C
1
2
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DIJON
1:10,150
Mètres
Faub. St. Nicolas
Place de la République
Faubg. St. Michel
Faubg. St. Pierre
Boulevard Carnot
Boulevard Voltaire
Rue de Mulhouse
Rue de Colmar
Rue de Metz
Rue de Mirande
Gare des Tramways
Gare des Marchandises
Gare Porte Neuve
Gendarmerie
Lycée de Garçons
Archives
Théâtre
Caserne Dampierre
Les Carmélites
Ecole St. Ignace
Champ Maillot
Docks de Bourgogne
Man. des Tabacs
Place du Peuple
Passage du Lavoir
R. André Colomban
Boul.d de Strasbourg
Pl. et Monument du 30 Octobre
Langres
Nouveau Cimetière

thence to the new *Cemetery* and the *Park;* 3. To the *Place de la République* (Pl. E, 1) and to the *Dragoons' Barracks;* 4. To the *Canal Harbour* (Pl. A, 5) and the *Arsenal*. Fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c.

Baths. *Hammam*, Rue Févret 6 (Pl. D, 5); *Bains Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 3) Rue de la Préfecture 12.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Rue des Forges, to the left, behind the Hôtel de Ville. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. D, 3), at the Hôtel de Ville, to the right of the railing.

American Consular Agent, *Nicolas Chapuis*, Place Darcy 8.

Theatre. *Grand-Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3; p. 400), Place du Théâtre. — *Cirque d'Eté* (Pl. C, 5), Rue de Tivoli. — *Alcazar* (Pl. C, 3), Rue des Godrans.

Syndicat d'Initiative *de la Bourgogne*, Rue des Godrans 65.

Courses in French for foreigners, as at Nancy (p. 110); apply to Professor Lambert, Rue Viollet-le-Duc.

Dijon, the Roman *Dibio* or *Divio*, once the capital of Burgundy and now that of the department of the *Côte-d'Or*, is a commercial town with 74,113 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Ouche* with the *Suzon* and the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 392), at the foot of the hills of the Côte-d'Or (p. 415), the highest summit of which is the Mont Afrique (1916 ft.). It is the seat of a bishop, a court of appeal, a school of fine arts, and a university, and since 1874 has been a fortified town of great importance, defended by eight detached forts. Many of its most interesting buildings date from the period when it was the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy (see below). Dijon has an extensive trade in wine and corn, and its mustard and gingerbread enjoy a wide reputation.

Dijon remained without importance until it became the capital of the duchy of Burgundy in the 11th cent., while it became conspicuous only after 1363 under its dukes Philip the Brave, John the Fearless, Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold. Louis XI. took possession of Burgundy on the death of Charles in 1477. Dijon espoused the Catholic side and supported the League in the religious wars, and was not reduced by Henri IV until after the battle of Fontaine-Française (p. 402) in 1595. From 1631 till the Revolution Burgundy was governed by the princes of Condé, and Dijon enjoyed great prosperity in the 18th century.

In spite of a valiant resistance (see p. 401) the town was occupied by the German army-corps under General Werder from the 31st Oct. to the 27th Dec., 1870. Afterwards evacuated on the approach of the French troops under Crémer, it was covered and defended by Garibaldi, who had to sustain an attack (21st-23rd Jan., 1871) made to enable Manteuffel to force back Bourbaki to the Swiss frontier (p. 406).

Dijon numbers many celebrated men among its former citizens, including, in addition to its dukes, Bossuet, Crébillon, Rameau, Piron, Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant, and the sculptors Ramey, Rude, and Jouffroy. The Dutch sculptors Claus Sluter (d. 1406) and his nephew Claus de Werve (d. 1439), and the cabinet-maker Hugues Sambin (d. ca. 1602) all spent a great part of their lives at Dijon.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the *Place Darcy* (Pl. B, 2), called after the engineer of that name, to whom are due the two reservoirs and the public fountains of the town. It is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Rude* (1784-1855), the sculptor, by Tournois. Beyond this Place is the pleasant *Promenade du Château-d'Eau*, fringed with handsome modern mansions. Farther on, at the entrance to the town proper, is the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. B, 3), a triumphal arch adorned with bas-reliefs (1784). The Rue de la Liberté leads directly

from this point to the Place d'Armes (see below). We, however turn to the right at the beginning of the street, to visit the —

Cathedral of St. Bénigne (Pl. B, 3), originally built as the church of an abbey, the place of which has been taken by the bishop's palace and a theological seminary. The foundation of the cathedral goes back to a very early period, but in its present form the edifice dates substantially from 1280-87. In style it is Gothic, but in plan it resembles the later Romano-Byzantine churches, with its short transepts and small choir, the latter destitute of ambulatory or chapels and ending in three semicircular apses. The W. front is preceded by a narthex, or vestibule, adorned with a group of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Bouchardon, replacing the old sculptures destroyed at the Revolution. Above is a light and elegant arcade. Among the other prominent features of the exterior are the two lateral towers and the timber spire above the crossing, rebuilt in 1896, adorned with copper statues.

Interior. Below the organ-gallery (1740-43) are the interesting tombs of President Legouz de la Berchère (d. 1631) and his wife, who are represented kneeling. Inscriptions at the ends of the aisles indicate the site of the tombs of Jean sans Peur and Anne of Burgundy, his daughter, and of Philippe le Hardi. In the right aisle are the tomb of Jean de Berbisey (ca. 1720) and a memorial slab to Ladislaus the White, king of Poland (d. 1388). Against the pillars are statues by Attiret, Bouchardon, Jean Dubois, and Masson. Good choir-stalls of the Renaissance.

Behind the choir is a fine *Crypt* of the 11th cent. containing a curious round domed chapel, with two circles of columns, interesting as indicating how the early Burgundian churches terminated in circles instead of apses. Behind is the tomb of St. Benignus (d. ca. 179).

A few yards to the right of the cathedral rises *St. Philibert* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the end of the 12th cent., with a Gothic stone spire of 1513, now used as a warehouse.

The small Rue Danton to the right leads in a few minutes to the church of *St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), which was rebuilt in 1448-78. St. Urban, St. Gregory, and St. Tetricus, who were all bishops of Langres, are buried here.

In the Place Emile-Zola (formerly Place St. Jean) is the house (No. 10) where *Bossuet* (1627-1704) was born; at No. 23 is a 16th cent. house (Pl. 1; C, 4). Close by (Rue Monge 1) is the Conservatoire de Musique (Pl. 2; C, 4), occupying the old *Hôtel Bouchu*, of 1643. The Rue Bossuet, at the opposite end of the Place, leads to the Rue de la Liberté. The adjacent Rue des Forges contains several interesting houses: Nos. 52-56, one of the 15th cent. (Pl. 10; D, 3); No. 56, the *Hôtel de Rochefort*, of the Renaissance (fine court); No. 38, the *Maison Milsand* (Pl. 8; D, 3), with an elaborate façade (1561); and Nos. 34-36, the fine *Hôtel Chambellan*, wrongly called the Hôtel des Ambassadeurs d'Angleterre, an edifice of the end of the 15th cent., at the end of a court. No. 8 Rue du Bourg (Pl. 9; D, 3) has a façade in the style of Henri II and a fine staircase. The Rue de la Liberté ends at the *Place d'Armes*, on the N. side of which rises the —

Palais des Etats, now used as the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, 3) and containing the *Musée* and the *Post Office.* The buildings are grouped round the scanty remains of the old *Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy*, built between 1364 and 1468, and now represented by the Tour Neuve or Tour de Bar, at the back (the oldest part), the main building, with the guard-room on the first floor (see p. 398) and the lofty Tour de la Terrasse (150 ft. high), the kitchens (see below), and a large well in front of them, to the right of the principal court. The present building dates from 1682-1720 and has been frequently added to since then.

The ***Musée,** which possesses one of the best provincial collections of paintings in France, also contains the magnificent tombs of Philip the Brave and John the Fearless. It is open free on Thurs., Sun., and holidays (12.30-4 or 5); on other days (9-11 & 12.30-4 or 5; closed on Mon. morning) adm. 1 fr. (more than 2 pers. 50 c. each). The entrance is on the right side, in the Place Rameau (p. 400).

Ground Floor. SCULPTURE. ROOM 1. Antique Apollo Citharœdus (fragment). — ROOM 2. Works by *Rude.* — ROOM 3. To the right: *Paul Gasq* (of Dijon), Pain; *Eude*, Return from the hunt; *Cabet*, Awakening of spring; *Schroeder*, Œdipus and Antigone; *Dampt* (of Dijon), Diana mourning the death of Actæon; *Cabet*, 1871; *Hébert*, Bust of Paul Cabet; *Guillaume*. *Roman wedding; in the middle, *M. Moreau*, Girl spinning; *Chapu*, *Clytie metamorphosed into a heliotrope. — ROOM 4. *Dampt*, Mignon; *H. Moreau*, Toper; *Bosio*, Empress Joséphine (plaster); in the centre, *Barye*, Jaguar and hare. — ROOM 5. Reconstruction of the Puits de Moïse by *Claus Sluter* and casts of the six prophets (p. 402); *Burgundian School*, *Madonna and Child (early 15th cent.), *Pietà (late 15th cent.), Three high-reliefs in painted stone (16th cent.). — Upon Room 5 open the ancient *Kitchens of the Ducal Palace* (1439-50; recently restored), with their six fire-places, central ventilating-shaft, and vaulted dome; they contain a St. Denis (15th cent.), a praying woman (16th cent.), both of the *Burgundian School*, several fragments of sculptures, and a fine chest in carved oak of the 13th century.

Staircase. Statue of the Republic, by *Coutan*, and other sculptures.

First Floor. ROOM I contains lithographs and etchings. — ROOM II contains the *Mme. Dècle Collection.* To the left: *De Marne*, Returning from market; *Trinquesse*, Sacrifice to Venus, Oath to Cupid; glass-case containing porcelain; carved cabinet.

ROOMS III-VI contain the ***Trimolet Collection,** bequeathed to the town in 1878 and consisting of fine old furniture, paintings and drawings, miniatures, enamels, bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, bronze, and wood, gems, vases, pottery, Chinese curiosities, etc. — ROOM III. Drawings, engravings, antiquities, porcelain, and cabinets. — ROOM IV. Pictures, including 49. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 71. *Rubens*, Isabella Brandt; 88. *Clouet*, Portrait. Also, cabinets, enamels, ivory carvings, porcelain, and weapons. The central glass-case, on the side by the windows, contains translucent enamels, an embossed and enamelled plate of gold, clasps and brooches, gems, etc. The clasps or brooches for hats (Nos. *1409, *1410, and 1411), in chased gold, embossed and enamelled, are Italian works of the 16th cent., the first two being ascribed to *Benvenuto Cellini* or to *Ambr. Foppa*, surnamed *Caradosso.* In the large glass-case at the end of the room is a fine ewer after *Briot*, enamelled by *Bernard Palissy.* — ROOM V. Furniture, ornaments, and artistic glass. — ROOM VI. Furniture; glass-cases with medallions, No. 317, near the entrance, representing Pascal at the age of 17 (1654); ivory carvings, caskets, statuettes.

ROOM VII contains the *Devosge Collection* of drawings and paintings by Fr. Devosge, founder of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Musée of Dijon (1783), and by Anatole Devosge, his son. *701. *Prud'hon*, Fr. Devosge;

*1076. *Rude*, Bust of Fr. Devosge; *P. Darbois*, Bust of A. Devosge; drawing by ***Prud'hon, Hoin,*** and ***Gagnereaux.***

Room VIII. *Modern Paintings.* To the right; 315. *Henner*, Byblis changed into a fountain; 402. *L. Mélingue*, Raising the siege of Metz in 1553; no numbers, *Rougeron* (of Dijon), Carmelite nun taking the veil; 418. *A. Orry*, Road to the Villa Adriana; 232. *W. Bouguereau*, Return of Tobias; no numbers, *Quignon*, Harvest, *Français*, The spring; 313. *Guillaumet*, Bedouin women; 379. *Alphonse Legros* (of Dijon), The ex-voto; 417. *A. de Neuville*, Bivouac before Le Bourget; no numbers, *Trutat* (of Dijon), Hamon, the painter, *Billotte*, View of Paris; 324-326. *Jeanniot*, Views of the old château of Dijon; 462. *Mme. Rude*, Portrait of herself; no numbers, *Louis Gaillac* (of Dijon), The knell, *Français*, Portrait of himself, *Ziem*, The white veil (Venice), *Henner*, M. Joliet, former mayor of Dijon; 408. *G. Moreau*, The Song of Solomon; no numbers, *Gaillac*, Proof of an etching, *C. Nanteuil*, Reading Don Quixote, *Trutat*, Head of Christ, *H. Michaud*, Portrait of himself. In the centre, *Tournois*, Perseus (bronze); two large Sèvres vases.

Room IX *(Salle des Statues).* Sculptures, mostly after the antique; handsome doors carved by *Marlet* (of Dijon; 18th cent.); *1075. *Rude*, Hebe playing with Jupiter's eagle. The *Ceiling-painting, by *Prud'hon*, represents Burgundy conquering Death and Time and surrounded by the Virtues and the Fine Arts, after the painting by Pietro da Cortona in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Room X. Drawings by the old masters, presented by His de la Salle.

Room XI *(Salle de Condé).* *Lallemand* (of Dijon), Landscapes; *Nattier*, Henri Joseph and Louis Joseph of Bourbon, princes of Condé; 956. *N. Bornier* (of Dijon), Bust of Louis Joseph of Bourbon (1819; marble); *Coyzevox*, *Marble bust of Louis XIV. Louis XVI. wood-work.

Room XII (landing at the top of the staircase). Sculptures: *1433. *Burgundian School of the 15th Cent.*, Tomb of Jacques Germain; busts.

Room XIII. To the left: Terracotta models by *Jean Dubois* (of Dijon); drawings by *Claude Hoin;* pastels by *Rosalba Carriera* (Nos. 19, 20), *Quentin de La Tour* (362. Portrait of himself; 363. Joseph Vernet; 360. A canon; 361. Man in a nightcap), and others; 319. *Claude Hoin*, Portrait of himself; *642. *Prud'hon*, Head of a girl (drawing); *Burgundian School of the 15th Cent.*, *Christ with the donors; *1466. Silver bas-relief inlaid with gold representing the Old and New Testaments; 439. *Nicolas Quentin* (of Dijon; d. 1636), Circumcision; several small pictures; *Burgundian School*, 422. Stone altar-piece (1545), no number, Madonna and Child with St. Catharine (15th cent.).

Room XIV, the ancient *Salle des Gardes of the ducal palace, has a fine *Chimney-piece dating from 1504. The chief objects of interest in this hall are the ***Tombs of Philippe le Hardi and Jean sans Peur*, originally erected in the church of the Chartreuse (p. 402), but removed to the cathedral on the suppression of that church. They were partly destroyed during the Revolution, but have been judiciously restored. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi or Philip the Brave, executed in 1384-1411 by *Jean de Marville*, *Claus Sluter*, and *Cl. de Werve* (see p. 395), is made of black and white marble, relieved with painting and gilding, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure of the duke, his feet resting on a lion and his head on a cushion between two angels with outspread wings, who hold his helmet. Round the sides of the tomb run Gothic arcades filled with forty statuettes of mourning ecclesiastics, the expression and drapery of which are particularly admirable. — The tomb of John the Fearless (sans Peur) and Margaret of Bavaria, his wife, closely resembles that of Philip but is still more elaborately ornamented. It is the work of *Jehan de la Huerta* and *Ant. Le Moiturier* and dates from 1443-70. — Between the tombs stands a reproduction of the statue of Anne of Burgundy, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of John the Fearless. — Among the numerous other interesting works of art the following may be mentioned, beginning to the left of the door: 972. *Caffieri*, Terracotta bust of Piron, with the inscription 'Ci-gît qui ne fut rien, pas même Académicien' (1762); 442. *Nic. Quentin*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *1420. Two portable Gothic altar-pieces in gilded wood, carved in 1391 by *Jac. de Baerze* for the church of the Chartreuse, by order of Philip the Brave, the *Paintings (Annunciation, Visitation, Presentation in the Temple, and

Flight into Egypt) on the two outer wings of the second one being by *Melch. Broederlam* (1392 and 1399); between the altar-pieces, Statue of Antoinette de Fontette (middle of the 16th cent.); close by, *Porte du Serin, a door from the Palais de Justice, by *H. Sambin* (p. 395); above the altar-pieces, *1445. Piece of tapestry of the 16th cent., representing the Siege of Dijon by the Swiss in 1513; 1438. Statue of St. Genès (16th cent.); 1421. Altar-piece from the Abbey of Clairvaux, with five panels (15th cent.); 206. *German School*, Triptych; 505, 506. Philip the Brave and John the Fearless; 1045. *Lemoyne*, Model of a projected mausoleum for Crébillon; 965. *Bridan*, Statue of Bossuet; Main door of the Palais de Justice, by *H. Sambin*; busts. In a glass-case between the two tombs: Cup of St. Bernard (12th cent.); three ivory caskets, two of the 13th cent. and one, the finest, of the end of the 14th cent.; crozier of St. Robert (late 11th cent.); purse of a Duchess of Burgundy; silver altar frontal of the 16th cent., from the Ste. Chapelle of Dijon; two knives from a set belonging to Philip the Good; weapons.

Room XV contains most of the pictures. To the right: no number, *H. Rigaud*, Coyzevox, the sculptor; *413. *Nattier*, Maria Leszczynska; 263. *Ant. Coypel*, Sacrifice of Jephthah; 347, 348. *Lallemand*, Landscapes; 247. *Chardin*, Rameau; 421. *Parrocel*, Battle-piece; no number, *Rigaud*, Pontchartrain; 94. *F. Bol*, The five senses; 133. *F. Hals*, Laughing child; 250. *Clouet*, Portrait; *433. *Prud'hon*, Georges Antony; 252. *F. Colson* (of Dijon), Girl asleep; 541. *Van Hemessen*, Charles the Bold; 258. *Largillière*, Bouhier; 74. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome; 18. *Ann. Caracci*, The Canaanitish Woman; 253. *Colson*. Portrait of his father; *Bassano*, 38. Noah making the animals enter the ark, 40. Journey to Emmaus; 136. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Sparrow-hawks, cocks, and hens; 151. *Van der Meulen*, Siege of Besançon in 1674; no number, *Revel*, Abbé Palliot (1696); 49. *Tintoretto*, Assumption; 100. *Brouwer*, Taster of wines; 169. *Teniers the Younger*, Tavern-interior; *163. *Rubens*, Virgin presenting the child Jesus to St. Francis of Assisi; 104. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Presentation in the Temple. — On the other side, returning towards the door: no number, *Fr. Hals*, Portrait of a nobleman; 30. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna and Child; *432. *Prud'hon*, M. Musard; 407. *Mignard*, Portrait of a painter; 452. *Rigaud*, Girardon, the sculptor; no number, *British School of the 18th Cent.*, Old man; 13. *P. Veronese*, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 108. *G. de Crayer*, Preparation for the Entombment; *431. *Prud'hon*, Nic. Bornier, the sculptor; 107. *G. de Crayer*, Assumption; 296. *Gagnereaux* (of Dijon; d. 1795), Battle of Senef; 180. *Phil. Wouverman*, Starting for the chase; *42. *Guido Reni*, Adam and Eve; *150. *Master of Flémalle*, Adoration of the Shepherds (middle of the 15th cent.); 297. *Gagnereaux*, Condé's troops passing the Rhine; no number, *Amberger*, Edgard I., count of Friesland; no number, *Tocqué*, Portrait; *H. Robert*, 456. Antique temple, 457. Stable under a vault. — In the middle, *Schoenewerk*, The dangerous prisoner; handsome walnut table carved by *H. Sambin* (p. 395); on the table, *Gasq*, Hero and Leander (biscuit de Sèvres); *Attiret*, Bust of a girl (plaster); *Dalou*, Terracotta bust of A. Legros of Dijon, the painter.

Room XVI. No number, *Prévot-Valeri*, Return to the village; handsome furniture; bronzes; busts. — Room XVII. *Houdon*, Bust of Buffon; modern medals; *A. Dumaresq*, Portrait of Ziem, the painter. In the middle, Etruscan vases, and two marble figures: Erigone by *Jouffroy* and Ariadne by *Lescorné*.

Room XVIII *(Salle Grangier)*, on the first floor of the Tour de Bar (p. 397), contains the collection bequeathed by Mme. Grangier in 1905, consisting of enamels, ivory carvings, pottery, porcelain, glass, jewellery, gems, furniture, sculpture, and pictures. To the left of the entrance: *Burgundian School of the 14th Cent.*, St. Veronica; *Ernest Dubois*, Busts of M. and Mme. Grangier; *Hoin*, Portraits of himself and his wife (pastels); *Ingres*, Portrait; *Prud'hon*, *Mlle. de Vellefrey; *L. J. Watteau*, surnamed *de Lille*, Lucky fishing, Return from market; *Mlle. Bouliard*, Portrait of the artist; *Burgundian School*, Mitred abbot carved in wood; *German School of the End of the 14th Cent.*, St. Catharine; *Italian School of the 16th Cent.*, St. Anne, two painted and gilded wooden statues. — Room XIX. *Appian*, Evening; *L. David*, Mme. Berlier; *Carpeaux*, Bronze busts of the two Tissots; *M. Moreau*, The vine-dresser (bronze); 968. *Paul Cabet*, Resistance (bronze); Sèvres vases;

medals and plaques: Limoges enamels; pottery by *Bern. Palissy*. — Room XX. 261. *Jacques Courtois*, surnamed *le Bourguignon*, Cavalry skirmish; glass-case with *Models by the sculptors *F. Rude*, *Cabet*, *M. Moreau*, *Gasq*, *Rodin*, *Dubois*, *Attiret*, etc.; 168. *G. Seghers*, Descent from the cross; *Attiret*, *The wit, terracotta bust of a woman; bronzes (Nos. 1077, 1078 by *Rude*). — Room XXI. *Pannini*, Landscapes and monuments; *Tiepolo*, The ransom; 68. *A. del Sarto*, St. John; *Carpeaux*. Terracotta bust of a woman; glass-case with Sèvres porcelain. — Room XXII. 175. *Thomas Gérard*, The consultation; 176-179. *M. de Vos*, Visitation, Circumcision, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple; *Ad. Yvon*, Portrait of President Carnot; 371. *Le Brun*, God quelling the rebellious angels; 490. *H. Vernet*, Portrait of Marshal Vaillant (p. 395); *A. Mercié*, Delilah (bronze bust); *Houdon*, *Terracotta bust of Napoleon (1806); in the centre, Sèvres vase in a gilded bronze mount.

The Hôtel de Ville also contains an *Archaeological Museum*, which occupies three rooms on the groundfloor, on the E. side. It contains a rich collection of Roman monuments in stone, and is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 3, on other days also on application to the doorkeeper, who is to be found under the staircase in the adjoining tower.

In the Place Rameau, between the Hôtel de Ville and the Theatre, is a *Statue of Rameau* (1683-1764), in bronze, by E. Guillaume. The *Theatre* is built in the classic style, with a colonnade facing the Place du Théâtre (to the S.). To the E. of the same Place is the old church of *St. Etienne* (Pl. E, 3), rebuilt in the 18th cent., and converted into a Commercial Exchange in 1897. At the S. end is the *Savings Bank* (1890). At No. 32 in the adjoining Rue-Chabot-Charny is the *Hôtel Joly de Blaisy*, an early 16th cent. house.

A little beyond St. Etienne is the church of **St. Michel** (Pl. E, 3), consecrated in 1529, though the general plan is in the Gothic style. The Renaissance **Façade*, built in 1537-1661, is said to have been designed by *Hugues Sambin* (p. 395). The tympanum of the main portal, probably by Sambin, represents the Last Judgment. The two flanking towers are ornamented with rows of all the four orders of columns, terminating in balustrades and octagonal lanterns roofed with domes. The small portals of the transept are in the Flamboyant style. The interior contains a statue of St. Yves, by J. Dubois (first chapel to the right), and an altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Magi, with a fine Renaissance frame.

From the Place St. Michel we proceed by the Rue Vannerie, then to the left by the Rue Jeannin, which is continued by the Rue Babeuf (formerly Rue Notre-Dame).

This district contains some interesting old houses: Rue Vannerie No. 66, with a graceful *Watch-Tower*; No. 39, with a carved *Door* (18th cent.); No. 41, with a *Portal* carved by Dubois (18th cent.). Rue Chaudronnerie No. 4, a mansion of the 14th cent.; No. 28, an early 17th cent. house (*Maison des Cariatides*, Pl. 6, E, 3). Rue Notre Dame 8 is the *Hôtel Vogüé* (Pl. 7; D, 3), in the Renaissance style (1607-14), with a handsome portico at the entrance; the large room on the ground-floor with a decorated ceiling, a handsome chimney-piece of 1616, and fine tapestries may be inspected.

***Notre-Dame** (Pl. D, 3) is a remarkable church begun about 1178 and completed in the middle of the 13th cent.; according to Viollet-le-Duc it is 'the masterpiece of the Burgundian school of the

13th century'. The *W. Façade*, which has recently been well restored, is the most interesting part of the building. It consists of two arcaded stories forming a gallery above the beautiful triple porch, and is not unlike that of the churches at Pisa and Lucca. Above and below the arcades are richly carved friezes. Each story is adorned also with seventeen *Statuettes*, of the most varied expressions and attitudes, serving as gargoyles. Above, to the right of the façade, is a clock brought from Courtrai and presented to the town by Philip the Brave in 1383. It is ascribed to the Flemish mechanician Jacques Marc, and hence the name 'Jaquemart' is given to the figures that strike the hours on clocks of this description. Over the crossing of the church is a modern tower surmounted by a spire and with a round turret at each corner. At each end of the transept rises a similar turret.

The Interior, like that of St. Bénigne, has no ambulatory. It has columns instead of pillars, the capitals bearing smaller columns which support the arches of the vaulting in the nave. Above the fine triforium, in front of the small windows of the clerestory, runs a gallery. The choir has three rows of windows, those in the triforium being circular and preceded by beautiful arcades with slender columns. The transept, instead of portals, has five windows at each end below the rose-window, which are also preceded in the interior by an arched gallery. In the N. transept is some 13th cent. stained glass and some fragments of 15th cent. frescoes (some in the aisles also).

We return to the Place d'Armes, cross it, and follow, to the left, the Rue du Palais to the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4; entr. at No. 8), begun in 1511, with a Renaissance façade, designed by Hugues Brouhée (after 1571), and fine ceilings. The Parlement of Burgundy formerly held its sittings here. Behind are the *Law School*, with the *Public Library*, in a former college of the Jesuits.

The *Library* (open daily, 10-4; closed Aug. 15th-Sept. 15th) contains about 125,000 vols., 1669 MSS., and a collection of drawings and engravings. Some of the MSS., the early printed books, and specimens of binding are of interest.

The Rue Chabot-Charny leads from the Place du Théâtre (p. 400), past the left of the Law School, to the *Place du Peuple* (Pl. D, E, 5), with a fountain. The Cours du Parc leads hence to (1 M.) the **Park**, a fine promenade about 85 acres in extent, laid out by Le Nôtre for the Princes of Condé. It extends on the S. as far as the Ouche, beyond which is the old château, now private property. On this side of the river, at the end of the chief avenue, is a sun-dial marked out on the ground. — Café-restaurant, at the entrance.

The Boulevard Carnot, $^1/_2$ M. long, leads from the Place du Peuple (see above), past a handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 5), to the Place du Trente-Octobre. In the latter stands the **Monument du Trente-Octobre** (Pl. G, 3), erected to the memory of the inhabitants of the town who fell in the engagement before Dijon in 1870. It consists of a magnificent white marble figure of Resistance, by *Cabet*, standing on a high pedestal in the form of a round tower, with a group by *M. Moreau* representing the defence. — A little to the N.E. of this Place is the *Gare Porte-Neuve* (p. 394); to the N.W. is the

new *Lycée* (Pl. F, 2, 3). The Boulevard Thiers runs hence to the Place de la République (Pl. E, 1), containing a *Monument to President Carnot* (d. 1894), with allegorical statues, by M. Moreau and Gasq (1899). Not far off, at the 'Coin des Cinq-Rues', is a *Statue of Garibaldi* (Pl. E, 2), in bronze, by Auban (1900).

In the Place Etienne-Dolet is a bronze **Statue of St. Bernard** (1091-1153; Pl. C, 3), a native of Fontaine, 1½ M. to the N.W. of Dijon, by *Jouffroy* (1847). The high pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with high-reliefs representing Pope Eugene III., Louis VII. of France, Suger, Peter the Venerable, Abbot of Cluny, and the Duke of Burgundy and the Grand Master of the Templars who were contemporary with the saint.

Near the station, to the S., lie the *Botanic Garden*, laid out in 1833, with a museum, and the *Promenade de l'Arquebuse* (Pl. A, 3). At the end of the Promenade is a black poplar of extraordinary size, said to be 500 years old. It measures 130 ft. in height and 40 ft. in girth at a height of 3 ft. from the ground.

About ½ M. farther on is the *Lunatic Asylum*, built on the site of the Chartreuse de Champmol, which was founded by Philip the Brave in 1383, and destroyed in 1793. The interesting remains of the original edifice are shown on application (gratuity). These include the ancient Gothic *Entrance*, a *Tower*, and the *Portal* of the former church, with *Statues by Claus Sluter (p. 395). The celebrated **Puits de Moïse* or *des Prophètes*, a well 23 ft. in diameter, has a pedestal in the centre which formerly supported a Calvary and is still adorned with statues of Moses, Zachariah, David, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Isaiah, by *Claus Sluter*, assisted by *Cl. de Werve*, *Hannequin de Prindalle*, and *Jean Hulst* (1395-1405).

Excursions. 1. To the W., through the *Valley of the Ouche*, to *Plombières-lès-Dijon* and *Velars*, distant 3 M. and 5½ M. by railway (p. 394). The engineering of this line exhibits many features of interest. At Velars are the picturesque *Rochers du Trou-aux-Ducs*. — 2. To the N., through the *Val Suzon* (tramway, see below; carr. 7 fr.). — 3. To the S., to (7 M.) *Gevrey-Chambertin*, by railway (p. 415) or by carriage. The town lies about 1½ M. to the W. of the station. Beyond it are the picturesque valleys called *Combe de Lavaux* and *Combe de la Bussière* or *Boissière*. At *Fixin*, 1¼ M. to the N., is a monument erected to Napoleon I. by one of his old officers. It is by Rude and represents the emperor in his tomb, awaking to immortality. — 4. To the S.W., to the (6 M.) *Mont Afrique* (p. 395; fine view). viâ (5 M.) *Corcelles-les-Monts* (2½ M. from Plombières-lès-Dijon).

From Dijon to Champlitte, 38 M., steam-tramway in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 45 c.; station, see p. 394). This line serves the district to the E. of Dijon, crossing the line from Is-sur-Tille to Besançon (p. 333) at (17½ M.) *Mirebeau* (p. 333), and going on viâ (27½ M.) *Fontaine-Française*, noted for the victory gained over the League by Henri IV in 1595, to (38 M.) *Champlitte*, on the line from Culmont-Chalindrey to Gray (p. 320).

From Dijon to St. Seine-l'Abbaye, 23½ M., steam-tramway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 95, 2 fr. 15 c.; station, see p. 394). We ascend the left bank of the Suzon viâ (7½ M.) *Messigny*, *Jouvence*, near the *Fontaine de Jouvence*, (12 M.) *Ste. Foy*, (15 M.) *Val Suzon*, and (17 M.) *Val Courbe*, 9½ M. from Blaisy-Bas (p. 394). — 23½ M. St. Seine-l'Abbaye (*Hôt. de la Poste et du Soleil-d'Or*), 6 M. from the sources of the Seine (p. 394), owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded in 534, and possesses an interesting

church (13-15th cent.). Near the village of *Francheville*, 5½ M. to the E., is the *Creux-du-Soucy*, a deep ravine with a subterranean river.

From Dijon to Bourg viâ St. Amour, 88½ M., railway in 2-5¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr., 10 fr. 85 c., 7 fr.). This line diverges to the left from the railway to Lyons (see R. 63) and runs at first towards the S.E., in the same direction as the Canal de Bourgogne. — 19½ M. *St. Jean-de-Losne* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small and ancient commercial town on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the Canal de Bourgogne (p. 392), and the junction for a line to (39 M.) *Lons-le-Saunier* (p. 372). Railway to Auxonne, see below. — Our line now crosses the Saône about 3 M. below the beginning of the *Rhône-Rhine Canal*, a waterway about 200 M. long, and turns to the S.W. 28½ M. *Seurre* (Hôt. des Négociants; du Chapeau-Rouge), another small commercial town, on the left bank of the Saône, connected by a branch-line with (12 M.) *Allerey*, and so with Chagny (see p. 405). Before reaching (33 M.) *Navilly* our line crosses the *Doubs*. 37½ M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* is also a station on the railway from Dole to Chagny (p. 405). 54½ M. *Louhans* (Buffet; Hôt. St. Martin), a town with 4494 inhab., situated on the *Seille*, is also a station on the railway from Chalon to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 372). — 70 M. *St. Amour* and thence to (88½ M.) *Bourg*, see p. 373.

From Dijon to Epinac (*Autun*), 42 M., railway in 2½-4¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.), viâ (24 M.) *Pont-d'Ouche*, (28½ M.) *Bligny-sur-Ouche* (p. 416), and (35 M.) *Ivry-Cussy*, for *Cussy-la-Colonne*, at which is a Roman column, 33 ft. high. 42 M. *Epinac*, see p. 418.

From Dijon to *Nancy*, see R. 48; to *Besançon*, *Belfort*, and *Strassburg*, R. 54 and pp. 324, 325; to *Neuchâtel* and to *Lausanne*, R. 61; to *Nevers*, R. 63.

61. From Dijon to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

From Dijon to *Neuchâtel*, 119 M., Railway in 4½-10 hrs. (fares 21 fr. 55, 14 fr. 70, 9 fr. 70 c.). — From Dijon to *Lausanne*, 131½ M., in 4¼-11 hrs. (23 fr. 45 c., 16 fr., 10 fr. 70 c.). — *From Paris to Lausanne* (Brieg, Milan), 327 M., in 8½-11¾ hrs. (58 fr. 60, 39 fr. 75, 26 fr. 15 c.). Simplon Express, see p. xiii.

I. From Dijon to Pontarlier.

87 M. Railway in 2½-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 80, 10 fr. 70, 6 fr. 90 c.).

Dijon, see p. 394. Our line crosses the *Ouche*, diverges to the left from the *Canal de Bourgogne* and the railway to Lyons, and recrosses the Ouche. The line to Is-sur-Tille here diverges to the left (see p. 333). The district traversed is at first uninteresting, but the heights of the Jura gradually come into sight, and beyond Pontarlier the scenery is really picturesque. — Beyond (12 M.) *Genlis* we cross the *Tille*. 14 M. *Collonges-lès-Premières*. We now traverse a wood. 18 M. *Villers-les-Pots*.

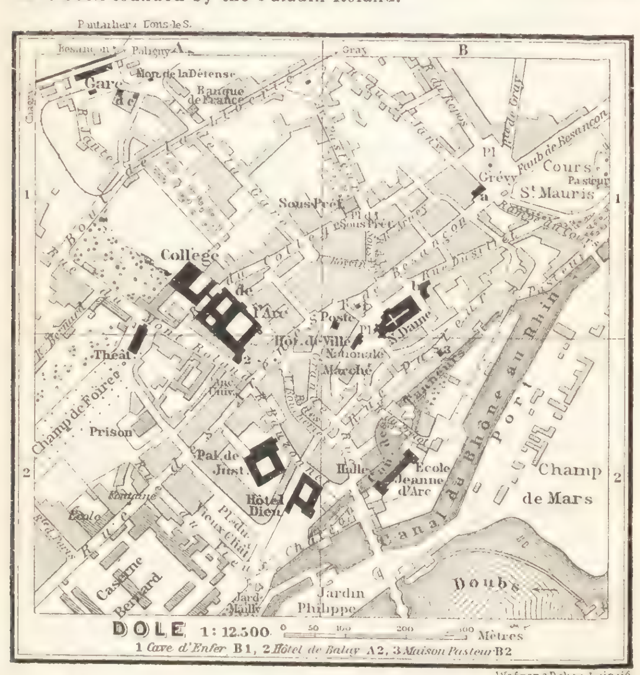
20 M. **Auxonne** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Cerf; St. Nicolas; de la Gare*), a commercial town and former fortress with 6307 inhab., at some distance from the station, on the left bank of the *Saône*. The Rue Thiers, Rue A. Masson, and Rue du Jura together form a continuous thoroughfare traversing the entire town. — In the Place d'Armes, reached from the Rue A. Masson viâ the Rue de la Paix, is the church of *Notre-Dame*, a fine building of the 14th and 16th cent., with a Romanesque tower (above the crossing) belonging to an earlier edifice. The 16th cent. *Porch is adorned with 22 statues of prophets and other sculptures; and on the buttresses of the nave

are figures of the apostles. The interior is arranged in the characteristic Burgundian style (pp. 396, 400). In the Place d'Armes is a *Statue of Napoleon I.*, in bronze, by Jouffroy (1856). The fortified *Château*, in the Renaissance style, is now a barrack. Auxonne successfully resisted the Germans in 1870-71.

From Auxonne to Chalon-sur-Saône, $42^1/_2$ M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 30 c.). At ($10^1/_2$ M.) *St. Jean-de-Losne* (p. 403) this line joins the line from Dijon to Bourg (p. 403). 31 M. *Gergy*, on the Saône, is connected with *Verjux* by a handsome bridge, erected in 1890. — 41 M. *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see *Baedeker's Southern France*.

Auxonne is also the junction of a line to Gray, Vesoul, etc. (see p. 322).

Beyond Auxonne the train crosses the Saône. 28 M. *Champvans*. It then threads a tunnel penetrating the *Mont Roland* (1155 ft.; fine view from the top), so named from a former convent said to have been founded by the Paladin Roland.



29 M. **Dole**. — **Hotels**. Hôt. de Lyon (Pl. a; B, 1), R. from 2, D. $3^1/_2$, pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr., good; de Genève (Pl. b; B, 1), R. from $2^1/_2$, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., good; de la Gare, Moderne (Pl. e and d, A, 1). — *Railway Restaurant*. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. B, 1), Grande-Rue 41.

Dole or *Dôle*, an old industrial town with 14,838 inhab., on the *Doubs* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* (p. 403), is interesting to archæologists and artists.

From an early period Dole was warmly attached to the house of Burgundy, and in 1479 it offered a desperate resistance to the troops sent by Louis XI. to annex it after the death (1477) of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy. The marriage of Maria of Burgundy, daughter of Charles, with the Archduke Maximilian united its fortunes with Austria and Spain, but in 1659 it was promised to Louis XIV., with the rest of Franche-Comté, as the dowry of his wife Maria Theresa. The Grand Monarque had, however, to use force, both in 1668 and 1674, to obtain possession of the town, and it was not definitely annexed to France until the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. Dole then lost the dignity of capital of Franche-Comté, which it had enjoyed since the beginning of the 15th cent., and which was transferred, along with its court of justice and university, to Besançon.

The Gothic *Church of Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 1), erected in the 16th cent., contains a few noticeable works of art. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), in the same square, retains the ancient door of the former Hôtel du Parlement. The *Cave d'Enfer* (Pl. 1; B, 1), at No. 53 Rue de Besançon, recalls the heroic defence of 1479. In the Place Grévy (Pl. B, 1) is the *Monument of Jules Grévy*, by Falguière (1893), and in the *Cours St. Mauris* is the *Monument of Pasteur* (1822-95), a native of Dole, by Carlès (1902). — The *Ecole Jeanne-d'Arc* (Pl. B, 2), originally a hospital, is built on the *Bastion du Pont* (1560). — The *Collège de l'Arc* (Pl. A, 1), founded by the Jesuits in 1582, has a church with a tasteful portal of 1601, and contains a library and a small Musée. Dole contains many quaint old houses, the most remarkable being perhaps the *Hôtel de Balay* (Pl. 2; A, 2), dating from the middle of the 17th century.

From Dole to Gray (p. 322), 34 M., steam-tramway viâ ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Pesmes*, with a 12-14th cent. church.

From Dole to Chagny, 52 M., railway in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 15 c.). — Before (6 M.) *Tavaux* this line crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, and beyond it it crosses the *Doubs*. 11 M. *Chaussin*, on the line from St. Jean-de-Losne to Lons-le-Saunier (p. 403); $22^1/_2$ M. *Pierre*, with a château of 1680; 28 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* (p. 403); 34 M. *Verdun-sur-le-Doubs*, at the confluence of the Doubs and the Saône. The train now crosses the *Saône*. 38 M. *Allerey*, also on the line from Auxonne to Chalon (p. 404). — 43 M. *St. Loup-de-la-Salle*, junction of a line to Beaune (p. 416). We join the line from Dijon. — 52 M. *Chagny*, see p. 417.

Another branch-line runs from Dole to ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Poligny* (p. 372), passing (14 M.) *Mont-sous-Vaudrey*, the birthplace and burial-place of Jules Grévy (1807-91), President of the French Republic in 1879-87.

From Dole to *Besançon*, see p. 362.

Our line now crosses the Rhine-Rhône Canal and the Doubs and enters the extensive *Forest of Chaux* (49,000 acres), through which it runs for the next seven miles. — 45 M. *Arc-et-Senans* has salt-works supplied with brine from ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Salins* (p. 371). The church contains some paintings presented by Queen Christina of Spain, including a Redemption, by Ant. da Pereda; St. Joseph and the Child Jesus, by Murillo; Christ and the Woman of Canaan, by A. Caracci; a Holy Family, by Schidone; and a Virgin, by G. de Crayer. — Railway to Besançon, see R. 57.

49 M. **Mouchard** (*Buffet; Hôt. Moderne*), junction for *Bourg* and for *Salins*, see p. 371.

Our line now gradually ascends and soon enters the *Jura*, affording an extensive view to the right. To the left rise the fortified hills round Salins. The train passes over or through several viaducts, embankments, and tunnels. — 55 M. *Mesnay-Arbois;* this station lies 2 M. from Arbois (p. 371). — 61 M. *Pont-d'Héry*. The train traverses a wooded district, affording a view of the valley of the *Furieuse* (p. 371; left).

64 M. **Andelot** (*Buffet*), 1/2 M. from *Andelot-en-Montagne*, is the junction for *Champagnole* and *Morez*, see R. 58b.

The train crosses a viaduct, threads a tunnel, and enters the *Forest of La Joux*, traversing several rocky cuttings. — From (71 1/2 M.) *Boujailles* a diligence plies twice daily to (9 M.) *Nozeroy* (p. 377). — From (76 M.) *Frasne* a new line is to be opened to Vallorbe, in order to shorten the route from Paris to the Simplon (comp. p. 375).

87 M. **Pontarlier** (2746 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; de Paris*), a commercial and industrial town with 8776 inhab., on the *Doubs*, at the entrance of the defile of La Cluse (see below). Though of ancient origin, it is essentially modern and uninteresting in aspect, having been repeatedly ravaged during the wars of the middle ages and modern times and burned to the ground by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1639). At one end of the Grande-Rue (to the left) stands a *Triumphal Arch* of the 18th cent., erected in honour of Louis XV., in whose reign the town, again destroyed by fire, was rebuilt. A great deal of absinthe is made here.

Branch-line to *Gilley (Morteau)*, see p. 369. — Tramway to *Mouthe* and *Excursions in the Jura*, see R. 58f. — Diligences to *Mouthier* and to *Lods* (p. 369). Pontarlier contains the French custom-house for travellers from Neuchâtel.

II. From Pontarlier to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

To *Neuchâtel*, 32 M., Railway in 1 1/3-3 1/4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c.) — To *Lausanne*, 44 1/2 M., in 1 1/2-3 1/3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). — The trains start by Central Europe time, 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

Railway to Neuchâtel. As we leave Pontarlier, we have a fine view to the left. The train ascends the left bank of the Doubs, crosses the river, and enters the defile of *La Cluse*, one of the chief passes over the Jura from France to Switzerland. This romantic gorge is protected by the *Fort de Joux* on the right and the modern *Forts du Larmont* on the left, perched on bold rocks 6-700 ft. high.

The Fort de Joux was originally built in the 10th cent., as the castle of the Sires de Joux, and was a constant bone of contention among the aspirants to rule in Franche-Comté down to its definitive conquest by Louis XIV. in 1674. It long served as a state-prison. Mirabeau was confined here in 1775, at the instance of his father, to expiate his youthful follies; and Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro chieftain of St. Domingo, died here in 1803. It was by the defile of La Cluse that Bourbaki's army retreated into Switzerland in 1871.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Lausanne (see below). 94 M. *Les Verrières-de-Joux*, the last French station; 95 M. *Les Verrières-Suisse* (3060 ft.), with the Swiss custom-house. The train passes through three tunnels and over two viaducts, and descends into the pretty *Val de Travers*, which is watered by the *Reuse* or *Areuse*. 101 M. *Boveresse*, the station for the two industrial villages of ***Fleurier*** and *Môtiers*, at which watches and absinthe are made. $104^1/_2$ M. *Couvet*. Near ($105^1/_2$ M.) *Travers* are the asphalt-mines of the well-known 'Val de Travers'. Beyond (108 M.) *Noiraigue* (2360 ft.) we enter the picturesque valley of the Areuse, passing through numerous tunnels. Fine views to the right of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps. Far below us, on the same side, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne line. Beyond (116 M.) *Auvernier* the train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Seyon*. — 119 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 370.

Railway to Lausanne. This line coincides with that to Neuchâtel as far as *La Cluse* (p. 406) and then turns to the S. — $89^1/_2$ M. *Le Frambourg*. — 97 M. *Les Hôpitaux-Neufs-Jougne*, the last French station, with the custom-house for travellers from Switzerland. *Jougne* is a small industrial town with 2000 inhabitants. The train now passes through two tunnels and enters Switzerland. — 103 M. **Vallorbe** (2520 ft.; *Buffet; Hôt. de Genève-Terminus; Belvédère*), a watch-making place on the *Orbe*, with 3279 inhab. and the Swiss custom-house. Branch-line to *Le Brassus*, see R. 58g; projected branch to Frasne, see p. 406. The train now backs out from Vallorbe and then runs to the E. through the valley of the Orbe. $110^1/_2$ M. *Croy-Romainmôtier*, with an interesting Romanesque church (10th cent.); 114 M. *Arnex;* 117 M. *La Sarraz*, with an old château. Our line now unites with that from Neuchâtel. 122 M. *Cossonay;* 127 M. *Bussigny;* $128^1/_2$ M. *Renens*. — $131^1/_2$ M. *Lausanne* (Hôtel Gibbon; Riche-Mont; Terminus; etc.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

62. Le Morvan. Auxerre. Autun.

Le Morvan, or *Le Morvand*, a picturesque district formerly belonging to the duchies of Burgundy and Nivernais, has hitherto been almost a *terra incognita* to tourists, owing to the fact that it does not lie on any of the beaten tracks of European travel. From Avallon (p. 411) on the N. to Luzy (p. 417) on the S. it is traversed by a chain of mountains, or rather hills, 55 M. long and 20-30 M. wide, to which it owes its name, derived, it is said, from the two Celtic words *mor*, large, and *vand*, a mountain. This chain, the highest summit of which is the Pic du Bois-du-Roi (2960 ft.; p. 422), connects with those of the Côte-d'Or and the Charolais, and forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Most of the surface of the Morvan is covered with woods or pasturage, and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are forestry and cattle-rearing. The Morvandiaux have square heads, small and narrow eyes, flat and hairless faces, and flat noses; and some authorities think that these traits indicate their descent from the Huns who are said to have remained in this district after the retreat of Attila.

a. From Laroche (Sens) to Auxerre (Autun) and to Nevers.

RAILWAY to (12 M.) *Auxerre* in 20-35 min. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.); to (91 M.) *Nevers* in 4½-5½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 25 c.).

Laroche, see p. 392. The first part of this line traverses a monotonous district on the right bank of the *Yonne*, with a plain to the left and hills to the right. — Three small stations.

12 M. **Auxerre.** — **Hotels.** DE L'EPÉE (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue du Temple 18, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from 9½, omn. ½ fr.; DE LA FONTAINE (Pl. b; B, 2, 3), Place Charles-Lepère 12, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; DE LA POSTE (Pl. d; B, 2), Rue d'Orbandelle; DU COMMERCE (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Grandes-Fontaines 5. — *Buffet* at the station. — **Cafés.** *Grand-Café*, with garden, at the Promenade; *Café Léon*, Place Charles-Lepère 11. — *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 2), Rue Dampierre 7 (comp. p. 409). — *Bains de l'Yonne*, Quai de la République 18. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue Française 4.

Auxerre, the capital of the department of the *Yonne*, a town with 20,931 inhab. and a brisk trade in wine, is situated on a hill on the left bank of the Yonne and with its three conspicuous churches makes a favourable impression on the visitor arriving by railway.

Auxerre was the Gallic *Autessiodurum*. Christianity was preached here as early as A.D. 260. The town was sacked by the Huns in the 5th cent., by the Saracens in the 8th, and again by the Huguenots in 1567. It was bombarded by the Germans in 1870.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 2) lies about ½ M. from the town. On the *Vieux-Pont* over the Yonne is a *Statue of Paul Bert* (1833-86; Pl. 3, D, 2), who died as governor of Tonkin, by Peynot.

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 3), the first to the right, in the Rue du Pont, was begun about 1575 and completed in 1672 and has a handsome classical portico (1658). The fine tower, however, dates from 1536-57. In the forecourt is a dilapidated Renaissance gateway. — The Rue Joubert and Rue Fourier lead hence to the —

CATHEDRAL OF ST. ETIENNE (Pl. C, 2), a highly interesting edifice, dating substantially from the 13-15th cent., but incorporating some fragments of an earlier Romanesque church. The three fine but somewhat mutilated doorways of the W. front were erected at the end of the 13th century. The N. tower, with its four stories and elaborate arcading, was completed in 1543; the S. tower is unfinished. The relief above the main portal represents the Last Judgment. The lateral portals, completed in the 14-15th cent., are richly ornamented, the gables and arches being adorned with a multitude of small statuettes in arched niches and recesses. Above are a large gable and a huge window with three circular lights. The side-portals are also noteworthy; that on the N. (15-16th cent.) is sculptured with scenes relating to St. Germain, bishop of Auxerre (d. 448), while that on the S. (14th cent.) represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen.

The *INTERIOR is lofty and harmoniously proportioned. The nave is surrounded by a tasteful triforium and balustrade. The choir is separated from the nave by an elegant grille of the 18th century. The wall of the ambulatory, which is three steps lower than the nave, is adorned with an


AUXERRE
1: 14.500
0 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
1 Statue de Davout B 3
2 " " Fourier C 2
3 " " Paul Bert D 2
4 Tour de l'Horloge C 2
Vignes
Hospice des Aliénés
Caserne d'Infanterie
Palais de Justice
Banque de France
Lycée de filles
Théâtre
Collège
École Normale
Hospice
Gendarm.
St Germain
Préfecture
St Etienne
Postes et Télégr.
Marché
Hôt. de Ville
Musée
St Pierre
St Eusèbe
Usine à Gaz
Usine Electr.
Abattoir
Port
Vieux Pont
Pt de la Tournelle
Quai de la Marine
Quai de la République
Qu. du Batardeau
Yonne
Faub. St Martin
Faub. St Gervais
Faub. de Preuilly
Faub. St Julien
Fbg des Moreaux
Faubourg St Amatre
École Normale
Cimetière
Gare 575m
Gare
Mont Crochot
Av. Denfert-Rochereau
Rue Faidherbe
Boulevard Vauban
Bould de la Chaînette
Boulev. Davout
Boulevard du Temple
Rue de Paris
Rue Michelet
R. du 1 Septembre
Avenue Gambetta
Avenue de St Florentin
Av. Bourbotte
Av. du Pont de la Tournelle
Rue de Laborde
Rue du Port Gerbaut
R. Camille Desmoulins
R. de Sparre
R. de la Gare
Rue des Moreaux
Avenue Victor Hugo
Av. de St Georges
R. Bobillot
R. Valmy
Av. Marceau
Rue des Buttes
R. Paul Armandot
R. Française
R. Michelet
R. Paul Bert
R. Milliaux
Rue du Pont
R. de Joigny
R. du Puits des Dames
R. de l'Artillerie
R. Hipp. Ribière
Rue du Temple
Place de l'Arquebuse
R. du Collège
R. St Germain
R. des Ballets
R. de Preuilly
Rue des Tanneries
Laroche
Rue Eckassée
Rue St Pélerin
Rue Joubert
R. de la Liberté
R. de la Fraternité
R. Philibert Roux
R. des Lombards
R. d'Egleny
Ch.p de Mars
R. de Charité
R. de Charleville

arcade, the capitals of which are most elaborate and varied (human heads, etc.). On each side of the sanctuary is the small monument to a bishop of Auxerre (17th and 16th cent.), that on the left commemorating Jacques Amyot (1513-93), the translator of Plutarch. The entrance of the square apsidal chapel, with its two tall and slender columns sustaining the springers of the vaulting, is extremely graceful and almost unique. Behind the high-altar, a work of the 18th cent., in marble, is a marble statue of St. Stephen. Much of the stained glass is of the 13-16th cent., and some of the tombs are interesting. — For the 11th cent. *Crypt* beneath the choir, the interesting *Treasury*, and the ascent of the N. tower (fine view) apply at the sacristy.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 2), the former episcopal palace, which has a fine Romanesque gallery, the promenade of the mediæval bishops, and the old synod-room with its Gothic gables. — The Rue Cauchois leads to the interesting remains of the *Abbey of St. Germain* (Pl. C, 1), which has been transformed into a hospital (for adm. apply to the concierge, in the tower). These include a curious tower of 1150, and the transepts, choir, and apsidal chapels of the church, dating from the 13-15th centuries. The nave has disappeared. The crypts date from the 9th century.

Returning to the cathedral, we now follow the Rue Fourier leading to the market-place and then the first cross-street to the left, leading to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2). To the right is one of the old town gateways, with the *Tour de l'Horloge* (Pl. 4), which dates from 1483; the spire, however, was rebuilt in 1891, after a fire.

Near this point, to the left, is the *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. C, 2), containing collections of antiquities, natural history, paintings, sculptures, and a library of 58,000 vols. (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, on other days on application). The building is adorned with medallions of local celebrities. In front of it is a *Statue of Fourier*, the mathematician (Pl. 2; C, 2), a native of Auxerre (1768-1830), in bronze, by Faillot.

A little farther on, beyond the Place des Fontaines, in which is the new *Post Office*, is the Rue du Temple, one of the chief streets in the town. To the right of it is the *Church of St. Eusèbe* (Pl. B, 3), founded in the 12th cent., with a graceful tower of 1160 and a Gothic choir of 1530. It contains fine stained glass of the 16th cent. (choir-chapels) and wood-carving (stalls).

At the end of the Rue du Temple are pleasant promenades, the Boulevard du Temple (right) and the Boulevard Davout (left), the latter embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Davout* (1770-1823; Pl. 1, B, 3).

From Auxerre to *Toucy-Moulins* (Montargis) and *Gien*, see pp. 425, 424.

The Nevers line continues to ascend the valley of the Yonne, skirting the *Canal du Nivernais* (110 M. long), which connects the Yonne with the Loire. We cross both river and canal several times. An extensive trade in firewood is here carried on.

23 M. *Cravant* (buffet-hôtel), an ancient town, where the English

defeated the French in 1423. The old Tour de l'Horloge is the only relic of its fortifications. The fine church, dating from the 15-16th cent., has a rich Renaissance choir. The branch-line to Autun (see below) now diverges to the left. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Mailly-la-Ville*, $1^3/_4$ M. to the N.E. of *Mailly-le-Château*, which has a fine 13th cent. church. $34^1/_2$ M. *Châtel-Censoir;* $41^1/_2$ M. *Surgy*, the junction for Montargis and Triguères (p. 424).

45 M. **Clamecy** *(Buffet; Boule d'Or; Poste)*, a town with 5154 inhab., lies to the left, at the confluence of the Yonne and the *Beuvron*. Jean Rouvet, who is said to have invented in 1549 the method in which the timber is floated down the rivers, was a native of Clamecy; and his bust, by David d'Angers, has been set up on the bridge over the Yonne. The ancient *Eglise de Bethléem*, built in the 12th cent., is now the dining-room of the Hôtel de la Boule-d'Or. The *Church of St. Martin*, dating chiefly from the 13-15th cent., has several interesting features; its W. front is surmounted by a fine square tower (16th cent.).

From Clamecy to *Cercy-la-Tour* and *Paray-le-Monial*, see p. 414; to *Montargis* viâ *Triguères*, see p. 424; to *Cosne*, see p. 425.

Our line now quits the valley of the Yonne. $51^1/_2$ M. *Corvol-l'Orgueilleux.* — 58 M. *Varzy* (Poste), a small and ancient town, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th cent., containing reliquaries of the 12-13th cent. and a Flemish triptych of 1535 (Martyrdom of St. Eugenia). Varzy contains a small museum of antiquities.

62 M. *Corvol-d'Embernard.* Fine view to the left, bounded by distant mountains. The small town of ($72^1/_2$ M.) *Prémery* (Poste) has a 13th cent. church containing a fine Pietà in stone (15th cent.). We here enter the valley of the *Nièvre.* 82 M. *Guérigny*, with the large naval foundries of *La Chaussade*, belonging to the French government; 85 M. *Urzy*, to the left, with a château of the 15th century. Our train now soon joins the Chagny line (R. 63) and skirts Nevers. — 91 M. *Nevers*, see p. 433.

b. From Auxerre to Autun viâ Avallon.

89 M. Railway in 5-$5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 10, 10 fr. 90 c., 7 fr.).

From Auxerre to (11 M.) *Cravant*, see p. 409. The train crosses the Yonne and leaves its valley, turns to the left, and ascends the pleasant valley of the *Cure*, which is flanked with vine-clad hills. — 14 M. *Vermenton* (Hôt. du Commerce), a small town to the left, the church of which (12-13th cent.) has a fine Romanesque portal.

$19^1/_2$ M. *Arcy-sur-Cure* (Hôt. Champeau; Chalet-Restaurant des Grottes), with a château of the 18th cent., is visited for its stalactite *Grottoes*, situated $1^1/_4$ M. above the village, on the left bank of the Cure, the valley of which is here bordered with picturesque rocks. There are three main grottoes, with an aggregate length of 950 yds., a visit to which takes about 1 hr. (adm. 3 fr. for 1-3 pers., larger parties 1 fr. each pers.).

Beyond Arcy the train twice crosses the winding Cure and passes through a short tunnel, on emerging from which we have a glimpse, to the right, of the *Grottes de St. Moré*. We then again cross and recross the Cure. — 25 M. *Sermizelles-Vézelay*, at the foot of a hill, which is surmounted by a modern tower, with a statue of the Virgin. An omnibus runs hence to (6 M.) *Vézelay* ($1^1/_2$ fr.; see p. 412). — The train now enters the valley of the Cousin and reaches ($31^1/_2$ M.) *Vassy*, with large cement-works (1 M. to the left).

34 M. **Avallon** (*Chapeau Rouge*, R. from 3, pens. from 9 fr., good; *Hôt. de la Poste*, similar charges), the *Aballo* of the Romans, a town with 5848 inhab., is charmingly situated on the right bank of the *Cousin*, the valley of which is here very romantic (see p. 412).

The Avenue de la Gare leads to the *Promenade des Capucins*, at the end of which stands the *Church of St. Martin*, containing an ancient pulpit carved in wood. A little distance from this point are the *Place Vauban* and the *Promenade des Terreaux*, the latter adorned with a statue of Vauban (p. 413), by Bartholdi (1873).

The Grande-Rue, to the left of this Place, passes under the *Tour de l'Horloge*, erected in 1456-60, the tall and slender spire of which dominates the whole town. On the second floor is a small *Museum*, comprising a few antiquities, a geological collection, and a cabinet of coins. Farther on in the same street, to the left, rises the *Church of St. Lazare*, with its two handsome W. portals, richly adorned with elegant columns and carvings. The interior in the Gothic style of the 12th cent., with groined vaulting, is badly lighted and below the level of the street.

The Grande-Rue ends at the *Petite-Porte*, beyond which lies the *Promenade des Petits-Terreaux*, with the remains of fortifications, affording a delightful view of the valley of the Cousin.

From Avallon to Dijon viâ Semur, 66 M., railway in $2^1/_2$-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr., 8 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Semur, 21 M., in 50-85 min. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.). — At ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Maison-Dieu* this line diverges from the railway to Autun (see p. 413) and turns to the E. In the distance, to the left, is *Montréal* (p. 393). — $9^1/_2$ M. *Guillon*, beyond which we cross the *Serein*. 13 M. *Epoisses*, with an old château and a fine church of the 12th cent., containing some works of art. Farther on we cross the valley of the *Armançon* by a lofty viaduct and obtain a good bird's-eye view of Semur, to the left.

21 M. **Semur-en-Auxois** (*Côte-d'Or; du Commerce*), a town with 3512 inhab., is magnificently situated on a rocky hill, almost surrounded by the Armançon. The principal building is the *Church of *Notre-Dame*, which was founded in the 11th cent., but rebuilt in the 13th and restored in the 19th. It is a good example of Burgundian Gothic, and has three towers and a handsome porch of the 15th century. The nave and aisles are long and narrow, and their arches are borne by imposing clustered columns. The arches of the choir are stilted and rest on round pillars. The choir and transepts are surrounded with exquisite arcades, the columns of which end in carved heads. The aisles terminate at the E. end of the church in chapels containing some fine old paintings. Behind the pulpit is a ciborium of great delicacy of workmanship, originally used as a receptacle for the sacred oil. The lateral chapels are separated from the aisles by Flamboyant and Renaissance arcades. The first on the left contains a somewhat mutilated altar-piece of the Renaissance era, representing Jesus in the midst of the

Doctors. In the second is a Holy Sepulchre, and in the third, fourth, and fifth is some old stained glass. Externally the side-portal to the left is adorned with curious bas-reliefs, relating to the legend of St. Thomas. — Descending the street in front of the church and turning to the left, we reach the four *Towers* of the keep of the old castle, perched upon a rock above the Armançon and lending a very picturesque air to this part of the town. Farther on is the *Vieux-Rempart*, a small promenade affording a view of the valley. — To the N.E. of the church stands the old *Porte Sauvigny*, whence the wide Rue de la Liberté leads to the *Cours*, another promenade. — In the Rue J. J. Collenot is a small *Museum*, containing paintings and sculptures, a good geological collection, and a library (open free on Sun., 1-3). — The scholar *Claude de Saumaise*, or *Salmasius* (1588-1658), remembered for his controversy with John Milton, was a native of Semur. — A steam-tramway plies from Semur to (18 M.) *Saulieu* (p. 413).

Beyond Semur the train soon reaches (28 M.) *Marigny-le-Cahouët*, with a large feudal château. 29 M. *Pouillenay*, with another old château, is the junction for Epinac (p. 418). — 30 M. *Les Laumes-Alesia*, on the line from Paris to Dijon, see p. 393.

From Avallon to Vézelay, 9½ M.; carriage 10-15 fr. The traveller may prefer to go by train to *Sermizelles* and thence by omnibus, see p. 411. A picturesque walking-route leads through the *Valley of the Cousin* to (2¼ M.) Pontaubert. — *Pontaubert*, which is prettily situated on the Cousin, possesses an interesting church of the 12th century. Farther on the road ascends to (5½ M.) *Fontette*, and then descends into the smiling valley of the *Cure*. — 8 M. *St. Père* (Hôt. de la Cure) was the original site of the monastery of Vézelay. The interesting **Church of St. Pierre* (13th cent.) has a fine tower and an elaborate portal, preceded by a porch of which the original appearance has been modified.

9½ M. Vezelay *(Hôtel du Lion-d'Or; du Commerce)*, an old town with 800 inhab., on a hill commanding the valley of the Cure, was founded in the 9th cent., along with the new monastery established to replace that which the Normans had destroyed at St. Père. It was here that St. Bernard preached the Second Crusade in 1146, and here, too, Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion assumed the Cross in 1189. Theodore de Beza, the Reformer and theologian, was born at Vézelay in 1519. — In the upper part of the town stands the very interesting old **Abbey Church*, dedicated to Mary Magdalen, which has been carefully restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The W. *Façade* has three portals and is surmounted by two towers, that on the left rising only to the height of the nave. The relief over the central portal represents the Last Judgment; above it is a large window, richly sculptured. The large narthex, or ante-church, which was added in 1132-40 (generally closed; apply at the sacristy), communicates with the nave by three doorways (the centre one richly carved). The nave itself, which dates from the 11th cent., is described by Mr. Fergusson (*'Hist. of Arch.'*) as possessing 'all the originality of the Norman combined with the elegance of the Southern styles'. The arches are wide and low, and there is no triforium. 'The vault is formed by immense transverse ribs, crossing from pier to pier, and forming square compartments, each divided by plain intersecting arches, without ribs, and rising considerably in the centre'. The capitals of the columns are noteworthy for the variety of their treatment, and the details throughout are very fine. The transept and the choir, built in 1190-1220, are in the earliest Gothic style. There were originally two towers over the transept, but only that to the S. now remains (fine view from the top).

From Avallon a Diligence runs to Lormes, passing *Chastellux* (Hôtel du Maréchal), a village 7½ M. to the S., on a hill on the left bank of the *Cure*. It is dominated by a well-preserved mediæval castle, with six battlemented towers, dating chiefly from the 13th cent. and recently restored. *Lormes* (p. 413) is 9 M. farther on. Another route (no public conveyance) to Lormes leads viâ (12 M. from Avallon) *Bazoches*, with a 13th cent. castle and a church in which Vauban (p. 413) is buried. — Another Diligence plies to *Quarré-les-Tombes* (Hôtel de la Poste), a country-town with 1902 inhab., about 12½ M. to the E.S.E., standing on a hill between the

valleys of the Cure and the *Cousin.* It owes its name to a quantity of unused tombstones, which are to be seen near the church and have given rise to the theory that there was a depot here for tombstones in the middle ages. They were still more numerous in the 18th century. — About $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E., in a wild and picturesque part of the valley of the Cousin, is the former Benedictine convent of *Ste. Marie-de-la-Pierre-qui-Vire*, founded in 1850. This is most conveniently reached by making a detour viâ (1 hr.) *St. Léger-Vauban*, birthplace of Vauban (1633-1707), the great military engineer.

From Avallon to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see p. 393.

At Avallon the railway to Autun leaves the valley of the Cousin. At (39 M.) *Maison-Dieu* the branch-line to Les Laumes-Alesia (see pp. 411, 412) diverges to the left. 47 M. *Sincey-lès-Rouvray*, with coal-mines and granite-quarries. Omnibus to Quarré-les-Tombes (p. 412; $1^1/_2$ fr.) — $51^1/_2$ M. *La Roche-en-Brénil*, with the old château of the Comte de Montalembert. The line now traverses a forest and crosses the watershed between the Seine and the Loire.

60 M. **Saulieu** *(Poste; de la Côte-d'Or)*, an ancient town with 3507 inhab., on a small hill to the right, was formerly a Roman military station, situated on the Via Agrippa, which began at Autun. The ancient abbey-church of *St. Andoche*, which dominates the town, dates from the beginning of the 12th cent., with the exception of the choir, which was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and the N. tower. It has a handsome Romanesque portal. The interior is interesting for the capitals of the pillars, a white marble tomb behind the altar, said to be that of St. Andoche, dating from the 5th cent. but recently restored, and the organ-loft, of the 15th century.

From Saulieu to Corbigny, 47 M., narrow-gauge railway in $3^3/_4$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 85, 4 fr. 70 c.). The distance by road is only 33 M. — The railway descends the pretty valley of the Ternin to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Alligny-en-Morvand*. Beyond (11 M.) *Moux* it ascends and then skirts for some distance the large **Réservoir des Settons** (988 acres), formed in 1848-58 with the object of enlarging the Cure and the Yonne for purposes of floatage and navigation. — 20 M. **Montsauche** *(Poste; Terminus)* is situated in a sterile district on the left bank of the *Cure*, 15 M. from Corbigny and 16 M. from Château-Chinon (p. 414) by road. The valley of the Cure is very picturesque at places, especially between Montsauche and *Dun-les-Places*, 6 M. to the N. — 26 M. *Ouroux* has a 15th cent. church. — $36^1/_2$ M. *Lormes* (Poste) is a prettily situated town with 2576 inhabitants. Hence to Avallon, see p. 412. — 43 M. *Cervon*. — 47 M. *Corbigny*, see p. 414.

From Saulieu a steam-tramway plies to (18 M.) *Semur* (p. 411) and a narrow-gauge railway to *Beaune* (p. 415) viâ (16 M.) *Arnay-le-Duc* (p. 393).

The next station after Saulieu is (66 M.) *Liernais*, beyond which the view becomes finer and more extensive. The line descends again rapidly to the valley of the *Arroux*, making wide detours. At (83 M.) *Dracy-St-Loup*, where we join the line from Chagny to Autun, carboniferous slate is found. — We now enter the valley of the Arroux and come in sight of Autun (to the left), dominated by its cathedral. To the right we see the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 421).

88 M. *Autun*, see p. 419.

c. From Clamecy (Auxerre) to Paray-le-Monial (Moulins).

98 M. Railway in $5^1/_2$-$7^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 75, 12 fr. 5, 7 fr. 80 c.). — To *Moulins*, 103 M., railway in $5^1/_2$-$5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 55, 12 fr. 60, 8 fr. 10 c.).

Clamecy, see p. 410. This railway ascends the valley of the *Beuvron* for a short distance, crosses the river three times, and enters the valley of the *Yonne*, through which the Nivernais Canal (p. 409) also passes. — 8 M. *Asnois.* — 11 M. *Flez-Cusy-Tannay. Tannay* has a fine church of the 13-16th centuries. To the left are the wooded hills of the Morvan. — 15 M. *Dirol.*

$20^1/_2$ M. *Corbigny* (Hôt. du Commerce; Poste), a town with 2435 inhab., formerly possessed an abbey to which the French monarchs came to procure the pretended power of curing the king's evil. The two churches date from the 12th and from the 16th century.

Railway to *Saulieu*, see p. 413; to *Nevers*, see p. 436.

Beyond Corbigny the Nivernais Canal leaves the valley of the Yonne and passes to the right, through three tunnels, into the valley of the *Aron.* — $31^1/_2$ M. *Aunay* possesses two châteaux (15th and 18th cent.; the former in ruins). — 35 M. *Tamnay-Châtillon.*

A Branch-Railway runs hence to (15 M.) Château-Chinon *(Poste; Lion d'Or)*, a town with 2222 inhab., formerly capital of the Morvan, situated on the slope of a hill (2000 ft.) near the left bank of the Yonne. On the summit of the hill, commanding a fine view, are the ruins of the château round which the town sprang up. Of the fortifications of the town a gate and three towers alone remain. — From Château-Chinon to Autun, see p. 422.

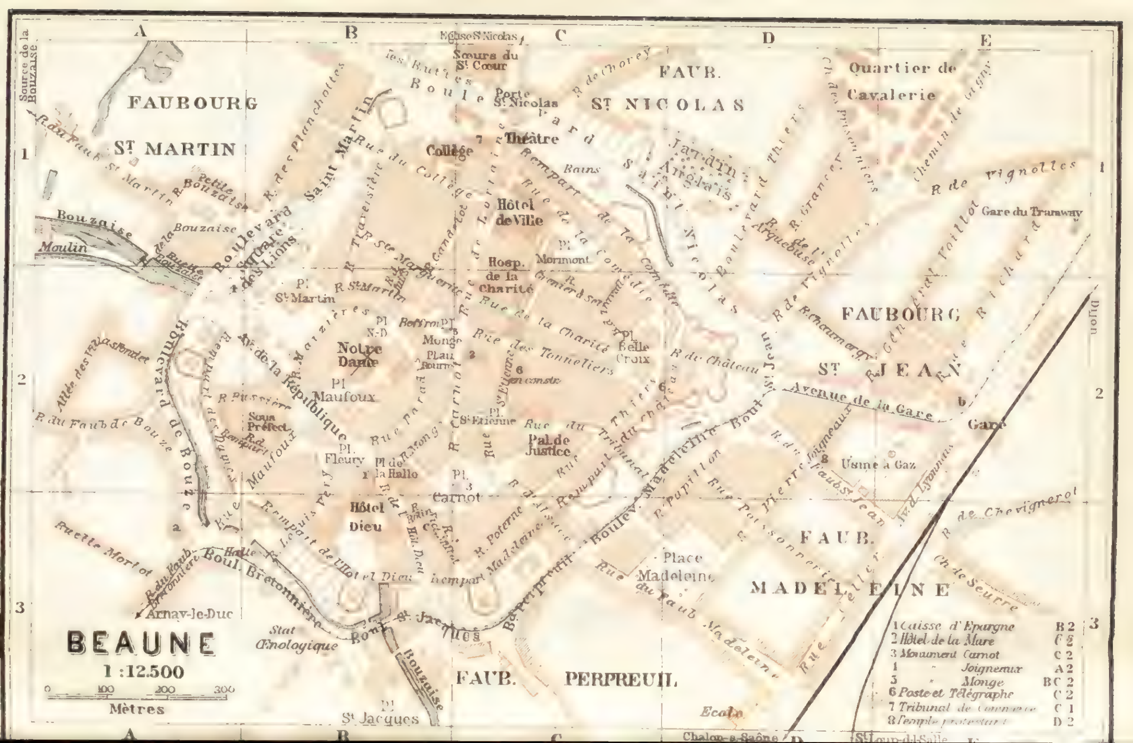
A Narrow Gauge Railway plies from Tamnay-Châtillon viâ ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Châtillon-en-Bazois* (Hôt. de France), with a château of the Sires de Châtillon, to (13 M.) *St. Saulge* (p. 436).

We next reach the valley of the Aron, where we again see the Canal du Nivernais. $43^1/_2$ M. *Moulins-Engilbert.* The small town of that name lies about $3^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. and is dominated by a ruined château of the 13th century. — $46^1/_2$ M. *Vandenesse.*

An Omnibus ($1^1/_2$ fr.) runs from Vandenesse to (5 M.) St. Honoré-les-Bains *(Hôtel du Morvan; Bellevue; du Parc; des Bains; de la Villa Vaux-Martin; Hardy)*, a small town, situated amid wooded hills on the W. slope of the Morvan mountains, which is visited for its warm mineral springs (80° Fahr.), resembling those of the Pyrenean baths. St. Honoré is the *Aquae Nisincii* of the Romans, some of whose ancient baths have been exhumed. There is a *Casino* in the park. Above the town stands a château of the 17th century. Omnibus in summer to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Rémilly* (p. 418).

$52^1/_2$ M. *Cercy-la-Tour* (buffet), on the Nivernais Canal (p. 409) and at the confluence of the Alène, the Aron, and the Canne, is on the line from Chagny to Nevers (R. 63). We change carriages here. Our line runs towards the S. 58 M. *Briffault.* 60 M. *St. Hilaire-Fontaine*, with a fine priory-church, dating in part from the 12th century. We ascend along the right bank of the *Loire.* 64 M. *Cronat*, a small town with three interesting châteaux.

71 M. **Bourbon-Lancy** *(Grand-Hôtel*, pens. from 10 fr.; *Hôtel St. Léger*, pens. 8-10 fr., both connected with the baths; *des Thermes*, 7-8 fr.; *des Sources*, 6-7 fr.; *de la Paix; des Bains; Rochard; de la Poste; François)*, a finely-situated town with 4266 inhab., possesses


BEAUNE
1:12.500
0 100 200 300
Mètres
FAUBOURG ST MARTIN
FAUB. ST NICOLAS
Quartier de Cavalerie
FAUBOURG ST JEAN
FAUB. MADELEINE
FAUB. PERPREUIL
Source de la Bouzaise
Moulin
Bouzaise
Boulevard de Bouze
Boul. Bretonnière
Boulevard St Nicolas
Boulevard Thiers
Boulevard Saint Martin
Avenue de la Gare
Av. de la République
Rempart de la Comédie
Rue de la Comédie
Rue de la Charité
Rue des Tonneliers
Rue du Tribunal
Rue du Collège
Rue Poissonnerie
Église St Nicolas
Sœurs du St Cœur
Porte St Nicolas
Théâtre
Collège
Hôtel de Ville
Hosp. de la Charité
Pl. Monge
Notre Dame
Pl. Maufoux
Sous Préfect.
Pal. de Justice
Hôtel Dieu
Pl. Carnot
Pl. St Martin
Pl. Fleury
Pl. de la Halle
Pl. Belle Croix
Pl. Mormont
Pl. St Etienne
Place Madeleine
Pl. St Jacques
Jardin Anglais
Bains
Usine à Gaz
Gare
Gare du Tramway
Stat. Œnologique
Dijon
Arnay-le-Duc
Chalon-s-Saône
St Loup-d.l-Salle
1 Caisse d'Epargne B 2
2 Hôtel de la Mare C 2
3 Monument Carnot C 2
4 " Joigneaux A 2
5 " Monge BC 2
6 Poste et Télégraphe C 2
7 Tribunal de Commerce C 1
8 Temple protestant D 2

thermal springs containing chloride of sodium and iron, which have been in use since the time of the Romans and are efficacious for rheumatism. The *Etablissement Thermal* is well fitted up and contains a swimming-bath. The large *Hospital* was founded by the Marquis and the Marquise d'Aligre. A local line runs to (28 M.) *Toulon-sur-Arroux*. — 76 M. *St. Aubin-sur-Loire*, with an interesting château.

At (79 M.) *Gilly-sur-Loire* we join the line from Moulins to Mâcon viâ Paray-le-Monial and Cluny (see *Baedeker's Southern France*).

63. From Dijon to Nevers.

a. Viâ Chagny, Montchanin, and Le Creusot.

133½ M. Railway in 4½-7¾ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 15, 16 fr. 35, 10 fr. 75 c.). As far as Chagny we travel by the Lyons Railway.

Dijon, see p. 394. The railway crosses two arms of the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, leaving to the left the line to Pontarlier (R. 61). It next passes the great railway-workshops of the Lyons Railway, beyond which the line to St. Amour diverges (p. 403), and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte-d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — 7 M. *Gevrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin*. For the Combes de Lavaux and de la Bussière and the Fixin Monument, see p. 402. — 10½ M. *Vougeot*, where the famous *Clos-Vougeot* vineyards are situated.

13½ M. *Nuits-St-Georges* (Croix-Blanche) has an extensive commerce in wines. Tisserand (1845-96), the astronomer, was born here (monument). The French were defeated by the Germans after a severe struggle at the battle of Nuits (1870; commemorative pyramid).

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abbaye de Cîteaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. Used as an agricultural reformatory from 1846 till 1888, it has been reoccupied since 1898 as a Trappist monastery.

23 M. **Beaune.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de la Poste (Pl. a; A, 3), R. from 3, déj. or D. 3, pens. from 10, omn. ½ fr., good; de France (Pl. b; E, 2); du Commerce (Pl. c; B, 3). — *Railway Restaurant.* — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. 6; C, 2), to be removed in 1910 to Rue St. Etienne (Pl. C, 2).

Beaune, the ancient *Belna*, with 13,540 inhab., is the centre of a great wine-district, praised by Eumenes in the 4th cent., and by Grégory of Tours in the 6th.

After passing through a suburb, we enter the town between two round *Towers*, relics of an old castle, and reach the Place Monge, embellished with a *Statue of Monge* (1746-1818; Pl. 5, B, 2), the mathematician, a native of Beaune. This fine work is by Rude. Beyond rises the *Belfry* (Pl. B, 2) of the old Hôtel de Ville, dating from 1403 and restored in 1897. To the left, before the Belfry, is the former **Hôtel de la Mare* or *de la Rochepot* (Pl. 2, C, 2; 1522), now a book-shop, with two courts with Renaissance and Gothic arcades. — The Rue Carnot (old house at No. 18) leads to the left from the

Place Monge to the Place Carnot, in which is a *Monument to President Carnot* (1837-94; Pl. 3, C, 2), by Loiseau-Bailly.

The château-like *HOSPITAL (Pl. B, 2, 3), a quaint building in the Flemish style, was founded in 1443 by Nicolas Rolin, Chancellor of Burgundy. The exterior is simple. The hospital-nurses are nuns belonging to rich families, who wear a mediæval costume, white in summer and blue in winter.

Visitors are admitted (10-11.30 and 1-4; 50 c., free on Sun.) and will find the courtyard worthy of inspection, with two wooden galleries, one above the other, and dormer-windows surmounted by gables. Several of the rooms are still fitted up in their original style, one of them being decorated with mural paintings of 1682. The chapel, with its magnificent stained-glass window, and the kitchen are also noteworthy. But the most interesting treasure as a work of art is a fine **Altar-Piece presented by the founder of the Hospital, most probably a work of *Rogier van der Weyden*, assisted by several contemporary artists (ca. 1443-52). It is composed of fifteen panels, of which six are on the outside, and the principal subject is the Last Judgment. The room (1st floor) in which it is contains also some beautiful tapestry, illuminated MSS., bindings, etc.

At the end of the street is the small Place de la Halle, beyond which we traverse the Place Fleury and follow the Avenue de la République. The latter passes near the old collegiate church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), in the Place Maufoux. The church (12-16th cent.) is surmounted by a noble Gothic tower and preceded by a large open Gothic porch, with handsome doorways; but the fine apse, with its three small round chapels, is in the Romanesque style. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting, and the aisles with groined vaulting. The choir and side-chapels of the nave contain some good stained glass. The engaged columns of the pillars on one side of the nave are contrasted with fluted pilasters on the opposite side. The church possesses some valuable **Tapestry* of the 15th century.

We then follow the Avenue de la République to the boulevards bounding the old town. At the *Square des Lions* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2) we turn to the right, and at the end of the Rue de Lorraine reach the monumental *Porte St. Nicolas* (Pl. C, 1) of 1761, beyond which is the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. C, D, 1). In the St. Nicolas quarter, to the right, is a 14th cent. church, with a Romanesque portal. A small street which diverges to the left (as we return) within the gateway leads to the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 1), formerly a convent. The building contains a *Public Library*, the *Municipal Archives*, a *Gallery of Natural History*, and a small *Museum*, the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds.

FROM BEAUNE TO ARNAY-LE-DUC, 26 M. This narrow-gauge line traverses the hills of the *Côte-d'Or* (p. 415) and surmounts the *Col de Laucy* (1800 ft.) by a series of rapid zigzag curves. It has stations at (3 M.) *Pommard* and (4 M.) *Volnay*, both producing 'Burgundy' of the best quality. — At (16 M.) *Bligny-sur-Ouche* we intersect the line from Dijon to Epinac (p. 403). — 26 M. *Arnay-le-Duc*, see p. 393. The line goes on thence to *Saulieu* (p. 413) and *Semur* (p. 411).

Railway to (7 M.) *St. Loup-de-la-Salle (Allerey)*, see p. 405.

27 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wine. Farther to the right is *Puligny-Montrachet*, where Montrachet wine is produced.

32 M. Chagny *(Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce; de Bourgogne)*, a commercial town with 4460 inhab. and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre*, which joins the Saône and the Loire ($74^1/_2$ M.) and is connected with the Canal Latéral (p. 425). Carriages are changed here.

Railway to *Dole*, see p. 405; to *Lyons*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Our line now turns to the W. and runs among mountains on which are traces of ancient fortifications. — 35 M. **Santenay** *(Kursaal Hôtel; Grand-Hôtel; du Commerce; Lion d'Or)*, a picturesquely situated little town with mineral baths, $1^1/_2$ M. from the station.

On the *Mont de Sène* or *des Trois-Croix* (1720 ft.), to the N., are some antique mounds and the foundations of a temple of Mercury, besides some curious ossiferous strata. To the S. is the ancient *Camp of Chassey*, with ramparts still 45 ft. high in places.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Autun (see p. 418) and ascend the left bank of the Dheune, on the other side of which flows the Canal du Centre (see above). We next traverse an industrial district, passing several small stations, with stone-quarries, coal and iron mines, and gypsum-quarries.

50 M. **Montchanin-les-Mines** *(Buffet; Hôt. du Commerce; de la Gare)*, a town with 4243 inhab., possessing large coal-mines and various industrial establishments.

From Montchanin to Roanne, 68 M., railway in $3^1/_2$-5 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). This line enters the valley of the *Bourbince*, and skirts the Canal du Centre, traversing an industrial district, with coal and iron mines, quarries, etc. 8 M. **Montceau-les-Mines** *(Hôt. du Commerce)*, a town of 26,305 inhab., with extensive coal-mines and various manufactories. Near the station of (24 M.) *La Gravoine* once stood the Gallo-Roman town of *Colonia*. — $31^1/_2$ M. *Paray-le-Monial*, and thence to (68 M.) *Roanne*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Another branch-line runs from Montchanin to (17 M.) *St. Gengoux.*

The railway to Nevers turns to the N.W. at Montchanin and quits the valley of the Dheune.

55 M. **Le Creusot** (*Nouvel-Hôtel Moderne*, R. from $2^1/_2$, déj. $2^1/_2$, D. 3 fr.; *Hôt. Rodrigue*, same charges), a flourishing town with 33,437 inhab., owes its prosperity to *Schneider's Iron Works*, the most important of the kind in France. The works comprise coal-mines, furnaces, and workshops for the construction of locomotives and other machinery, giving occupation in all to about 15,000 people. Visitors are admitted on application to the manager, at 2 p.m. The town contains a statue of *Eugène Schneider* (1805-75), the founder of the works, by Chapu.

The line now passes through a tunnel more than $^1/_2$ M. long, and descends the valley of the *Mesvrin*. $62^1/_2$ M. *Broye*. To the right is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), beyond which, about 3 M. from the station, is the château of that name (see p. 421). — At (68 M.) *Etang-sur-Arroux* (buffet) we join the line from Autun and cross the *Arroux*. A branch-line runs hence to (31 M.) *Digoin*. — 82 M. *Luzy* (Hôt. du Centre; Lion d'Or; de la Gare) is a small town at the base of the *Oppenelle* (1246 ft.), the S. outpost of the Morvan Mts.

The line now descends the valley of the *Alène.* 91 M. *Rémilly*, with two ruined châteaux. Omnibus to *St. Honoré-les-Bains*, see p. 414. 96 M. *Fours.* — 105 M. *Cercy-la-Tour* (buffet), the junction of the line from Clamecy viâ Corbigny (p. 414); 108 M. *Verneuil.*

110 M. **Decize** *(Hôt. du Commerce; de la Paix; de la Poste)*, an old town with 5080 inhab., situated on an island in the *Loire*, at its confluence with the Aron, and at the mouth of the Canal du Nivernais, which we cross to reach it. It contains a church *(St. Aré)* partly of the 11th cent., and the ruins of a mediæval château. — The line now runs along the right bank of the Loire. On the left bank is the *Canal Latéral à la Loire* (see p. 425).

118 M. *Béard.* 123½ M. *Imphy*, with 2677 inhab., has an important foundry. The line crosses the *Nièvre* a little before reaching Nevers, and passes round the N. side of the town, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 133½ M. *Nevers*, see p. 433.

b. Viâ Chagny and Autun.

137 M. Railway in 6½-7¾ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 80, 16 fr. 85 c., 11 fr.); to *Autun*, 62½ M., in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 35, 7 fr. 65 c., 5 fr.).

From Dijon to (35 M.) *Santenay*, see pp. 415-417. The railway to Autun leaves the line to Montchanin (p. 417) on the left, enters a pretty valley, and passes through a short tunnel. — 38 M. *Paris-l'Hôpital.* To the left, the *Mont de Rôme-Château* (1795 ft.) and the *Mont de Rême* (1695 ft.), with traces of ancient fortifications. The line crosses a viaduct before reaching Nolay, and skirts the lovely vine-clad valley in which the town lies.

41 M. **Nolay** *(Hôt. Ste. Marie; Arbre d'Or)*, with 2085 inhab., is the birthplace of *Lazare Carnot* (1753-1823), the well-known member of the Directory, and of *Sadi Carnot* (1837-94), President of the French Republic. Monuments to both have been erected in the town.

About 2½ M. to the E. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de la Rochepot*, above the village of the same name. The château was rebuilt in the 13th cent. by the grandfather and father of the famous Philippe Pot (1428-94), Grand-Seneschal of Burgundy, whose tomb is preserved in the Louvre. Its present possessor is Captain Carnot, son of the president, who has restored it.

In the Valley of the Cousanne, 2½ M. to the N. of Nolay, are the *Grotte de la Tournée* (196 ft. deep) and the rock-circus known as the *Bout du Monde.*

The line now passes over two curved viaducts and through a tunnel 1300 yds. long. — 49 M. **Epinac** *(Hôt. des Mines; de la Gare)*, a town with 4877 inhab., the centre of an important coal-mining district. Lines to *Les Laumes* and to *Dijon*, see pp. 393, 403. — Farther on, to the right, are the *Château d'Epinac* (15th cent.; restored) and the *Château de Sully*, rebuilt about 1570, the birthplace of Marshal MacMahon (1808-93). — 53 M. *St. Léger-Sully. St. Léger-du-Bois* possesses mines of carboniferous slate. At *Sully* are the ruins of another château. — At (57½ M.) *Dracy-St-Loup* we join the line to Auxerre viâ Avallon (p. 413).



AUTUN
1 : 17,500
Mètres
St Martin
Porte St André
Pierre de Couhard
Stand
Théâtre Romain
Ecole Préparatoire de Cavalerie
Promenade des Marbres
Chemin de la Croix Verte
Boulevard Mazagran
Boulevard Laureau
Petit Séminaire
Egl. St Jean
Caserne Changarnier
Gaz
Porte d'Arroux
Faub. d'Arroux
Sous-Préfecture
Ruines
Hôpl St Gabriel
Caserne de Gendie
Poste et Télégraphe
Gd Séminaire
Asile des Vieillards
Hôtel de Ville (Musée)
Théâtre
Champ de Mars
Avenue de la Gare
Gare
Egl. N. Dame
Collège
Couvent du St Sacrement
Pt Séminaire
Evêché
Cure
Couvent des Carmélites
Cathédrale
Couvent de la Visitation
Breuil
Chaumont
Abattoirs
Couvent de la Retraite
Faubourg Saint Andoche
Temple de Janus
Route de Chât. Chinon
Le Beuvray
Etang
Boulevard Schneider
Moulin
Ruisseau de Couhard
Haras
Palais de Justice

62½ M. **Autun.** — **Hotels.** *St. Louis et de la Poste (Pl. a; C, 2), Rue de l'Arbalète 6, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3, pens. from 8½, omn. ½ fr.; de la Tête-Noire (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue de l'Arquebuse, R. from 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; Nouvel-Hôtel (Pl. c; B, 3), Avenue de la Gare, R. from 2½, déj. or D. 2½ fr. — *Restaurant Henri Gauthey*, Rue St. Christophe, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — *Cafés* near the hotels and in the Champ-de-Mars. — *Cabs* 75 c. per drive, 2 fr. per hr.; trunk 25-50 c. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. D, 2), Rue de l'Arbalète 10. — *Baths*, Rue Changarnier. — *Syndicat d'Initiative*, Rue de l'Arquebuse 4.

A large *Fair* takes place at Autun during the first fortnight in September, on the festival of St. Lazare or St. Ladre, and strangers are recommended not to choose this period for a visit to the town.

Autun, an industrial town with 15,479 inhab. and the see of a bishop, occupies a pleasant situation on the slope of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the Arroux.

Autun was the *Augustodunum* of the Romans, having supplanted Bibracte, the capital of the Ædui (p. 422), and was a flourishing town with celebrated schools during the Roman Empire. St. Symphorien was martyred here in 179 A.D.; and St. Leger, bishop of Autun (d. 678), saved the town from the wrath of Ebroin, Mayor of the Palace, by delivering himself to the enemy, who had him beheaded. The town was ravaged by the Barbarians, the Saracens, the Normans, and the English, and has long since lost its importance. It now covers barely half of its former extent, which was 3¾ M. in circumference. The Roman walls still partly exist, but are nearly all hidden from view by foliage or modern buildings, besides being despoiled of their towers, which were sixty-two in number. The best preserved portions are near the cemetery and beside the Arroux.

On leaving the *Station* (Pl. B, 3) we follow the Avenue de la Gare, on the left, to the Champ-de-Mars (Pl. C, 3), where stand the *Theatre*, of 1882-84, and the *Hôtel de Ville*, of 1832, skilfully restored and enlarged in 1901-02. The groundfloor of the latter serves as a market, and the first floor contains the *Museum* (see p. 420) and a *Library* of 21,900 vols. (open Sun. & Thurs. 8.30-11.30; closed in Aug. & Sept.). To the right, at the end of the square, is the **Collège** (Pl. C, 3), built by the Jesuits in 1709, with a *Natural History Museum*. To the left is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, commenced by the Jesuits in 1757, and completed after their expulsion in 1763.

Ascending by the Rues St. Saulge, Chauchien, and des Bancs we reach the **Cathedral of St. Lazare** (Pl. D, E, 3), a curious building of the Transition period, dating partly from 1120-78 and partly from the 15th century. The beautiful Gothic spire above the intersection of the nave and transept was added about 1470. The oldest portion is the **West Portal*, consisting of a large triple porch, the central part of which is covered with semicircular, the aisles with pointed vaulting. It is flanked with two towers, partly restored in 1873. In the pediment is a *Group of the Last Judgment, by Ghislebert. The S. portal is in the Romanesque style, and has also been restored. The transept projects very slightly and has no aisles.

The Interior is very simple in style, and the arrangement of the nave is very similar to that of the great abbey-churc of Cluny (see *Baedeker's Southern France*). The place of columns is taken by fluted pilasters with curious capitals. The aisles are adjoined by chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries. The 1st on the left contains a kind of altar-piece of the 16th cent. in a handsome frame. The 2nd and 4th on the left and the

4th and 5th on the right contain some good stained glass. The 3rd on the left has a modern relief of St. Anthony, the 4th a Raising of Lazarus, the 5th a large mural painting by Ed. Krug. The 4th on the right has a Pietà by Guercino. The apse is richly decorated with variously coloured marbles (18th cent.) and contains a reliquary with the remains of St. Lazare. In the right transept is a large painting by Ingres, representing the martyrdom of St. Symphorien (p. 419). To the right of the choir, on the same side, is the monument of the president Jeannin (d. 1622), councillor of Henri IV, and of his wife, with kneeling figures of the defunct in white marble. The treasury contains a very ancient specimen of Oriental weaving in silk.

Near the portal of the cathedral is the *Fontaine St. Lazare*, a Renaissance work, ascribed to Jean Goujon. The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3), at the E. end of the Place, was the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy down to the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt since then.

No. 3, Rue des Bancs (see p. 419), is the former Hôtel Rolin (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., which belonged to Nicolas Rolin (1376-1462), chancellor of Burgundy, a native of Autun. It now contains the *Musée de la Société Eduenne*, including valuable archæological and prehistoric collections (adm. 50 c., two or more pers. 25 c. each).

Ground Floor. Room 1. Gallo-Roman and other inscriptions; prehistoric boat. — R. 2. Mediæval and Renaissance objects; statues and sepulchral monuments (casts).

First Floor. Room 1. Library; small antiquities; Christ in enamel (12th cent.). — R. 2. Portraits of Jean and Nicolas Rolin; Crucifixion, of the Flemish school; fragment of Charles the Bold's banner; marble statuette of St. Catharine (16th cent.). — R. 3. Bronze vases and small antiquities, including a small bull with three horns; fragments of a Roman helmet; coins. An adjoining room contains some remarkable reliefs upon slate.

Second Floor. R. 1. *Collection of Gallic and Roman articles discovered at Mont Beuvray (p. 422), all dating from a period before 12 A.D.; bronze vessels, crucibles, coins. — R. 2. Articles discovered during excavations at Lambessa (Algeria) and Utica (Tunis). — R. 3. Mineralogical collection.

We now traverse the Place d'Hallencourt, to the right of the *Palais de Justice*, and turn to the right viâ the Rues Piolin, St. Antoine (in which is the *Grand Séminaire*, with Romanesque cloisters), and des Marbres, which lead to the handsome Promenade des Marbres (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), whence a fine view is obtained. At the beginning of the promenade, to the right, is a *School of Cavalry*, in an imposing building dating from 1669, with gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. In the court of an adjacent house are the scanty remains of a so-called *Temple of Apollo* (Pl. C, D, 2). A bronze statue of *Divitiacus, the Æduan*, by Gravillon, was erected here in 1893. The marble seats, which give the promenade its name, belonged to the *Roman Theatre* (Pl. C, 1), slight traces of which remain near the other end of the promenade. Farther on were a 'Naumachia' and an amphitheatre.

The *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville (see p. 419), is open to the public on Sun. & holidays, 1-4, and on other days on application. Entrance at the end of the right arcade. To the left is a small collection of natural history; to the right are the art-collections.

Room I. 57. *Castellani*, Squadron of cuirassiers trying to pierce the **German lines at Sedan; 25.** ***Glaize***, **Gallic women, an episode of the Roman invasion.**

Room II. 53. *Greuze*, Wille, the painter; 30. *Appert*, Le Nôtre; *French School of the 18th Cent.*, Portrait. In the middle of the room: *Mme. Bertaux*, Young prisoner (bronze); small antiquities.

Room III. 28. *Horace Vernet*, Capture of the Malakoff; 7. *French School*, President Jeannin. In the middle of the room, a plaster statue of the same, by *Lhomme de Mercey*. A glass-case contains souvenirs of General Changarnier, a native of Autun. 9. *Horace Vernet*, Battle of Somah; 31. *Ary Scheffer*, Changarnier; 4. *Amelot*, View of Autun. Busts of MacMahon and Changarnier, by *Crauk*.

Rooms IV & V contain paintings and antiquities. In R. V: *Maître de Moulins* (end of 15th cent.), *Nativity, with Card. Rolin, the donor.

By following the Rue Guérin, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, and then (still to the left) the Rue Deguin, the Petite and the Grande Rue Marchaux (with the handsome *Tour de l'Horloge;* Pl. C, 2), and the Rue St. Nicolas, we reach the *Chapelle St. Nicolas* (Pl. B, 2), containing the *Archaeological Museum* (keeper at the entrance).

On the left side of the chapel are a bas-relief of Mercury in a niche, a fine antique marble sarcophagus with a representation of a boar-hunt, several small sculptures, and various fragments of sculptures. The graceful apse contains an altar with a celebrated Christian inscription in Greek, found in 1839. To the right are some sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, an old Christian sarcophagus, and a magnificent entablature. In the middle is a large mosaic. In the outhouse are some structural fragments, the sarcophagus of Brunhildis (epitaph renewed in 1767), other sarcophagi, cippi with bas-reliefs, and a handsome fountain-basin.

The street to the left of St. Nicolas, and the Rue de la Croix-Blanche lead to the fine old **Porte St. André** (Pl. B, 1), part of the ancient fortifications of the town, restored in 1847 by Viollet-le-Duc. A tower to the left is also a relic of the fortifications. The gateway is 46 ft. high and 66 ft. wide, and is pierced by four archways, two for carriages and two for foot-passengers. Round the upper part of the gateway runs an arcaded gallery, supported by Ionic pilasters, and connecting the ramparts on each side of the gate.

Beyond the railway, near the river, is the **Porte d'Arroux** (Pl. A, 2), a still more interesting structure, and unspoiled by restoration. It is 56 ft. high and 62 ft. broad, and is also pierced by four archways, surmounted by a gallery. The latter, which now retains only seven of the original ten arches, is supported by Corinthian pilasters.

To visit the so-called *Temple of Janus* (Pl. A, 3) we cross the Arroux, turn to the left, and cross two arms of the Ternin. The remains (whether of an outwork or a temple) are remarkably well preserved, and consist of two walls 79 ft. high and 56 ft. broad, with arches, niches, and windows. — The *Pierre de Couhard* (Pl. E, 1), a pyramid of masonry about 88 ft. high, about 1 M. to the S.E. of the Promenade, is supposed to be the tomb of Divitiacus (p. 420).

An interesting excursion may be made to the *Château de Montjeu*, 6 M. to the S. (carr. 10 or 16 fr.), either by the road viâ the suburb of St. Blaise and Couhard, or by a steeper route called the 'lacets de Montjeu'. It stands in the midst of a large park extending to within 3 M. of Autun and containing two ponds which formerly fed the principal Roman aqueduct at Autun. The château was in existence before the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt several times since then. To the S. of the park is the *Signal de Montjeu* ('Mons Jovis'; 2110 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. The station of Broye is about 3 M. to the S. (see p. 417).

Diligence daily in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (2 fr.) from Autun to *Chissey-en-Morvan*, 13 M. to the N.W., viâ (10 M.) *Lucenay-l'Evêque*, where there is a 12th cent. church.

From Autun to *Auxerre*, see pp. 413-410.

From Autun to Château-Chinon, 31 M., narrow-gauge railway in $2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 10 c.). The line crosses the *Arroux* (Pl. A, 3) and proceeds to the N.W. across a plain and through woods. — $7^1/_2$ M. *La Selle* or *La Selle-en-Morvan* (Hôt. Bellevue, déj. $2^1/_2$ fr.), with slate-mines, owes its name to the hermitage ('cella') where St. Méry of Autun lived at the end of the 7th cent., on the site now covered by the church. Some antiquities have been discovered here. — The railway now quits the direct road (see below) and makes a wide curve to the N. $10^1/_2$ M. *La Petite-Verrière*; $12^1/_2$ M. *Anost-Vaumignon*, 2 M. from *Anost*. Beyond (15 M.) *Athez-Corcelles* we reach the watershed (2165 ft.) between the basins of the Loire and the Seine and then rejoin the direct road (see below) for some distance. 20 M. *Arleuf*, with 2359 inhab., beyond which we run to the S., passing near the *Etang d'Yonne*, and then following the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the river *Yonne*. Several unimportant stations. — 31 M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 414.

The Direct Road from Autun to Château-Chinon ($23^1/_2$ M.; carr. 20 or 35 fr.) coincides with the railway as far as *La Selle* (see above), beyond which it ascends the picturesque valley of the Canche, dominated on the W. by the *Pic du Bois-du-Roi* (2960 ft.), the highest summit of the Morvan Mountains. 13 M. (from Autun) *Le Pommoy*. The road ascends for 3-4 M. as far as the *Col de Croix-des-Paquelins* (2235 ft.; fine view), and then descends again into the valley of the *Yonne*. — 18 M. *Arleuf* (see above). At ($21^1/_2$ M.) *Pont Charrot* the road crosses the Yonne. — $23^1/_2$ M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 414.

From Autun to Mont Beuvray, an entire day's excursion, attractive both for its picturesque scenery and its archæological interest. Railway in 25 min. to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Etang* (see p. 423; fares 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.) and 'courrier' thence twice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. (1 fr.) to (7 M.) *St. Léger-sous-Beuvray* (Hôt. du Morvan; du Beuvray). A carriage direct from Autun to (11 M.) St. Léger-sous-Beuvray costs 12 or 24 fr., to Mont Beuvray 14 or 25 fr. One road leads viâ (4 M.) *Monthelon*, (7 M.) *Vautheau*, and (9 M.) *La Chauvotte;* another viâ *Monthelon*. (9 M.) *La Grande-Verrière* (omn. daily from Autun in 2 hrs.; 1 fr. 25 c.), and ($10^1/_2$ M.) *La Chauvotte*. — Beyond St. Léger-sous-Beuvray the road runs viâ (2 M.) *L'Ane*, a farm whence a shady path ascends to the top of the Beuvray ($1^1/_4$ M.; 2 hrs. from St. Léger), and ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Le Poirier-au-Chien* (1795 ft.), another farm within 1 M. of the top by a steeper path, to ($2^3/_4$ M.) *La Croix-du-Rebout* (2040 ft.), within 1 hr. of the top. The 'courrier' mentioned above will convey the traveller to this point for a small additional payment.

The **Mont Beuvray** is a granite plateau at the S. extremity of the hills of the Morvan, and its four summits (2690 ft., 2670 ft., 2615 ft., 2465 ft.) command a wide *View over the hills of the Morvan, Autunois, and Charollais, and the plains of Nivernais. Here stood the Æduan 'oppidum' of *Bibracte*, the remains of which were systematically explored between 1865 and 1905, but have been covered up again (reconstructed plan, discoveries, etc. at the Hôtel Rolin, p. 420). A guide is convenient but is not always to be had. This Gallic fortress was surrounded by a rampart, now known as the 'Fossés du Beuvray', which had a circuit of 3 M. and is still easily traceable. Bibracte even in the time of Cæsar had become a centre of industry and commerce, specially renowned for its metal-work and enamelling. Massilian merchants flocked to the town during the festival of the goddess Bibracte. The town began to be deserted at the commencement of the Christian era, after the foundation of Autun (comp. p. 419), but the Gauls still continued to assemble here, and a fair is annually held on the site on the 1st Wed. in May. As we approach from L'Ane (see above) we first reach the *Terrace* (2670 ft.), the finest point of view, on which among some venerable beech-trees rises the *Croix de St. Martin*, erected in 1851. Not far off are the *Chapel of St. Martin*, built in 1873-76 on the site of the ancient temple of the Dea Bibracte, and a *Monument to Gabriel Bulliot* (1817-1902), who directed the excavations from 1867 to 1895.

The wooded eminence to the N.E. is the *Porrey* (2690 ft.), the highest point of the Beuvray. At the N. extremity of the plateau is the *Pierre de la Wivre*, whence we may descend to the E. to La Croix-du-Rebout (see p. 422).

Beyond Autun the railway to Nevers continues to follow the valley of the Arroux. 67½ M. *Brion-Laizy*. A little farther on, to the right, we see the ruins of the *Château de Chazeu*. — At (72 M.) *Etang* (buffet) we join the preceding line (p. 417).

64. From Paris to Nevers.

a. Viâ Moret and Montargis.

157½ M. Railway in 4½-8½ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 55, 19 fr. 30, 12 fr. 60 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon.

From Paris to (41½ M.) *Moret*, see pp. 386-388. We now turn to the right from the railway to Dijon, the curved viaduct of which we see to the left (p. 388), and ascend the valley of the *Loing*, skirting the forest of Fontainebleau. — 46½ M. *Montigny-Marlotte*, with a porcelain factory. From (49 M.) *Bourron* a branch-railway runs to (16½ M.) Malesherbes (p. 427).

54 M. **Nemours** *(Ecu-de-France; de la Gare)*, a town of 5087 inhab., formerly capital of a duchy, still lends its title to a branch of the Orléans family. The *Church of St. Jean-Baptiste* dates from the 13-16th cent., the old *Château* from the 12th and 15th centuries.

At *Larchant*, 5 M. to the W. of Nemours, is the magnificent ruined *Church of St. Mathurin*, of the 12th cent.; the apse, choir, transept, and 13th cent. tower are still standing.

The line now skirts the *Canal du Loing*, which, along with those of Briare and Orléans (see below), connects the Seine with the Loire. To the left are rocky hills. — We cross the Loing before reaching (60 M.) *Souppes* (Hôt. du Mouton), the name of which has been derived from Cæsar's lieutenant Sulpicius, who built a bridge here.

A narrow-gauge branch-line runs hence to (3½ M.) **Château-Landon** *(Chapeau Rouge)*, a small and ancient town, with a few interesting buildings, and quarries of a hard kind of stone which takes on a polish like marble.

67 M. *Ferrières-Fontenay*. *Ferrières*, nearly 1 M. to the S.E. of the station, formerly possessed an important abbey, of which a chapel and an interesting church (12-15th cent.) still remain.

72 M. **Montargis** *(Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste; de France; de la Gare)*, with 13,104 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Loing and the *Vernisson* and at the junction of the canals of the Loing (see above), of Briare (p. 425), and of Orléans (p. 291). A pleasant avenue leads from the station to the (½ M.) town, crossing the canalized Loing. The *Eglise de la Madeleine* is an interesting building of the 12th and 16th cent. (recently restored), with a modern tower. In front of it is a *Statue of Mirabeau* (1749-91), who was born in the neighbourhood, by Gaudez (1889). The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Picture Gallery*, comprising some works by Girodet-Trioson (1767-1824), a native of the town. The 'Dog of Montargis', which

is said to have recognized the murderer of its master and to have overcome him in judicial combat, is commemorated by a bronze group, by Debrie, in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The ruins of the *Château* (12-15th cent.) are in private grounds to the N. of the town.

Railway to *Corbeil*, see pp. 428, 427; to *Orléans*, see p. 291.

From Montargis to Sens, 38½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.). At first the train ascends the valley of the *Ouanne*, and traverses the *Gâtinais*, an old French district, noted for its honey. — 11 M. *Châteaurenard* (Hôt. du Sauvage), a small town with the remains of an old castle, a church of the 11-13th cent., and a château of the 17th century. — 14 M. *Triguères*, the site of a Roman station, as the ruins of a theatre and of baths testify. A dolmen also exists here. Railway to Clamecy, see below. — 22½ M. *Courtenay*, another small town, has given its name to two historic families from whom have sprung three Counts of Edessa and three Emperors of Constantinople. Its present château dates from the 18th century. — 38½ M. *Sens-Lyon* is also a station on the railway from Paris to Dijon (see p. 389).

From Montargis to Clamecy (the Morvan), 64½ M., railway in 4-5 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 60, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 10 c.). We follow the railway to Sens as far as (14 M.) *Triguères* (see above), turn to the S., and continue to ascend the beautiful valley of the *Ouanne*. To the left is the fine *Château de la Brûlerie*. — 18 M. *Douchy*, containing a church with handsome stalls. Beyond (26 M.) *St. Martin-sur-Ouanne*, to the right, stands the *Château de Hautefeuille*, dominating the valley; and at *Malicorne*, 1½ M. to the S., is the ruined *Château Duplesseys*, destroyed by the English in the 14th century. 29½ M. *Grandchamp*, with a Renaissance château. At (33 M.) *Villiers-St-Benoît* are some structures of the 16th cent., formerly belonging to an abbey. 38½ M. *Toucy-Ville* (Hôt. d'Auxerre), with 3253 inhab., a modern château, and the remains of a 12th cent. castle, was the birthplace of *P. Larousse* (1817-75), the lexicographer (monument). Line to Joigny, see p. 391. 40 M. *Toucy-Moulins*, also a station on the railway from Gien to Auxerre (see p. 425); 44½ M. *Fontenoy*, *Fontenay*, or *Fontanet*, where Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated their brother Lothair in 841. The line now diverges to the left from the railway to Gien, and, after ascending for some distance, descends again into the valley of the Yonne. 56½ M. *Druyes*, commanded by a ruined château, dating in part from the 12th century. — At (61½ M.) *Surgy* we join the railway from Auxerre to Clamecy (p. 410).

80½ M. *Solterres*. From (84½ M.) *Nogent-sur-Vernisson* a tramway plies to (½ hr.) *Châtillon-Coligny* or *Châtillon-sur-Loing*, the birthplace of Admiral Coligny (1519-1572), whose tomb is here. — Beyond (89 M.) *Les Choux-Boismorand* the railway quits the basin of the Seine for that of the Loire.

96 M. **Gien** (*Buffet; Hôt. de l'Ecu et de la Poste*, R. 2½-5, B. ¾-1½, déj. 2½-3, D. 3-3½ fr., omn. 40 c.), a town with 7914 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, 1¼ M. to the S. of the station, possesses an important fayence manufactory. The town is commanded by a fine *Château* (now the Palais de Justice), dating from the end of the 15th cent., beside which is a *Church* in the classic style, with a Gothic tower. The stained-glass windows of the church and the curious modern stations of the Cross in the interior may be mentioned. Near the twelve-arched bridge at the end of the main street stands a colossal *Statue of Vercingetorix* (pp. 393, 433), by Mouly.

Branch-railway to *Orléans*, see p. 291. — Another branch runs to (14 M.) *Argent* (p. 427), viâ *Poilly* and *Coullons*.

From Gien to Auxerre, 57 M., railway in 3¼-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, fr. 95 4 fr. 55 c.). — At (9 M.) *Ouzouer-sur-Trézée* we cross the Canal

de Briare (see below). At (15 M.) *Bléneau*, on the Loing, the Prince de Condé was defeated by Turenne in 1652. — 23 M. **St. Fargeau** *(Hôtel du Lion-d'Or)*, a town with 2390 inhab., possesses a large *Château*, founded in the 15th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. — 30 M. *St. Sauveur* has a château of the 17th cent., with a keep dating from the 11th century. At (35 M.) *Fontenoy* we join the railway from Clamecy to Montargis viâ Triguères (see p. 424), and follow it as far as (40 M.) *Toucy Moulins*. — 46½ M. *Diges-Pourrain* are two large villages, the former with ruins and a handsome church, and the latter finely situated on a hill. Beyond (53½ M.) *Auxerre-St-Amâtre* the line crosses the *Yonne*. View to the left. — 57 M. *Auxerre*, see p. 408.

The scenery now becomes finer. A little farther on the *Loire* is seen to the right, and we seldom lose sight of it again for any considerable interval during the rest of our journey.

This great river is the largest in France (700 M. long), but its bed is wide and shallow and great part of it is dry during summer. This is particularly noticeable beyond Neuvy. In the wet season, however, the Loire sometimes rises upwardsn of 20 ft. and causes terrible inundations. The shifting of the sand and the banks which it forms make the navigation of the river difficult and even impossible at places.

102½ M. **Briare** *(Poste)*, a town with 5227 inhab., produces large quantities of so-called 'porcelain' buttons, made of feldspar rendered plastic by milk, a process introduced by M. Bapterosses, whose bust (by Chapu; 1897) is in the Grande-Place. The town is situated on the Loire at the head of the *Canal de Briare*, which joins the Canal du Loing and thus connects the Loire with the Seine.

This canal, begun in 1604, is 36½ M. long, and is prolonged to the S. by the *Canal Latéral à la Loire*, which in turn is connected with the Canal du Centre (p. 417) and has, including its ramifications, a total length of 130 M.

Farther on, to the right, our line passes near the town and the junction of the Canal with the Loire. — Beyond (113½ M.) *Neuvy-sur-Loire* we have a fine view of the valley to the right. The surrounding district pastures a valuable breed of white cattle, peculiar to the Nivernais. — 121½ M. **Cosne** *(Nouvel-Hôtel et du Grand-Cerf; Moderne; Etoile)*, an old industrial town with 8437 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a suspension-bridge.

From Cosne to Bourges, 42 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — 7½ M. *St. Satur*, a village at the foot of the hill of Sancerre, contains a beautiful but unfinished canonical church of the 15th century. — 8½ M. Sancerre *(Point-du-Jour)*, an old and ill-built town with 2970 inhab., is finely situated on a steep hill (1000 ft.), in the midst of an undulating country that produces good red and white wines. On account of its position Sancerre, which had embraced Protestantism, was one of the bulwarks of the Huguenots and sustained several sieges, the most famous being that of 1573, which lasted eight months and was accompanied by a dreadful famine. A relic of the fortifications, the so-called *Tour des Fiefs*, dating from the 15th cent., is still to be seen in the park of the modern Renaissance *Château*, near which also is the Romanesque *Church*, restored in the interior. Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Taranto (1765-1840), was born here. — The following stations are unimportant 42 M. *Bourges*, see p. 429.

From Cosne to Clamecy, 39 M., railway in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). This line follows the valley of the *Nohain*. — 13 M. **Donzy** *(Grand Monarque)*, an ancient town (Domitiacus) with 2876 inhab., has a *Church* of the 12th and 14th cent. and a *Donjon* of the former château In the neighbourhood are two ruined prioires. — 23 M *Entrains*, a small town

of ancient origin (Intaranum), where the ruins of a temple of Augustus and other antiquities have been discovered. — 39 M. *Clamecy*, see p. 410.

A Narrow Gauge Railway runs from Cosne to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *St. Amand-en-Puisaye* (Lion d'Or), with potteries, a 13th cent. church, and a Renaissance château.

The train passes above the loop-line uniting the Clamecy and Bourges lines. 127 M. *Tracy-Sancerre*, 3 M. from Sancerre (p. 425), to which omnibuses ply (90 c.). — 133 M. *Pouilly* (Ecu de France) lies in a pleasant country, dotted with handsome châteaux, and is the centre of a wine-growing district which produces an excellent white wine. At ($136^1/_2$ M.) *Mesves-Bulcy* we come in sight of the Morvan Mountains (to the left; p. 407).

$140^1/_2$ M. **La Charité** *(Hôt. de la Poste et du Grand-Monarque; du Dauphin; de la Gare)*, a town with 5246 inhab., owes its name to an ancient Cluniac priory. It suffered much from the wars of the middle ages, like most towns on the banks of the Loire, and still more from the religious wars. The Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix*, though partly destroyed by fire, is still interesting.

$149^1/_2$ M. **Pougues-les-Eaux** *(Splendid Hotel*, pens. from 12 fr.; *Gr.-Hôt. du Parc; Grand-Hôtel; St. Léger; du Chalet et des Bains; de France; de la Gare)*, a pleasantly situated town with 1616 inhab., is frequented on account of its cold mineral springs, which contain carbonates of lime and iron. It contains an *Etablissement de Bains*, with baths, drinking-fountains, a casino, etc.

153 M. *Fourchambault* (Hôt. des Forges), a town with 4806 inhab., possesses extensive iron-works. — The lines to the Morvan (RR. 62 and 63) diverge as we approach Nevers. The large buildings near the station are those of *St. Gildard* (see p. 436). — $157^1/_2$ M. *Nevers*, see p. 433.

b. Viâ Corbeil and Montargis.

162 M. Railway in $5^1/_4$-$8^1/_4$ hrs., the fares being the same as by R. 64a. We start from the Gare de Lyon. See p. 386.

From Paris to (9 M.) *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, and thence to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Corbeil*, see p. 386.

Corbeil *(Hôt. de la Belle-Image; Bellevue)*, an old town with 9902 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Seine and the *Essonne*, has an extensive commerce in grain and flour. The avenue which begins at the station leads to the *Moulins de Corbeil*, the largest flour-mills in France (no admission). A little beyond this are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the handsome *Galignani Monument*, by Chapu, commemorating the well-known Paris publishers (Anthony, d. 1873; William, d. 1882), who were substantial benefactors of Corbeil. The Rue Notre-Dame and Rue St. Spire lead thence past the fine Gothic *Porte St. Spire* (14th cent.) to the church of *St. Spire*, a Gothic building of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. In the first chapel to the right are the tombs of the founder of the church,

Haymon, Count of Corbeil (d. 957), and of the founder of the college, Jacques de Bourgoin (d. 1661).

To the N.W. of Corbeil are the *Etablissements Decauville*, iron-works employing 950 hands, whose specialty is narrow-gauge railways, and to the S.W. is the village of *Essonnes*, with a large paper-mill (3000 workmen). From Corbeil to *Montereau (Dijon)*, see p. 386.

Our line now ascends the marshy valley of the *Essonne*. Near (29 M.) *Ballancourt* is the powder-mill of *Le Bouchet*. To the right are extensive 'peat-hags', to the left rocky hills. 33 M. *La Ferté-Alais* has a church of the 12th century. We next pass through a wooded country. Several small stations.

47½ M. **Malesherbes** *(Ecu de France; Lion d'Or)*, a town with 2317 inhab., has a church of the 13th cent., containing a bust of *Malesherbes* (1721-94), minister and defender of Louis XVI. A bronze *Statue of Captain Lelièvre* (1800-1851), by Leroux, commemorates that soldier's defence of Mazagran (Algeria; 1840) for four days with 123 men against 12,000 Arabs. — About ¾ M. to the S. is the 17th cent. *Château de Malesherbes* (visitors admitted), and ¾ M. to the N. is the splendid *Château de Rouville*, of the 15th cent., with crenelated and machicolated towers (visitors apply to the concierge).

From Malesherbes a branch-railway runs to (40 M.) Orléans (p. 287), viâ (12 M.) Pithiviers *(Poste; du Gâtinais)*, a town with 6293 inhab., possessing a Renaissance church with a lofty tower. It is noted for its almond-cakes and lark-pies. Narrow-gauge railway to *Toury* (p. 281). Pithiviers is a station also on the line from *Etampes* (p. 280) to *Beaune-la-Rolande* (see below).

Another branch-railway runs from Malesherbes to (16½ M.) *Bourron* (Moret; p. 423).

About 1 M. to the left of (51½ M.) *La Brosse* is the *Château d'Augerville* (16th cent.). The church of (55 M.) *Puiseaux* contains a Holy Sepulchre of the 15th century. — 59½ M. *Beaumont-du-Gâtinais*, with an old château.

63 M. *Auxy-Beaune-la-Rolande*, whence a branch-line runs to *Beaune-la-Rolande*, an ancient town (1776 inhab.) 3 M. to the S.W., perhaps the *Vellaunodunum* of Cæsar.

From Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges, 80½ M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. (fares ca. 13 fr. 45, 9 fr. 15, 6 fr. 45 c.). The country through which this line runs is monotonous and uninteresting. — 5½ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the railway from Orléans to Montargis (p. 291). Near (10 M.) *Beauchamps* the line crosses the *Canal d'Orléans*. 13½ M. *Lorris* (Hôt. du Sauvage), a town with 2159 inhab., was the birthplace of Guillaume de Lorris (d. ca. 1260), the author of the 'Roman de la Rose', known to English readers from Chaucer's version of it. At (22 M.) *Les Bordes* our line intersects the railway from Orléans to Gien (p. 291).

27 M. **Sully-sur-Loire** *(Poste)*, a town with 2497 inhab., on the left bank of the *Loire*, which the train crosses here. Its original manor afterwards became a barony and was created a duchy by Henri IV in favour of his minister Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, better known under the name of Sully. The *Château* built by him about 1602, to which he retired after the assassination of the king, is still in good preservation. Its court contains a marble statue of Sully, erected in the 17th century.

Near (42 M.) *Argent-sur-Sauldre* (2337 inhab.) we cross the *Canal de la Sauldre* (see p. 428). Branch-railway to Gien, see p. 424. A narrow-gauge line runs to (26 M.) *Salbris* (p. 423), and thence to *Romorantin* (p. 295). — 57 M.

La Chapelle d'Angillon, with a château of the 15-17th cent.; 63 M. *Henrichemont*, a town with 3450 inhab., founded by Sully in 1609, and peopled principally by tanners. 68 M. *Menetou-Salon*, with a fine château. Farther on we join the line from Bourges to Saincaize-Nevers. — 80½ M. *Bourges*, see p. 429.

From Beaune-la-Rolande to *Etampes*, see p. 281.

71½ M. *Mignères-Gondreville.* — At (72 M.) *Montargis* we join the preceding line (p. 423).

c. Viâ Orléans and Bourges.

189 M. Railway in 6-11½ hrs. (fares ca. 34 fr. 15, 23 fr. 10, 15 fr. 10 c.). Railway to *Orléans*, see pp. 279-281; to *Bourges*, 146 M., in 4-8⅓ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 40, 17 fr. 85, 11 fr. 70 c.). Express-trains to Nevers, etc., do not enter Orléans station, but go on direct from Les Aubrais. We start from the Gare du Quai d'Orsay (Pl. E, 17; p. 1). See also the Map, p. 66.

From Paris to (77½ M.) *Orléans*, see R. 41 I. Leaving *Les Aubrais* (p. 281) our line skirts the E. side of Orléans and crosses the Loire by a stone bridge affording a good view of the city. — 91½ M. *La Ferté-St-Aubin*, a very old town with 3642 inhab., contains a church of the 12th century. — 100½ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron* (Tatin; du Grand-Monarque), on the *Beuvron*, is situated at the end of the *Canal de la Sauldre* (27 M. in length), by which are imported large quantities of marl from the neighbourhood of Sancerre for the improvement of the soil of the Sologne (see below). It has a château of the 16-17th cent., now used as a model farm. Narrow-gauge railway to *Blois*, see p. 296. — Beyond (105 M.) *Nouan-le-Fuzelier* the train crosses the plateau of the *Sologne*.

The **Sologne**, which occupies an area of about 2000 sq. M., was down to 1860 a sterile and marshy region. The number of ponds in it was reckoned at 1200, and the total population was about 100,000, or less than 50 per sq. M. Previously it had been a flourishing and well-peopled district; its ruin dated from the Religious Wars and the wholesale emigration of its Huguenot inhabitants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Government and an agricultural association for the purpose have done much to render it healthy and to restore its ancient prosperity, especially by draining the ponds, planting pines on an extensive scale, and constructing roads and canals. The population has already increased 20 per cent.

We cross the *Sauldre* before reaching (112½ M.) *Salbris*, an industrial town. Line to Argent and Romorantin, see p. 427. 120½ M. *Theillay.* Farther on we pass through a tunnel ¾ M. long (with air-shafts) and traverse the forest of Vierzon.

126½ M. **Vierzon** *(Buffet; Hôt. des Messageries; du Boeuf)*, with 12,080 inhab., situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, has manufactures of agricultural machines and pottery. About 1¼ M. to the N. is *Vierzon-Village*, and 1¼ M. to the S. is *Vierzon-Bourgneuf.*

From Vierzon to *Tours* and to *Limoges* and *Toulouse*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

Our line passes through a tunnel, crosses the *Yèvre* and the canal, and then leaves the main line on the right. The branch to Bourges skirts the canal on the left.


BOURGES
1 : 10,000
Mètres
Boulevard de la République
Boul.d Gambetta
St Ambroix
Temple Protest.
Bon Pasteur
Hôtel Dieu
Notre-Dame
Pl. de La Barre
Lycée National
Ecole des Beaux Arts
Pl. Cujas
Musée
Anc. Gd Seminaire
Pl. de la Nation
Pl. Berry
Poste et Télégr.
Hôtel Jacques Cœur
Pl. Jacques Cœur
Théât.
Halle
St Pierre le Guillard
Pl. de l'Arsenal
Préfecture
Mairie
Cathédrale
Cloître
Anc. Archevêché
Caserne d'Infanterie
Ste Jeanne
Pl. St Ursin
Esplanade Marceau
Pl. Séraucourt
Caserne de Viel Castel
Chât. d'Eau
Pl. St Bonnet
St Bonnet
Ecole Supérieure
Pl. Gordaine
Pl. Lacombe
Pl. St Ursin
Rue Voltaire
Boul.d du Progrès
Rue Moyenne
Jardin Public
Asile Départem.
Quai d'Auron
Canal de Berry
Auron Riv.
Yèvre Riv.
Ec. Normale de Filles
Faub. St Amand
Allée des Soupirs
Rue Mirebeau
Rue de Paradis
Rue Porte Jaune
Rue Bourbonnoux
Rue Littré
Rue Gambon
Rue Galilée
Rue Broca
Rue Nationale
Rue Séraucourt
Rue Fernault
Rue des Arènes
Rue des Écoles
Rue de Marmagne
Gare

133 M. *Foëcy.* — 136 M. *Mehun-sur-Yèvre* (Hôt. Charles-Sept), a town with 6397 inhab., contains the remains of the château where Charles VII. starved himself to death in 1461 through dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards Louis XI. — Beyond (140$^1/_2$ M.) *Marmagne* the line to Montluçon (see *Baedeker's Southern France*) diverges to the right. We then cross the Canal du Berry and the Yèvre. — 146 M. *Bourges* (good buffet).

Bourges. — **Hotels.** Central-Hôtel (Pl. æ; B, 3), Place des Quatre-Piliers 1, R. from 3$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, déj. 3$^1/_2$, D. 4-5, omn. 1 fr.; Hôt. de la Boule-d'Or (Pl. a; C, 2), Place Gordaine, R. from 3, B. 1$^1/_4$, dej. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 10, omn. 1 fr.; de France (Pl. b; B, 2), Place Planchat 8, R. from 3$^1/_2$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 10 fr., omn. 40 c.. trunk 40 c.; Jacques-Cœur (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Arènes 33, R. from 2, B. 1$^1/_2$, déj. 3, D. 3$^1/_2$, pens. from 8, omn. $^1/_2$ fr.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Rue Moyenne 16; *Café des Beaux-Arts*, near the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr.; at night 2, 3 fr.; trunk 25 c.

Electric Tramways from the *Station* (comp. Pl. A, 1) to the *Arsenal* (comp. Pl. D, 2) viâ the Boul. de la République; to the *Ecole de Pyrotechnie* (comp. Pl. D, 4) viâ the Rue Moyenne; and to the *Faubourg de St. Amand* (comp. Pl. B, 5) viâ the Rue des Arènes. Fare 10 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place Berry.

Syndicat d'Initiative *du Centre de la France*, Rue des Arènes 52.

Bourges, the ancient capital of *Berry*, now the chief place in the department of the *Cher*, the headquarters of the 8th army corps, and the seat of an archbishop, is a town with 44,133 inhab., situated in the midst of a flat country, at the confluence of the Yèvre and the *Auron*. It contains a large arsenal and a gun-foundry.

This town is the *Avaricum* of the Romans, the capital of the *Bituriges*, which Julius Cæsar captured and sacked in 52 B.C., in spite of the heroic resistance described in his Commentaries. It afterwards became the capital of Aquitania Prima, and was successively taken by Euric, King of the Visigoths, Clovis, Pepin the Short, and the Normans. After a period of independence it eventually passed to the crown of France and, for a time, in the reign of Charles VII., even became the capital of the kingdom, until the deliverance of Orléans by Joan of Arc in 1429. Bourges, however, retained some importance as capital of the duchy of Berry, and was the seat of a university that numbered among its students Theodore de Beza, Amyot, and Calvin, and the jurisconsult Cujas among its professors. As many of its inhabitants had embraced the Reformation, Bourges suffered considerably from the religious wars, and it has also been devastated several times by disastrous conflagrations and pestilence. Louis XI. was born at Bourges in 1423, and it was the birthplace also of Jacques Cœur (d. 1456), the celebrated merchant prince (see p. 431), and of Bourdaloue, the illustrious preacher of the 17th century (see p. 430).

The Avenue de la Gare, crossing the Yèvre, leads to the centre of the town, passing (on the left) near *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), a church in the florid Gothic style (16th cent.) with a Renaissance tower. The Rue des Toiles and Rue Mirebeau, forming part of the two circular series of streets that mark the limits of the old town, contain several quaint old houses (*Hôtel Pelvoysin*, Rue des Toiles 15). The short Rue du Commerce leads to the left from the Place Planchat to the Place Cujas, in which stands the modern *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. B, 2). Thence we follow the Rue Moyenne towards the cathedral.

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 3), the principal building in the town and one of the finest churches in France, dates from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 14th century.

The **Façade*, though deficient in unity, produces an imposing effect and is very richly ornamented. It is 180 ft. wide, and has five portals, lavishly decorated with sculptures, the best of which is the group of the *Last Judgment in the tympanum over the central portal. The main portal and those on the right date from the 13th cent., those on the left from the 16th. In the centre of the façade is a magnificent rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. On each side of the façade rises a massive tower. The *Tour Sourde*, to the S., built in the 13th cent. (unfinished), is 190 ft. high. It is flanked by the so-called *Pilier Butant*, a massive structure, which was erected before 1440 to support the tower, and spoils the harmony of the façade. The more interesting N. tower, or *Tour de Beurre*, 213 ft. high (ascent 25 c.), was built in 1508-25 partly with money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent, like the tower of the same name at Rouen (p. 131). The remainder of the exterior of the church is plain. There are no transepts, but there are two Romanesque lateral portals, with porches, preserved from a still more ancient church, of the 11-12th centuries.

The interior, with double aisles, is not less imposing than the façade. The building is 370 ft. long, with a width of 130 ft. The nave is 120 ft. high, and the inner and outer aisles, 70 ft. and 30 ft. respectively. The windows and the triforium of the nave look somewhat stunted in comparison with the lofty pillars. The lateral chapels were added in the 15-16th centuries. The five apsidal chapels are supported by pillars. The **Stained Glass Windows* in this cathedral, dating mainly from the 13th cent., are probably the finest in France, particularly those in the apse and in the W. façade. Among other works of art may be mentioned an Adoration of the Shepherds, a picture by Jean Boucher, a native of Bourges (1568-1633; in the second chapel to the right of the nave); Peter and John healing the Lame Man, and the Death of Ananias, copies of Raphael's cartoons, executed in Gobelins tapestry (adjoining chapel); the *Choir Screen*, a modern work in the style of the 13th cent.; the statues of Jean, Duc de Berry (d. 1416), and Jeanne de Boulogne, his second wife (see also p. 432; in the Lady Chapel), and the statues of the Chancellor de l'Aubespine, his wife, and his son (in the Chapel of St. Ursin, the 2nd beyond the fine door of the sacristy), dating from the 16th and 17th centuries.

Under the choir is a Romanesque crypt, reserved as a burial-place for archbishops (not shown). It is surrounded by another crypt, of circular form, dating from the early 13th cent. (adm. 15 c.), and containing a fine recumbent statue in white marble of Duke Jean, by Jean de Cambray, a Holy Sepulchre (16-17th cent.), and some ancient stained glass.

To the S. of the cathedral is a public garden adjoining the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 4). The latter, which was founded in the 17th cent., was burnt down in 1871 but has been partly rebuilt. The garden contains busts of *Bourdaloue* (1633-1704) and of *Sigaud de Lafond* (1730-1810), the natural philosopher, both natives of Bourges. The streets to the S. lead to the spacious *Place Séraucourt* (Pl. D, 5), the former 'Mail' or 'Mall', $^1/_4$ M. long. At the end are the large *Water Works*.

At the beginning of the Avenue Séraucourt, which leads back to the centre of the town, to the left, is the 12th cent. *Porte St. Ursin*, originally belonging to a church, with bas-reliefs representing the months of the year, a hunt, and various fables. — We proceed in a straight direction to the Rue Jacques-Cœur, passing near the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4; to the left) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

A little farther on, in a small square opposite the merchant's former mansion, is a modern marble statue, by Préault, of *Jacques Coeur*, the silversmith of Charles VII.

This wealthy citizen (1400?-1461) lent the King enormous sums of money to assist in driving the English from Guienne, and obtained so much influence that he aroused the jealousy of others. His enemies accused him of poisoning Agnès Sorel (p. 304), of debasing the coinage, etc. A sentence of death pronounced on him in 1453 was afterwards commuted at the Pope's intercession to perpetual banishment, and the merchant of Bourges died as the leader of a naval expedition sent by the Pope against the Turks.

The ***House of Jacques Cœur** (Pl. B, 3), now the *Palais de Justice*, the most interesting edifice in Bourges after the cathedral, was built in 1443-51 against the *Roman Ramparts*, of which two towers have been preserved, heightened, and incorporated in the mansion. Above the Gothic porch of the façade was a statue of Charles VII., and on each side, sculptured in a false window, is the head of a servant supposed to be looking out for the return of his master. Jacques Cœur's coat-of-arms, with hearts and scallop-shells, is freely used in the decorations, and his motto 'A vaillans cœurs, riens impossible' also frequently occurs. The buildings in the court have preserved their primitive character better. The doorways and the three graceful octagonal towers, with the spiral staircases, are ornamented with bas-reliefs and medallions. The most interesting part is the *Chapel*, on the first floor, above the entrance (adm. on application to the porter), with ceiling-paintings of the 15th cent. representing angels bearing scrolls. It is preceded by a fine anteroom, the old Salle d'Armes, with two carved chimney-pieces and a groined roof. On the other side of the court is another hall vaulted in the same way. A heavy structure in the Renaissance style has been added on the right. — In order to see the back of the building, with the two Roman towers, we cross the court and descend through the public passage to the *Place Berry*, on the site of the former garden.

The Church of *St. Pierre-le-Guillard* (Pl. B, 4), a little on this side of the Place Berry, has a handsome Gothic interior of the 12-15th cent. and stilted arches in the choir.

The **Museum** (Pl. A, 3), Rue des Arènes 6, has been installed in the former *Hôtel Cujas*, a Renaissance building erected about 1515 and restored by M. Paul Bœswillwald. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 4, and on other days on application.

In the Court are a Statue of Louis XI. and a bronze figure of Hope, by *Baffier*.

Ground Floor. — *Room I*, to the left at the end of the court. Renaissance chimney-piece, with remains of painting; interesting ceiling;

sculptures from the cathedral; old portraits of Jacques Cœur and his wife; St. Sebastian, by *Boucher* (see p. 430); statue of an archbishop; model of the old Ste. Chapelle of Bourges; ivory carvings; eleven marble statuettes from the tomb of Jean, Duc de Berry (p. 430). — *R. II.* Antiquities; ancient portraits; relief of Jacques Cœur's ship; antique statue of Fortune; fine ceiling; tapestry of the 15-16th cent.; in a glass-case in the middle, Gallo-Roman objects. — *Cabinet at the end:* Painted panels from an old church. — *Arcade* between the court and the garden: Architectonic fragments; marble figure (Odalisque), by *Jacquot.* — *Next Room:* Antiquities; wings of a triptych by *J. Boucher* (see below), representing the painter and his mother; Adoration of the Magi, and St. Catharine by the same; ancient pottery. — *Next Gallery.* Antique, Merovingian, and mediæval sculptures; sculptures of the 16-17th centuries. Sower of tares, by *J. Valette* (of Bourges; 1857). — *Glass Court.* Modern paintings and sculptures. — In the Entresol is a collection of weapons, seals, pottery, etc. — First Floor. — *Room I.* To the right, ancient portrait of Cujas; ancient religious paintings; pottery, weapons; enamels; old cabinets, including one of ebony; wood-carvings; in the centre, fine table and desk. — *R. II.* Continuation of the fine collection of old furniture; various works of art; clocks, mirrors, statuettes, paintings. — *RR. III & IV* contain furniture, paintings, and miscellaneous objects. — Second Floor. Natural History Collection. Portraits of Napoleon I., Charles X., and Louis-Philippe. Sculptures and medallions.

We return to the Place Planchat and follow, to the left, the Rue Gambon, No. 17 in which is the interesting *House of the Reine Blanche.* — No. 13 in the Rue de Paradis, which begins at the Place Cujas, is the old Hôtel de Ville (15th cent.); fine tower in the court. This street ends in the Rue Coursarlon, No. 5 in which is the *Hôtel Lallemant* (Pl. H.L.; C, 2), built in 1490-1518 by Jean Lallemant, a rich merchant of Bourges, and now used by several learned societies, and containing various collections (for adm. apply to the concierge). The most interesting part is the court. — The Rue de Bourbonnoux contains several old houses (Nos. 3, 5, 13, 52). Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Bonnet* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt at the beginning of the 16th century. It contains old stained-glass windows and two paintings by Jean Boucher, that representing the Education of the Virgin (in the 2nd chapel to the left) being the centre panel of the triptych mentioned above (in the Museum). — The Boulevard de la République leads hence to the station.

The *Arsenal*, *Foundry*, and other military establishments of Bourges lie outside the town, about 1/2 M. to the S.E. of St. Bonnet, and are reached by the Boul. du Progrès, etc. The public, however, are not admitted. Still farther on, to the right, are extensive barracks, a proving-ground, etc.

From Bourges to Laugère, 35 M., railway in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 3 fr. 15 c.). — 21 M. Dun-sur-Auron (*Hôt. du Sauvage; du Cheval-Blanc*), an ancient town with 4462 inhab., and several interesting old buildings. 35 M. *Laugère* (p. 433).

Railway to *Montluçon*, see *Baedeker's Southern France.* Railway to *Beaune-la-Rolande (Etampes)*, see pp. 428, 427; to *Cosne* viâ *Sancerre*, see p. 425.

For some distance beyond Bourges the railway to Nevers continues to ascend the valley of the Yèvre. Between (152 M.) *Moulins-sur-Yèvre* and (156 1/2 M.) *Savigny-en-Septaine* the line crosses the Yèvre three times. At (159 1/2 M.) *Avord* are a camp for military


NEVERS
1:14,000
Mètres
Caserne
Paris
Auxerre
Faubg de la Chaussée
Couvent St Gildard
Clos St Joseph
Instion St Cyr
Prison
Gendarmie
Hospice Général
Le Carrefour
Cimetière
Faubg Ste Vallière
Préfecture
Gare
Avenue de la Gare
Faïencerie
Marché Carnot
Chap. Ste Marie
Banque de France
Lycée
Gd Séminaire
Hôt. de Ville
Pal. de Justice
Théâtre
Cathédrale
Evêché
Carmélites
Marché
Oratoire
Manufre de Porcelaine
Quai Amiral Jacquinot
Quai de Loire
Levée de Médine
Champ de Foire
Port
LOIRE
Nièvre
Boulevard de la République
Gare de Nevers Ville
Rue de Paris
Rue d'Alligny
R. des Chantelles
Moulins
Bourges
Faubg de Lyon
Pont de Loire

manœuvres and a school for non-commissioned officers. 165 M. *Bengy-sur-Craon;* 168½ M. *Nérondes*, a small town with 2178 inhabitants. The line now threads a tunnel and crosses the *Aubois* and the Canal du Berry before reaching (176½ M.) *La Guerche-sur-l'Aubois* (Poste), a small town with 3254 inhab. and a church of the 11th and 15th centuries. In the vicinity are blast-furnaces and a quarry of lithographic stone.

From La Guerche lines run to (33½ M.) *St. Amand* viâ *Laugère* (p. 432) and to (43½ M.) *Villefranche-d'Allier*, diverging from each other at (9½ M.) *Sancoins*.

At (182 M.) *Le Guétin* the railway crosses the *Allier*, about 2 M. to the S. of the point where the Canal Latéral à la Loire (p. 425) crosses that river by a magnificent aqueduct, 1650 ft. long.

182½ M. *Saincaize*, 6 M. to the S. of Nevers, is also a station on the Bourbonnais railway. Our line now passes through a tunnel, turns to the N., and crosses the *Canal Latéral* and the *Loire*. Fine view of Nevers to the right.

189 M. **Nevers** *(Buffet)*. — **Hotels.** Hôt. de France (Pl. b; C, 1), Place Jean-Desvaux, near the Porte de Paris, R. from 3, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 (at a separate table 4), pens. from 9, omn. 1 fr.; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. d; C, 2), Rue de Nemours 6, R. from 2, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 (in the restaurant 4), pens. from 8 fr.; Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue du Commerce 94, R. from 2½, B. 1, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. from 8½ fr.; de la Paix (Pl. a; A, 2), at the station. — **Cafés.** *Grand-Café*, with garden, Rue du Commerce 55; *Café-Glacier*, Place du Lycée. — **Restaurant.** *Hubert*, Rue de l'Oratoire. — **Cabs.** Per drive 50 c., per hr. 2 fr.

Nevers, formerly capital of the *Nivernais* and now the chief place in the department of the *Nièvre*, with 27,030 inhab., is situated on a hill at the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre.

The town is of Celtic origin, but it is no longer to be identified with *Noviodunum*, the ancient capital of the *Ædui*, the site of which must be looked for at *Nogent*, 29 M. to the S.E. Cæsar established a large camp at Noviodunum, which was seized by the Gauls, after the siege of Gergovia, where Cæsar had been defeated by Vercingetorix. On account of the loss of the provisions stored in the town, Cæsar's army was in great danger of starvation, but notwithstanding the immense difficulty of the undertaking he forded the Loire and reached a district where food could be obtained. Cæsar was now joined by Labienus, and this temporary defeat was followed by the last supreme struggle, of which Vercingetorix was the hero (see p. 393).

The Avenue de la Gare (Pl. A, 2), from which we see the Porte du Croux (p. 435) and the cathedral (p. 434) to the right, leads to the *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 2), to the left of which extends a fine *Park*. The Rue Sabatier to the right leads to the centre of the town.

The *Palais de Justice (Pl. B, 2), to the left of this street, is the ancient ducal *Château*, originally the château of the Counts of Nivernais, the fief of which was erected by Francis I. into a duchy in favour of François de Clèves, one of his generals. It passed by marriage in 1562 to the Gonzaga family and was afterwards sold to Card. Mazarin, in whose family it remained until the Revolution. The back of the building still recalls the feudal castle, whereas the present façade is a graceful construction of the 16th century. At each

end are an octagonal turret and a round tower, and in the centre is another very graceful turret decorated with bas-reliefs by Jean Goujon, restored by Jouffroy. They represent the legends of St. Hubert and the stag and of the Knight of the Swan, the fabulous founder of the Clèves family. The upper rooms contain a small *Museum*, comprising an interesting collection of Nevers fayence of the 16-18th cent., antiquities, mediæval works of art, etc. (adm. Sun., 1-3).

In front of the Palais de Justice extends the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 2, 3), from the end of which we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Loire. The Place contains a fountain-statue representing the town of Nevers. — In an adjoining square are busts of *Adam Billaut* (d. 1662), the native carpenter-poet, and *Claude Tillier* (d. 1844), the pamphleteer. The large 16th cent. *Gateway* in the Rue de l'Oratoire (Pl. B, C, 3) dates from the ducal prison.

To the E. of the Palais de Justice stands the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 2), to the W. the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), with a library and a Musée.

Nearly opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the **Cathedral of St. Cyr** (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 13-15th cent. and occupying the site of a still more ancient church, the W. end of which remains. It is one of the only two double-apse cathedrals in France (comp. p. 366). The E. apse, with the choir, is in the Gothic style; the W. apse has been transformed into a chapel, the external ornaments of which are very fine. The transept is near the W. apse. We enter the church by the *N. Portal*, dating from the 12th cent., or by the *S. Portal*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and flanked by an elaborate *Tower* (1509-28), ornamented with statues of prophets, apostles, and saints.

The Interior is 360 ft. in length. The columns of the handsome *Triforium* are supported by small Caryatides, and in the intervening arches are small figures of angels. Each arm of the transept has a double Romanesque arch under the Gothic arch that opens into the nave. In the S. arm are a fine doorway and a graceful open-work staircase. Near the S. portal is another door, with a staircase of the 16th cent., leading to the chapter-house (14-15th cent.). There is a crypt below the W. apsidal chapel. The lateral chapels (15th cent.) contain several altar-pieces, all of which are much mutilated except the one in the chapel of John the Baptist, to the left of the choir. This, of the early 16th cent., depicts the life of St. John in a series of animated scenes. Behind the modern Gothic canopied altar in the choir is a large wooden crucifix of the 13th century. Traces of old frescoes have been recently laid bare, to the left of the ambulatory, in front of the N. portal, in the 1st chapel to the right of the choir, and on the vaulting of the W. apse.

Behind the Palais de Justice, in a court to the left, at the beginning of the Rue St. Martin (No. 36), is the *Chapelle Ste. Marie* (Pl. B, 2), possessing a fine façade of the 18th century. It was formerly connected with the monastery celebrated by Gresset in his 'Vert-Vert'. The Rue St. Martin ends at the Rue du Commerce, the principal street in Nevers, where we turn to the left, nearly opposite a *Belfry* (Pl. C, 2) of the 15th century. Farther on we cross the Place Guy-Coquille and turn to the left into the Rue St. Etienne.

The church of **St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 2), which we enter from a court to the right (beyond No. 29), an ancient abbey-church of the 11th cent., is the most interesting ecclesiastical building in Nevers from an archæologist's point of view. The façade, which has been only partly restored, is extremely simple, but the interior is a fine structure in the Romanesque style prevalent in Auvergne, which extended to the Nivernais. Visitors should quit the church by the small lateral door in the transept to the left, so as to obtain a view of the exterior of the nave and the apse. Above and round the arches of the windows is a very effective band of sculpture; the roof rests on modillions of varied devices. The right wall of the transept, pierced by five small semicircular windows and one round window, has pointed and semicircular arches alternately; the apse is surrounded by three radiating chapels, and round its upper part runs a kind of gallery with small columns.

Interior. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting; the aisles have groined vaulting and galleries above. The crossing of the nave and transepts is surmounted by a dome. In the middle of each transept is a large arch, surmounted by five smaller arches, beyond which are chapels; on the E. side of the transepts are small recesses. The choir, with its slender columns, lofty arches, and fine triforium, is more tasteful than the nave. The chapels, with semi-domical vaulting, have arches alternating with windows.

Near St. Etienne is the *Lycée* (Pl. D, 2), an old Jesuit college, the 17th cent. church of which, *St. Père* or *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 2), on the other side, at the corner of the Rues de la Préfecture and des Ardilliers, contains ceiling-paintings by Batiste and Ghérardin.

At the end of the Rue des Ardilliers, where the town proper ends, is the *Porte de Paris* (Pl. C, D, 2), a plain triumphal arch erected in commemoration of the victory of Fontenoy (1745), with a long and poor rhymed inscription by Voltaire.

The Rue des Ardilliers leads back to the Rue du Commerce, which ends near the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre, where there is an *Embankment* to protect the lower parts of the town from inundation. Farther on is a handsome stone *Bridge* (Pl. B, 3), beyond which is the viaduct of the Bourbonnais railway. Near the latter is a large *Manufactory of Porcelain and Fayence* (Pl. A, 3), one of the chief industries of Nevers.

The **Porte du Croux** (Pl. A, 2), already mentioned at p. 433, is an interesting relic of the fortifications of the end of the 14th century. It is square in shape, with watch-towers and machicolations, and is preceded by a barbican. It contains a *Lapidary Museum*, comprising Greek, Gallo-Roman, and mediæval sculptures, a fine mosaic, inscriptions, and other objects. It is open 1-3 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of each month; but visitors are admitted at other times on application to the keeper, Rue du Quatorze-Juillet 28. Adjoining the gate is another *Manufactory of Fayence* (Montagnon).

The *Tour Goguin* (Pl. A, 3), partly of the 11th cent., on the quay below the stone bridge, and the *Tour St. Eloi* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., above, on the right bank, are also relics of the ancient fortifications.

The *Park* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), formerly belonging to the château, near the Place Carnot and at the end of the Avenue de la Gare, offers a pleasant, well-shaded promenade, with occasional concerts. Beyond it, to the right, is the extensive *Convent of St. Gildard* (Pl. B, 1), mother-house of the 'Sœurs de Nevers', who devote themselves to education. The chapel (13th cent.) contains the tomb of Bernadette Soubirous, the seeress of Lourdes (1844-79).

From Nevers to Corbigny, 46 M., narrow gauge railway in $3^1/_3$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 4 fr. 55 c.). The line crosses the Nièvre. — $15^1/_2$ M. *St. Benin-d'Azy.* — 27 M. *St. Saulge* (Hôt. de la Poste) has a 16th cent. church with good stained glass and a Romanesque cryp . Branch to Tamnay-Châtillon, p. 414. — From (35 M.) *St. Révérien* a branch runs to *Brinon-sur-Beuvron.* — 46 M. *Corbigny*, see p. 414.

From Nevers to *Auxerre*, see pp. 410, 409; to *Dijon* (Mâcon) viâ Le Creusot or viâ Autun, see R. 63; to *Lyons*, *Vichy*, etc., see *Baedeker's Southern France.*

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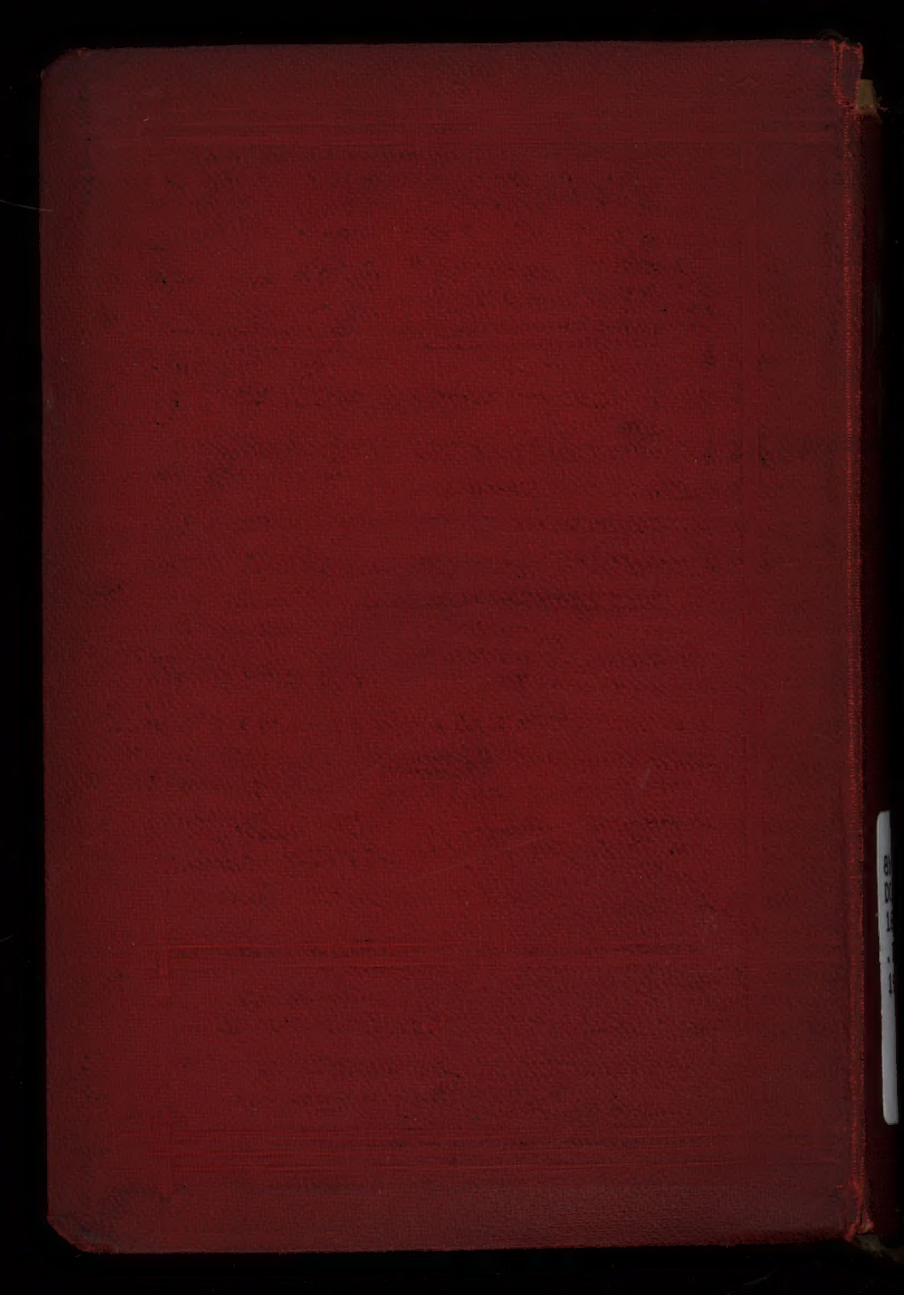


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